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HISTORY

OF

NEVADA COUNTY

CALIFORNIA

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS DESCRIPTIVE OF ITS SCENERY,

RESIDENCES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FINE BLOCKS, AND MANUFACTORIES.

FROM ORIGINAL SKETCHS BY ARTISTS OF THE HIGHEST ABILITY.

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1880.

NEVADA COUNTY COURT HOUSE, NEVADA CITY, CAL.

HISTORY OF NEVADA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

BY HARRY L. WELLS.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Extent and Character of the Work—Method of Arrangement—Difficulties Encountered—Thanks for Assistance Rendered—Authorities Referred to for Data.

BEFORE entering upon the subject to which this work is devoted, it is proper that a few words be said in regard to the character and extent of the work and its method of arrangement, to enable the reader to undertake its perusal with a true idea of its character, and to place the publishers in a proper light before the public. Prior to entering upon its compilation, the publishers assured the people of Nevada county that they would issue a work replete in facts, incidents and statistics and embellished with fine lithographic illustrations, and from the encouraging patronage they have rendered, the people have a right to expect these promises to be fulfilled, an expectation which the publishers confidently trust will meet with full fruition in the succeeding pages of this volume.

The scope of the work is very comprehensive, beginning with the scant information furnished by the early voyagers and discoverers, and from that period carrying the history of California down through the long years of Spanish and Mexican government, its conquest by the United States, the discovery of gold at Coloma, and the admission of the State into the Union. Succeeding this is a more detailed history of Nevada county, in which the historical portions are arranged by townships, and all other facts and events gathered together and treated under special headings, thus rendering the volume valuable as a book of reference. To this are added a chronology of events and brief biographical sketches of the patrons.

The preparation of the volume has been no easy task, but to the historian it has been in the main an agreeable one. It has made for him many pleasant acquaintances among the citizens of Nevada county, with whom he sojourned for several months, and to whose many anecdotes of the pioneer days he has listened with great relish. It has given him an opportunity to visit one of the most beautiful of the many delightful portions of California, to view the vast mining operations that have added so many millions to the world's store of precious metals and to behold that spirit of energy and enterprise that has given to Nevada county her great prosperity and deservedly placed her in the front rank among the foremost counties of the State.

The time and labor consumed in presenting this volume to the public have been far from inconsiderable, and can scarcely be appreciated by one not familiar with a compilation of this character. In the preparation of simply the historical portion, without reference whatever to the illustrations, work has been done that would have occupied one man more than a year, and the writer has been engaged upon it continuously for the past seven months. Twice the time could have been spent upon the work and still much be left unsaid; for what cannot be said of a county that in two short years was transformed from a wilderness of hills, forest and mountain streams, occupied by bands of ignorant savages, to the home of over twenty thousand people, whose busy hum ascended upon the unaccustomed air to bear witness that one more paradise of nature belonged to civilization?

The uncertainty that always attends the compilation of history that has found a register only in the minds of those who participated in events so long ago, renders it probable that in some cases errors have unavoidably crept in, and the scarcity of these, for none could hope for their entire absence, evidences the care that has been had in the preparation of every portion of the volume. No one realizes better than the historian, and witness has been borne to the fact by every one with whom he has conversed, that it is difficult to recall the events of pioneer

days, that have been crowded from the mind by the cares of thirty years of busy life, save, perhaps, the few exciting incidents indelibly stamped upon the mind and borne vividly in the recollection of those who participated in them. Even in these cases conflicting statements are made, and not strangely; for it is well known that testimony given by eye witnesses in a judicial trial often varies in important particulars, when taken immediately subsequent to the event under investigation, and it can but be expected that the elapse of thirty years would but add to the difficulty. In all such cases it has been the constant care of the historian to view the matter from all sides and present the facts as they seem to him to bear the best evidence and come from the source most likely to be correct. In searching for data on any subject, recourse has been had to the best attainable authority on that particular topic, and as far as possible records have been relied upon in preference to oral testimony, and we trust the reader will bear this in mind when he finds a statement that conflicts with opinions he has previously maintained. Attention is especially called to the case of John Barrett, in regard to whom it has been the universal and incorrect belief that he was hanged for stealing a worthless watch.

In collecting information for the following pages the writer has been ably assisted by J. Albert Wilson, H. B. Rice and Allen M. Freeman, members of the historical staff, to whose labors is due in a large measure the early and successful completion of the work. The publishers have received the substantial aid and encouragement of many who have subscribed for the work and for illustrations, without which success would have been impossible, and who have the satisfaction of knowing that by their liberality and enterprise they have aided in giving to Nevada county a work fully equal to any that has been published on the Coast. To them the publishers return their sincere thanks. The writer desires to particularly thank the following gentlemen for the special aid rendered and interest taken in the progress of the work: Hon. A. A. Sargent, of San Francisco, who wrote the interesting sketch of the Nevada county bar; Hon. Thomas H. Caswell and A. P. Willey, of San Francisco; Hon. Niles Searls, I. J. Rolfe, Amos T. Laird, N. P. Brown, Charles McElvey, Hon. E. H. Gaylord, Hon. John Caldwell, L. C. Calkins, Hon. James D. White and D. A. Rich, of Nevada City; A. B. Dibble, A. B. Brady, Hon. E. W. Roberts, Edward Coleman, John Coleman, C. Conaway, James Judd, M. McDonough, Dr. L. R. Webster, Charles H. Mitchell and Geo. Fletcher, of Grass Valley; Hon. O. P. Stidger, of North San Juan; V. G. Bell, of French Corral; Henry C. Perkins, of North Bloomfield; J. C. Eastman, of Moore's Flat; Charles Phelps, of Washington; Malcom McLeod, of Hunt's Hill; W. C. Barker, of You Bet; Johnson Leonard, J. B. Byrne and J. H. Wentworth, of Gold Flat; Charles F. McGlashan, Hon. B. J. Watson and Hamlet Davis, of Truckee. For the courteous assistance of the county and city officers and to the favorable consideration of the county press the writer is also under obligations. Besides these are many others who have kindly assisted the historian in various ways, and to whom he returns his sincere thanks.

In the preparation of this volume, besides the information drawn from the citizens by personal interviews and from many documents and records, the following publications have been largely referred to:

NEWSPAPERS.

Californian, from August 15, 1846, to January 4, 1849.

California Star, from January 9, 1847, to January 4, 1849.

Alta California, from January 4, 1849, to January 1, 1851.

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UNION HOTEL, **J. NAFFZIGER**, PROPRIETOR.
NEVADA CITY, CAL.

CHAPTER II.

Discovery of Lower California—Expedition of Cortez—Probable Origin of the Name—Northward Adventures of Cabrillo—Cape Mendocino Discovered—Viscaino's Voyages—Sir Francis Drake—Portala Discovers San Francisco Bay—Mission Dolores Founded.

WHEN Cortez and his conquistadores had overrun and subdued the territory of Mexico, they conceived that there was another and still more inviting country somewhere northward, abounding with silver and gold, and possessing in its unknown solitudes the long sought Fountain of Youth. These romantic ideas had been inspired by a popular romance which appeared at Seville in 1510. It was entitled "The Sorgas of Esplandian, the son of Amadis, of Gaul," and, among other very wonderful things, contained the following passage:—

"Know that on the right hand of the Indies, there is an "island called California, very near to the Terrestrial Para- "dise, which was peopled by black women, without any men "among them, because they were accustomed to live after "the manner of the Amazons. They were of strong and "hardened bodies, of ardent courage, and of great force. "The island was the strongest in the world, from its steep "rocks and great cliffs. Their arms were all of gold, and so "were the caparisons of the wild beasts they rode."

This exciting and popular book was published and universally read in Spain about twenty-five years before the North-Pacific Expedition of Cortez, and it is not improbable that "California, very near to the Terrestrial Paradise," was in the mind of Hernando Grijalva, the commander of the fleet, to whom the honor of the discovery belongs; and thus, in all probability, the name of our great State is accounted for. There have been various speculations among scholars and geographers concerning the origin and derivation of the name of California, and of all these, the foregoing explanation seems to be the most reasonable and plausible. The appellative which, three hundred and thirty years after, was to stir the cupidity and enterprise of the whole civilized world, was only an arbitrary creation in the mind of the dreamy old romancer of Seville, in 1510.

Cortez had achieved the conquest of Mexico in 1519, and, nine years after, having returned to the Court of Charles V., was received with distinguished honors and rewarded by many royal concessions, and among these was one authorizing him to conquer, at his own expense, any countries that he might discover north-west of Mexico, annex them to the Spanish crown, keep for himself one-twelfth of all the precious metals and pearls, and retain the perpetual viceroyalty for himself and his male heirs. Returning to Mexico, he made immediate preparations for the expedition, but, for various reasons, did not get to sea until 1535. Having landed on the peninsula of Lower California, he found the country so barren and uninviting that he abandoned the expedition and returned to Mexico in 1537. There he learned that, during his absence, ten Spaniards, who had been with De Soto in Florida, had crossed the continent, bringing reports of a rich, populous, and extensive empire in the north-west, which they had heard of but not seen. The story of these two adventurers, corresponding with the previous conjectures of Cortez and his men, revived their drooping hopes and ambition for conquest, and led to another expedition in 1542, under Jose R. Cabrillo, who sailed northward as far as Cape Mendocino, which he named Capo Mendoza, in honor of his friend and patron, the Viceroy of Mexico. Cabrillo sailed from the port of Navidad, in Mexico, on the 27th of June, 1542, keeping within sight of the coast the greater part of the way, and having reached the great headland now known as Cape Mendocino, returned in the following April, without making any further discoveries except the Farallone Islands. He did not find the entrance to the Bay of San Francisco, or land at any other point on our coast.

In his "History of Upper and Lower California," printed in London in 1839, and now a rare and valuable work, Mr. Alexander Forbes says that Old, or Lower California, was discovered in the year 1534, by a squadron fitted out by Cortez and commanded by Grijalva. The expedition sailed from the coast of Guatemala, and put into a harbor in the Gulf of California, in what they supposed to be an island, and which they named Santa Cruz. It is now known as La Paz; but there is an island lying off this harbor which is still called Santa Cruz. The companion of Grijalva was Mendoza, who commanded the other ship, and Himines was pilot. Both of these perished during the expedition; the former in a mutiny headed by the pilot Himines, who was himself slain by the natives of La Paz, together with twenty other Spaniards. The issue of this expedition was so unsatisfactory to Cortez that he resolved to pursue the discovery in person, and in the following year he fitted out three ships at Tehuantepec, which he joined himself at Chiametla, having marched overland from Mexico with a large retinue of soldiers, slaves, settlers, and priests. As before stated, the country was found so barren as to afford no sustenance for his armament, and in the then imperfect state of navigation transport was both difficult and dangerous from the opposite coast. Only one vessel returned with supplies; but in the meantime Cortez explored the Gulf to the northward, and ascertained that California was neither an island nor an archipelago, as had been supposed, but part of the mainland. For some time after this the Gulf of California was known as the "Sea of Cortez;" it was also called the Red Sea (El Mar Rojo), probably from the discoloration of its northern part by the inflow of the Rio Colorado, or Red River. After many labors and dangers Cortez returned to Acapulco, but continued to prosecute his discoveries at his own cost and commanded by his own officers. The chief of these was Francisco de Ulloa, who in 1537 sailed with three ships, and during two years explored the gulf to its northern extremity. The expedition of Ulloa confirmed the previous report of the barrenness of Lower California, and the rudeness and poverty of the natives, who were found quite naked.

The Viceroys of New Spain made several subsequent attempts to explore and settle Lower California, but without much success, for nearly a century.

In 1562 Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo explored the western coast of the peninsula as high as latitude 63°. In 1596 Don Gaspar Viscaino commanded an expedition to the gulf, and made an attempt to settle the country by establishing a garrison at La Paz, which was so named from the peaceable disposition of the inhabitants. Viscaino surveyed the coast a hundred leagues northward, where the natives were more warlike and killed some of his people. Having run out of provisions, and the extreme barrenness of the coast continuing, he abandoned the expedition and returned to New Spain.

In 1602 Viscaino led a still more extensive expedition to explore the west coast of the peninsula, which proved very successful. In this voyage he examined the port of Magdalena and other places on the western coast, and, sailing northward into unexplored regions, discovered Upper California, the harbor of San Diego, Monterey, and San Francisco. The coast was examined imperfectly as far north as the latitude of 45°; this was twenty-four years after the expedition of Sir Francis Drake, who did not discover the great bay. It is established, therefore, that the territory comprising the State of California was first discovered by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portugese by birth, but then acting as pilot, or navigator, in the service of the Spanish government.

Sir Francis Drake reached the Pacific Ocean through the Straits of Magellan, in 1578, thirty-six years after Cabrillo

had named Cape Mendocino, and, not having heard of Cabrillo's previous expedition, took possession of the country in the name of Queen Elizabeth, of England. Drake landed near Point Reyes, fifteen miles north of the Golden Gate, in latitude 37° 59' 5", and anchored in what is now known as Drake's Bay. Through a remarkable oversight, he lost the immortal fame of the first discoverer of the grandest harbor on all the sea-coasts of the New World.

It is related that when Drake was treating with the natives, he mistook the common head-dress of the chiefs for the emblem of royalty, and when one was presented to him, he accepted it as the abdication of Indian sovereignty in favor of the British Queen, took formal possession of the country, and named it New Albion!

According to an old map published in Europe in 1645, three years after Cabrillo's voyage, a bay of San Francisco is mentioned as having been known to the first navigators; but other circumstances lead to the conclusion that it was what is now known as Drake's Bay, some sixty miles north of the great harbor. When Portala, the real discoverer, came upon the great bay, in his expedition overland, he supposed it to be the San Francisco harbor north of Point Reyes, which had long been known to the Spanish navigators, and it was so named. The original Spanish port of San Francisco was therefore located near Point Reyes, and there is where Viscaino and Sir Francis Drake anchored, neither having found his way through the Golden Gate.

From 1610 to 1660 some twenty attempts were made to take possession of the country, under the impression that it abounded in gold, silver, and precious stones. Very little is known of the coast from the time of Viscaino's discovery, in 1602, till 1769, a period of one hundred and sixty-six years, and then occurred the real discovery of the great Bay of San Francisco.

In 1767, the Jesuits, by order of Charles III., were expelled from Spain and her colonial dependencies, including Lower California, where their missions and property were granted to the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, or the Franciscan Friars. These missionary enthusiasts, acting under instructions from the Viceroy of Mexico, at once prepared to explore and extend their missions into the upper territory, of which little or nothing was then known. Father Junipero Serra was appointed President of all the missions to be established in Upper California, and in company with sixteen Monks from the Convent of San Fernando, in the City of Mexico, proceeded to carry out the grand design of civilization on the North Pacific. Expeditions, both by land and sea, were fitted out; the ships to transport heavy supplies, and the land voyagers to drive the flocks and herds. The first ship, the *San Carlos*, left Cape St. Lucas, in Lower California, January 9, 1769, and was followed by the *San Antonio* on the 15th of the same month. A third vessel, the *San Jose*, was dispatched from Loretto on the 16th of June. After much suffering, these real pioneers of California civilization reached San Diego; the *San Carlos* on the 1st of May; the *San Antonio* on the 11th of April, 1769, the crews having been well nigh exhausted by scurvy, thirst, and starvation. After leaving Loretto, the *San Jose* was never heard of more.

The overland expedition was divided into two divisions; one under command of Don Gaspar de Portala, the appointed Military Governor of the new territory, and the other under Captain Rivera y Moncado. Rivera and his company, consisting of Father Crespi, twenty-five soldiers, six muleteers, and a party of Lower California Indians, started from Villaceta on the 24th of March, and reached San Diego on the 14th of May, 1769. Up to that time no white man had ever lived in Upper California, and then began to rise the morning star of our present civilization.

The second division, accompanied by Father Junipero, started from Villaceta on the 15th of May, and arrived at San Diego July 1st. Here Father Junipero organized the first mission in Upper California, on the 16th of July, 1769, and there the first native Californian was baptized on the 26th of December of that year. These are memorable points in the ecclesiastical history of this Coast.

On the 14th of July, 1769, Governor Portala started out in search of Monterey, as described by the previous navigators. He was accompanied by Fathers Juan Crespi and Francisco Gomez; the party consisting of fifty-six white persons, including a sergeant, an engineer, thirty-three soldiers, and a company of emigrants from Sonora, together with a number of Indians from Lower California. They missed their course and could not find the Bay of Monterey, but continued on northward, and, on the 25th of October, came upon the great bay of San Francisco, which they named in honor of the titular Saint of the friar missionaries. Father Junipero Serra was not of this illustrious company of explorers, and did not visit the Bay of San Francisco for nearly six years after its discovery. The honor belongs to Governor Portala and Friars Crespi and Gomez, together with their humbler companions. The party then returned to San Diego, which they reached on the 24th of January, 1770, after an absence of six months and ten days. Six years thereafter, on the 9th of October, 1776, the Mission of San Francisco de los Dolores was founded on the western shore of the great Bay, the old church remaining in tolerable preservation to the present time, the most interesting landmark of our primitive civilization.

CHAPTER III.

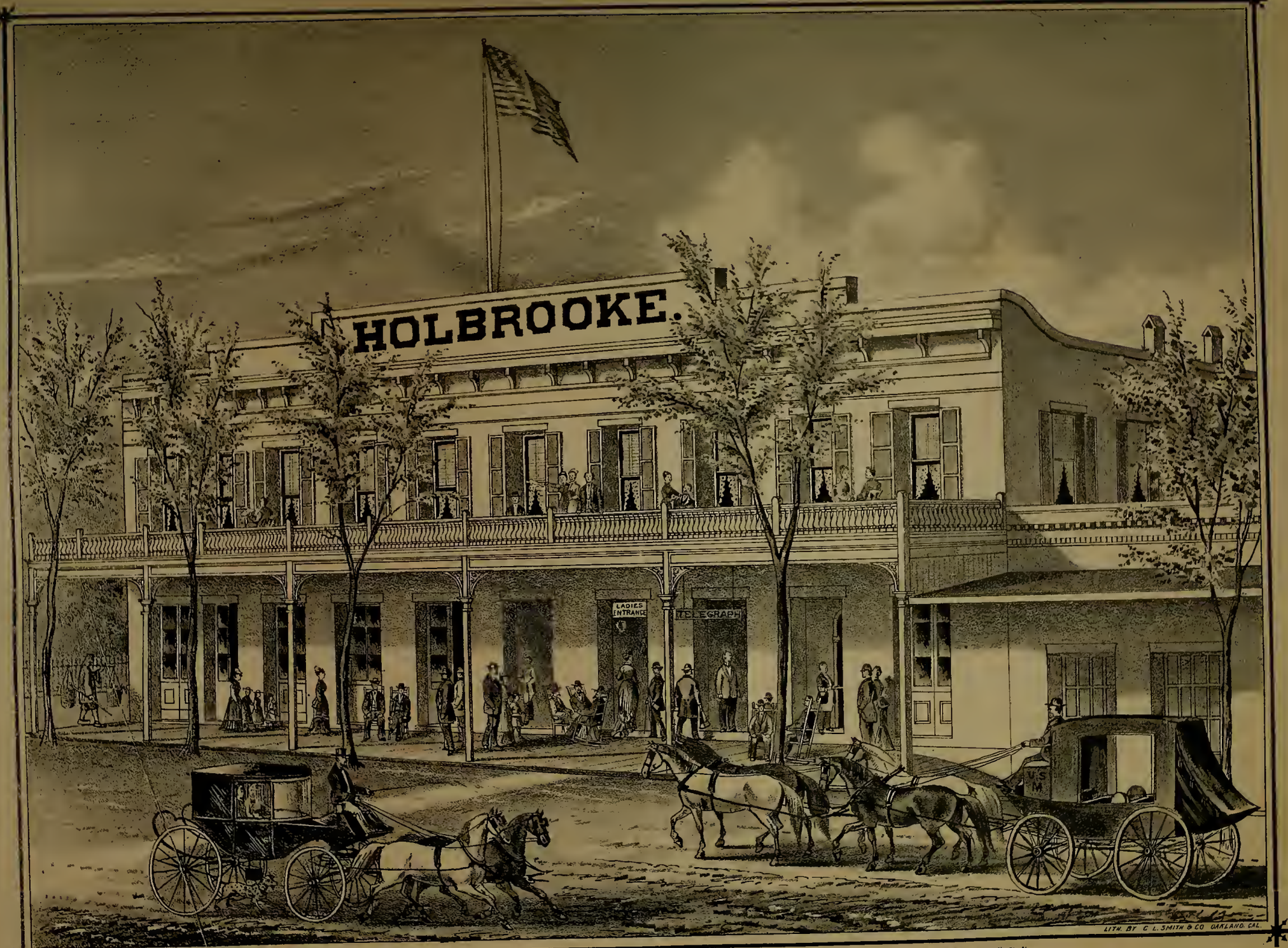
THE ABORIGINES.

Their Probable Origin—Evidences of Mongolian Derivation—Observations of the Missionaries—Political Condition and Social Habits—Means of Subsistence—Religious Ideas and Treatment of the Sick.

There is no doubt that the inhabitants of Mexico and California, when discovered by the Spaniards, were of Mongolian origin. Such is the conclusion of ethnologists and philologists who have studied the Hindoo, Chinese, and Japanese annals during the present century.

These all correspond in recording the fact that about the year 1280 Genghis Kahn, the great Mongol Chief, invaded China with his barbarous Tartar hordes, and subjugated its people; and having achieved that enterprise, he fitted out an expedition of 240,000 men, and 4,000 ships, under the command of Kublai Kahn, his son, for the conquest of Japan. This expedition encountered a violent storm, which destroyed a great part of the fleet, and drove some of the ships upon the west coast of America. It is considered certain that Mango Capac, the founder of the Peruvian nation, was the son of Kublai Kahn, the Commander of that ill-fated expedition, and that the ancestors of Montezuma appeared in Mexico about the same time. "The Peruvians," says Grotius, "were a Chinese colony, and the Spaniards "found at the entry of the Pacific Ocean, on coming through "the Straits of Magellan, the wrecks of Chinese vessels." Every custom of the Mexicans, as described by their Spanish conquerors, proves their Asiatic origin. They had no written language, but kept their records by means of bundles of strings, with knots of various colors, similar to those used by the Chinese at that time. Their civil, military ceremonies, their music, weapons, names of deities, their system of notation and method of calculating time, were all identical with those of China. The strange hieroglyphics found in Mexico and throughout North America, are ascertained to be of Mongolian origin, and were the usual signs to mark the subjugation of a country.

The most interesting feature of these recent discoveries concerning the ancient history of California and Mexico, is the strange fact that many of the Tartar invaders were



GRASS VALLEY, CAL.-D.P. HOLBROOKE, PROP'R.

THIS NEW, COMMODIOUS, FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, JUST COMPLETED, WITH NEW FURNITURE, IS SITUATED IN ONE OF THE FINEST CLIMATES, AND MOUNTAIN TOWNS IN CALIFORNIA.-TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICE IN SAME BUILDING.

Christians. Vega, a Peruvian historian, relates that among the spoil which the Spaniards took from the palace of the Incas was a highly polished jasper cross, which was kept in the sacred chamber of the palace, and was held in great veneration. According to Marco Polo, who traveled and wrote in the thirteenth century, there were many Nestorians in the service of Genghis Kahn on his Japan expedition, and these may have been among the adventurers who were driven upon the American shore, bringing with them the traditions of Christianity. In 1666, the ruins of Christian places of worship, which had been abandoned before the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards, were found about three hundred miles from Jalapa, and among these was the figure of a man, with the emblems of Christianity, the cross and lamb, all beautifully carved. In 1518, Grijalva found many great stone crosses in Yucatan, where the people worshiped them, and the Spaniards under Cortez saw many such in Mexico. An old Latin book published at Lorraine, in 1579, says that "Tatarrayno, the powerful King of Quevera (an old name of California) was amply provided with riches, worshiped the Savior's Cross and the memory of the Holy Virgin;" but that is probably a Monkish romance. The large stone houses known as *casas grandes*, found in Mexico and along the Gila river, are identical with old structures in Thibet which were erected by Mongolians and remain to the present time. The armor of Montezuma, obtained by Cortez and now in the Museum of Madrid, is known to be of Asiatic manufacture, and to have belonged to one of Kublai Kahn's generals.

The foregoing, derived from Cronise's valuable work, are scarcely necessary, to show the possibility of ancient migration from Asia to this coast. In 1813, a British ship fell in with a dismasted Japanese junk about one hundred and fifty miles off the north-west coast, near Queen Charlotte's Island. It contained three persons alive, who had been adrift eighteen months. Several years ago, the remains of a Chinese junk were found imbedded in the mud of the Columbia river at a considerable distance from the Ocean, and the Indians said it had come there long ago filled with strange men, and nobody knew whence they came or whither they went. Added to all this is the fact that Behring's Strait is sometimes frozen over, and may be passed on sledges, without the intervention of adverse fortunes of the sea. In view of all these facts and the striking resemblance between the Chinese and Indians of the present time, it seems clear enough that the aboriginal inhabitants of this coast were derived from the great Asiatic family of mankind.

Upper California, when first visited by the Spaniards, was inhabited by the same race of men as the lower province. The Northern people varied somewhat in their physical characteristics and customs from their Southern brethren, but not more than they differed from one another in separate districts. At the present time there is a marked dissimilarity between the coast and mountain tribes, or between the fish and flesh-eaters, the former being perhaps the most bestial and degraded human beings of the Continent. The Pacific Coast aborigines, as described by the first discoverers, were a timid and feeble race, compared with the north-eastern savages, but there were remarkable variations among them, as to physical character, and especially in regard to size. Venegas, speaking of the Lower California Indians, says: "Of all the natives hitherto discovered, the Californians are "at least equal to any in the make of their bodies." Capt. Beechey says: "The stature of the Indians which we saw in "the missions was by no means diminutive. The Alchones "are of good height, and the Turlarios were thought to be "generally above the standard of Englishmen."

La Pérouse describes them as in general small and weak, their average height being five feet two and a half inches. Langsdorff says "none of the men were above five feet. "They are of a darker color than the natives of the provinces "more to the South; and, with their filthy habits and constant exposure to the Sun, they approach the hue of the "Negro. They resemble the Negro also in their large projecting lips and broad and flat noses. Their hair, however, "is very different from that of the Negro, being long and "straight, not crisp. If left to grow, it hangs down to the "hips, but they commonly cut it to the length of four or five "inches, which makes it stick out like quills. The hair grows "far down towards the eyes; the eyebrows are in general "small, though sometimes bushy; the beard is in general "very scanty, although occasionally a flowing beard is "observed, the cause of the difference not being known."

Father Palou, the earliest authority, remarked the difference in color between the tribes on opposite sides of the Bay of San Francisco, and also the contrast between the Upper and Lower Californians in the mode of wearing their hair. He considers this custom, and that of sprinkling ashes on their bodies, as partly dependent on causes of temporary occurrence: "All the natives of Upper California," he says, "both men and women, cut their hair very short, "particularly when any of their relations or friends die. In "these cases they also put ashes on their heads, faces, and "other parts of their bodies. This practice of throwing ashes "on their persons was general among all the nations who had "been reduced under the dominion of the Spaniards; but "those in the South never cut their hair. On the contrary, "they seem to have great pride in its abundance, and stick "beads and other ornaments into wreaths of it bound round "their heads. They are also in the habit of painting themselves in parti-colored stripes of red and black; and this is "also an emblem of mourning for their friends, for whom "they seem to entertain strong affections."

La Pérouse doubts whether the scantiness of the beard, so general among these people, is natural or the effect of art. Forbes, who wrote in 1835, believes that it is partly natural but chiefly artificial. They tattoo their bodies, but in a less degree than the inhabitants of the islands, and the practice is chiefly confined to the women. They turn their toes inward in walking, and their timid carriage indicates their pusillanimous character. Both sexes, in their native state, go nearly naked; having only a wrapper around the waist. In winter they use an outer garment of deer or otter-skin, or the feathers of water-fowl, the latter worn chiefly by women. The skins are cut into strips, twisted into ropes and tied together, so as to have the feathers or fur on both sides of the garment.

The feather-bandeaus for the head are sometimes very beautiful, and the collection of the materials is a work of great patience and exertion. Langsdorff counted in one head-dress four hundred and fifty tail-feathers of the golden-woodpecker; and as there are only two of these feathers in each bird, at least half that number of birds must have been killed to make the head-dress.

Father Venegas gives a bad account of the moral qualities of these people, which have not improved much since his day. He says: "It is not easy for Europeans to form an "adequate idea of their moral condition. Even in the less "frequented corners of the globe, there is not another nation "so stupid, of such contracted ideas, and weak both in body "and mind, as the unhappy Californians. Their characteristics are stupidity and insensibility; want of knowledge and "reflection; an excessive sloth and abhorrence of fatigue; an "incessant love of pleasure and amusement of every kind, "however brutal; in fine, a most wretched want of everything which constitutes the real man, and renders him "rational, inventive, and useful to himself and society."

The Spaniards at the missions were in the habit of applying the epithet *bestias*—beasts—to the wild and unconverted natives, while they used the term *gente de razon*—rational beings—to designate converted Indians and civilized man-

kind. It was the policy of the Spaniards and missionaries to place a low estimate upon the intelligence and moral qualities of the natives, as a justification for their practical enslavement; nevertheless, among all the tribes bordering the Pacific shore, there is no record or tradition of any great aboriginal genius corresponding with Osceola, Red Jacket, or King Philip. The soft and voluptuous climate and the great abundance of natural food were not favorable for the development of great native statesmen, chieftains, and orators.

Alexander Forbes, writing in 1835, says that all of the Indians then inhabiting the vast plains of the Tulares and north-east to the Colorado, were of the same race. They had made no advances towards civilization since the discovery of the country by the Spaniards; and although they possessed a favored portion of the earth, they almost entirely neglected tillage, and lived by the chance or natural productions of the plains and forests. They were divided into small tribes, waging frequent wars with one another, chiefly on account of disputes concerning boundaries of their respective districts, and in reprisal of plundering expeditions and other difficulties incident to their mode of life. Their number, in proportion to the extent of country inhabited, was small; and although the missionary Fathers speak of the natives as constituting "great multitudes," it is not probable that there was ever more than a hundred thousand in the whole territory of California.

In 1835, when Mr. Forbes took his now valuable observations, the habitations of the natives were small, round huts, temporary in design, erected where they stopped for the season, and burnt when they changed their station. These dwellings were about thirty feet in circumference, constructed with small poles fixed in the ground and drawn together at the top. They were interwoven with twigs and covered with *tules*, or bulrushes, having an aperture at the side to admit the inhabitants, and another at the top to let out the smoke. The exterior of these wigwams resembled an old-fashioned bee-hive. Each dwelling contained eight or ten Indians, of both sexes, nearly naked, infested with vermin, and huddled round a fire in the center of the apartment. When removing, they take all their furniture on the shoulders of the women; this consists only of a chest, a conical bowl, a few baskets, apparatus for grinding seeds and acorns, nets, and touchwood for kindling a fire. The men carry only their arms and appliances for fishing and the chase. The women transport their young children in a sort of net or bag, fastened to a kind of prong across their shoulders.

Friar Palon, a companion and friend of Junipero, writing nearly a hundred years ago, says: "The natives of this part "of the country maintain themselves by the seeds and herbs "of the field, to collect which, is the duty of the women. "The seeds they grind in mortars, and the flour they make "into gruel, and sometimes a kind of pudding or dough, "which they form into balls of the size of an orange. This "flour has an agreeable flavor, and is very nutritive; that "produced from a certain black seed has the taste of toasted "almonds. To this they add fish, which they catch on the "shores of the bay, and which are exceedingly good. They "have shell-fish in abundance, and, in addition, the produce "of the chase, such as rabbits, geese, ducks, and quails. It "also sometimes happens that a whale is driven on shore; an "event which they celebrate with great rejoicing, as they "value the whale's flesh and blubber above all things. They "roast the flesh of this animal in holes made in the ground, "and when their first voracity is appeased, they hang the "remainder on trees, and cut pieces off, as they do with the "seal, which they esteem next to the whale. In the woods "they also find acorns which they grind in like manner and "make gruel and balls of. There are likewise nuts of the "same quality as in Spain; and on the high ground and sand-"hills strawberries of excellent flavor and much larger than "those of Europe, which ripen in the months of May and "June. There is likewise a blackberry in great abundance; "and in the highlands there is an edible root, which they "call 'amole,' about the size of an onion, and which, after "being roasted in their ovens, has an agreeable, sweetish "taste." Another variety of the amole serves all the purposes of soap; but of this, the Father adds naively, "they "have no great need, as their clothing is very scanty. This, "indeed, is exclusively confined to the females, the men "going without any except what nature gave them."

It is somewhat remarkable that in designating the sorts of wild game sought by the Indians, Father Palon, the historian of the missionary Friars, makes no mention of the grizzly bear; a probable indication that those weak and timid people did not meddle with that *monster terribilis* of the savage shore.

La Pérouse says he saw an Indian with a stag's head fixed upon his own, walk on all fours, as if he was browsing on grass, and he played his part to such perfection that old hunters would have fired at him at thirty paces, had they not been prevented. In this manner they approach herds of deer within a very short distance, and kill them with flights of arrows. Captain Beechey says that the Indian not only imitates the actions, but also the voice of the deer, and seldom fails to entice several of the herd within bow-shot. To catch water-fowl, they make large nets of bulrushes, repair to the haunts of the game, where they fix a long pole on each bank of the creek or slough, with one end of the net attached to the pole on the opposite side from themselves; several artificial ducks are made of rushes, and set afloat between the poles as decoys; a line is fastened to the end of the net next to the fowler and passed through a hole in the upper end of the pole, and when the birds approach on the wing, the Indian lying in concealment, pulls the line, raises the net, intercepting the birds in their flight, and they fall stunned into a large bag and are captured. All this ingenuity under difficulties does not correspond very well with Friar Venegas' account of the natives' stupidity and want of reflection.

Le Pérouse says that the California Indians of his time had no knowledge of a God or future state, but later travelers thought them idolaters, worshipping the Sun, and believing in both good and evil spirits, which they occasionally sought to propitiate. Father Palon, who is probably better authority, says that "no idolatry, whatever, was observed in any of the missions; only a kind of negative infidelity; neither have they shown the least difficulty in believing any of our mysteries. We have observed among them some superstitious and vain observances; and occasionally, among the old, some pretensions to supernatural power, as the power to send rain and thunder, and dominion over the whales. But these pretenders were seldom credited, even by their own tribe, and were believed to make such pretensions in order to obtain presents from the more credulous of their people. They firmly believed, however, that all sickness proceeded from the incantation of their enemies."

The natural affections of these poor people were very strong, as manifested in extreme tenderness of parents towards their children, and the general care of the sick and wounded. Long after the loss of friends they would shed tears on their being brought to recollection, and it was a great offence for any one to name dead friends in their presence. Although they never ate their prisoners nor their enemies killed in battle, yet, when they had put to death great chiefs, or very courageous men, they sometimes ate pieces of the flesh, as a sign of homage to valor, and in the belief that this food would increase their own courage. They scalped their slain enemies, and plucked out their eyes which they had the art of preserving, free from decay, and kept as precious signs of victory.

TRUCKEE HOTEL, JOHN F. MOODY, PROPRIETOR, TRUCKEE, NEVADA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

In their native state the Indians were remarkably healthy, notwithstanding their filthy habits; but it was far otherwise in their domesticated condition. In both conditions, they made use of hot-air baths as a sovereign remedy for all physical ills. These were called *temeschal*. The apparatus consisted of a round hovel, or oven, of mud, with a small door at the side and an opening at the top to let out the smoke. Several invalids, entirely naked, entered at the same time, kindled a fire in the center of the hut, round which they sat in a circle, adding fuel from time to time, as long as they could bear the heat. This occasioned a profuse perspiration over the whole frame. "They wring their "hair, scrape the skin with a sharp piece of wood or shell," says Capt. Beechey, "and when they can stand the heat no "longer, plunge into a river or pond of cold water, which "they always take care shall be near the *temeschal*, or sweat-"house."

M. Rollin describes a hot sand-bath, which was more in use among the Northern tribes. A trench about two feet wide, a foot deep, and of a suitable length for the person, was made in the ground; a fire was then made in the cavity, as well as upon the sand adjacent, and when the whole had been thoroughly heated, the fire was removed and the sand stirred about until the heat had been equally diffused. The sick person was then stripped naked, laid in the trench and covered up with the heated sand. In this position a profuse sweat soon breaks out, which gradually diminishes as the sand cools, when the patient rises and bathes in the nearest water. The process is repeated until a complete cure has been effected, or, as frequently happens, until the patient gives up the ghost.

Such were the general character, habits, and peculiarities of the California Indians, as described by the missionary fathers and occasional travelers, from the advent of the Spaniards to the year 1835.

CHAPTER IV.

THE EXILES OF LORETO.

Advent of the Jesuits in Lower California—Father John Salva Tierra—Seventy Years in the Wilderness—Night Drama of Loreto—Expulsion of the Jesuits—Coming of the Franciscan Friars—Father Junipero—The Shrine of Monterey.

It was the custom of the Spanish Government to send out a certain number of Christian missionaries with each expedition, whether for discovery or conquest. When the conquerors took possession of a new territory, in the name of the King of Spain, the accompanying Fathers also claimed it for the spiritual empire of the Holy Church, and in this manner California became at once the possession of both the Church and State, by right of discovery and reduction.

As before stated, Lower California was discovered in 1534, by an expedition which Cortez had caused to be fitted out in the inland seas of Tehuantepec. From that time, during a period of one hundred and fifty years, some twenty maritime expeditions sailed successively from the shores of New Spain to the coast of California, with the object of perfecting its conquest; but none of them obtained any satisfactory result, beyond an imperfect knowledge of the geographical situation of the country. The barren aspect of the coast, and the nakedness and poverty of the savages, who lived in grottoes, caves, and holes in the ground, clearly indicated that they had scarcely advanced beyond the primitive condition of man, and discouraged the adventurers, who were in search of another country like Mexico, abounding in natural wealth and the appliances of a rude civilization. After the expenditure of immense sums of both public and private wealth, the permanent settlement of California was despaired of; the Spanish Government would advance no more money, private enterprise was turned in another direction, and it was decided to give over the fruitless undertaking to the Fathers of the Church. And then appeared the heroic apostle of California civilization, Father John Salva Tierra, of the Society of Jesus, commonly called Jesuits.

Father Tierra, the founder, and afterwards Visitadore General of the missions of California, was a native of Milan, born of noble parentage and Spanish ancestry, in 1644. Having completed his education at Parma, he joined the order of Jesuits and went to Mexico as a missionary in 1675. He was robust in health, exceedingly handsome in person, resolute of will, highly talented, and full of religious zeal. For several years he conducted the missions of Sonora successfully; he was re-called to Mexico, because of his great abilities and singular virtues, and was employed in the chief offices of the province. After ten years of ineffectual solicitation, he at length obtained permission of the Viceroy to go to California for the purpose of converting the inhabitants, on condition that possession of the land should be taken in the name of the King of Spain, without his being called upon to contribute anything towards the expenses of the expedition. Tierra associated with himself the Jesuit Father, Juan Ugarte, a native of Honduras, and on the 10th of October, 1697, they sailed from the port of Yaqui, in Sonora, for Lower California, and after encountering a disastrous storm, and suffering partial shipwreck on the gulf, landed on the 19th of that month at San Bruno, in St. Denis bay. Not finding that place suitable for their purpose, the Fathers removed to St. Dyonissius, afterwards named Loreto, and there set up the sign of civilization and Christianity on the lonely shore. Thus, Loreto, on the east side of the peninsula, in latitude 25 35 north of the equator, may be considered the Plymouth Rock of the Far West. This historic and memorable expedition consisted of only two ships and nine men; a corporal, five private soldiers, and three Indians, together with the captain of the vessel and the two Friars.

On the 19th of October, 1697, the little party of adventurers went ashore at Loreto, and were kindly received by about fifty natives, who were all induced to kneel down and kiss the crucifix. What a glorious tableau for some historic drama of the future, when California shall have had a history grand and old!

After twenty years of earnest labor, privation, danger, and spiritual success, Father Tierra was re-called to Mexico by the new Viceroy, for consultation. He was then seventy years old; and notwithstanding his age and infirmities, he set out on horseback from San Blas for Tepic; but having fainted by the way, he was carried on a litter by Indians to Guadalajara, where he died, July 17, 1717, and was appropriately buried behind the altar in the chapel of Our Lady of Loreto.

The historic village of Loreto, the ancient capital of California, is situated on the margin of the gulf, in the center of St. Dyonissius cove. Some of the buildings are now in ruins, others in a state of decay, and others were destroyed by the great storm in 1827. The church, built in 1742, is still in tolerable preservation, and, among the vestiges of its former richness, contains eighty-six oil-paintings, some of them by Murillo and other celebrated masters, and, though more than a hundred years old, are still in good preservation. The silver work in the vestry is said to be worth six thousand dollars. It was the former custom of the pearl-divers to dedicate the products of certain days to Our Lady of Loreto, and on one occasion there fell to the lot of the Virgin a magnificent pearl, as large as a pigeon's egg, and of wonderful purity and brilliancy. The Fathers thought proper to divert the beautiful pearl from its original channel, and presented it to the Queen of Spain, who gratefully and piously sent Our Lady of Loreto a magnificent new gown; but there is some reason to think that her majesty had the better of the transaction.

But the Jesuits were not the first missionaries that appeared in California, although they were the first to effect a permanent settlement. The honors of the Pioneers of the Cross belong to the Order of St. Francis, or Franciscan Friars, four of whom arrived with Viscaino's expedition about the beginning of the year 1596. And even they may have been preceded by others; for, as early as 1535, Cortez, when preparing his expedition, is represented as having been joined by several ecclesiastics, though there is no account of their landing on these shores. The four Franciscans landed at La Paz in 1596, and during their stay of two months, made some effort to instruct the Indians, who received them kindly, regarded them as superior beings, and asked them if they were not "Sons of the Sun?" Three Carmelite Friars arrived with Viscaino's third expedition, in 1602; two Jesuit missionaries in 1648; two Franciscans in 1668, and three Jesuits in 1683, with the expedition of Admiral Otondo, and among these was the celebrated Father Kühno. These early ecclesiastical adventurers probably came in the character of chaplains, and effected little or nothing towards a permanent establishment and conversion of the natives. When Father Kühno was attempting to translate the creed to the savages, being at a loss for a native word to express the resurrection of the dead, he took some flies, put them under water till they were supposed to be dead; then, exposing them to the rays of the sun, the insects revived, and the Indians cried out in amazement, "Ibimnhueite! Ibimuhueite!" which the Fathers understood as "they have come to life," and applied the word to the resurrection of the Redeemer.

The Jesuits continued their missionary work in Lower California for seventy years. On the 2d of April, 1767, all of the Order throughout the Spanish dominions, at home and abroad, were arrested by order of Charles III., and thrown into prison, on charge of conspiring against the State and the life of the King. Nearly six thousand were subjected to that decree, which also directed their expulsion from California, as well as all other colonial dependencies of Spain. The execution of the despotic order in California was entrusted to Don Gaspar Portala, the Governor of the province, and having assembled the Fathers at Loreto on the eve of the Blessed Nativity, December 24, he acquainted them with the heart-breaking news, of which they had heard nothing until then. Thus, after seventy years' devotion to the civilization and salvation of the poor dwellers on the gulf, the Fathers were driven forth from the pleasant homes they had created in the wilderness, with nothing but their breviaries and crucifixes, to become strangers and pilgrims in the world. They took their leave on the night of February 3, 1768, amidst the outcries and lamentations of the people, who, in spite of the soldiers, who could not keep them back, rushed upon them to kiss their hands and bid farewell. The Fathers' leave-taking was brief but exceedingly plaintive: "Adieu, dear Indians; adieu, California, adieu, "land of our adoption; *fiat voluntas Dei!*" And then, as the sobs and lamentations of the dusky multitude were heard along the shore, the fifteen Jesuit Fathers turned away in the darkness, and, reciting the litany of the Blessed Mother of God, were seen no more. Even now, a hundred and eleven years after that pathetic drama on the night-shore of the gulf, the sturdiest heart of Protestantism must warm in pitiful contemplation of the hapless Exiles of Loreto.

By the terms of the royal proclamation, the property of exiled Jesuits, consisting of extensive lands and herds, passed into the hands of the Spanish Government, to be used for the advantage of their successors, the Franciscan Friars. At the head of the new administration charged with the entire spiritual and temporal concerns of California, was Father Junipero Serra, a man of great learning, religious zeal and administrative ability.

Father Junipero, as he is commonly called, was born of humble parents in the island of Majorca, on the 24th of November, 1713. Like the prophet Samuel, he was dedicated to the priesthood from his infancy, and having completed his elementary studies in the Convent of St. Bernardino, he conceived the idea of devoting himself to the immediate service of God, and was sent thence to Palma, the capital of the province, to acquire the higher learning necessary for the priesthood. At his earnest request, he was received into the Order of St. Francis, at the early age of sixteen, and at the end of his one year's probation, made his religious profession, September 15, 1731. Having finished his studies in philosophy and theology, he at once acquired a high reputation as a writer and orator, and his services were sought for in every direction; but, while enjoying these distinctions at home, his heart was set on his long-projected mission to the heathen of the New World. He sailed from Cadiz for America, August 28, 1749, and landed at Vera Cruz, whence he went to the City of Mexico, joined the College of San Fernando, and was made President of the Missions of Sierra Gorda and San Saba. On the expulsion of the Jesuits from Lower California, all the missions were entrusted to the care of the College of San Fernando, in Mexico, and the zealous scholar, Junipero, was selected for the Presidency, and left the Convent for San Blas, accompanied by sixteen Friars, on the 14th of July, 1767. The missionary party reached Loreto on the 1st of April, which happened to be Good Friday, and took possession of all the missions on the peninsula.

In the year 1769, two expeditions were projected by Junipero, to visit Upper California, one by land and the other by sea. Junipero and his land party reached San Diego on the 1st of July, after a toilsome journey of forty-six days. And then began his wonderful apostolic career in Upper California, which is in itself a very romance of Church history.

It is related, as characteristic of the venerable Father, that while on his way to found the mission of San Antonio de Padua, and having alighted on a suitable place, he caused the mules to be unpacked, and the bells to be hung on a neighboring tree. Then, seizing the rope, he began to ring with all his might, regardless of the remonstrances of the other priests, and crying out at the top of his voice, "Hear! "hear, O, ye Gentiles! Come to the Holy Church! Come to "the faith of Christ!" What a sublime and prophetic voice was that, crying in the farthest wilderness of the New World!

At length, having founded and successfully established six mission colonies, and gathered into his folds over seven thousand of the wild people of the mountains and plains, the heroic Junipero began to feel that his end was drawing near. He was then seventy years old; fifty-three of these years he had spent in the active service of his Master, in the wilderness of the New World. Having fought the good fight and finished his illustrious course, the broken old man entered his retreat in the mission of San Carlos, at Monterey, entered into still closer communion with God, and on the 29th of August, 1784, received the last rites of the religion which he had honored and served so well, and gently passed away.

And ever since, all through the solemn march of almost a century, when the ocean winds came in to grieve among the bending cypresses of Monterey, there has been found some pious mourner to shed a tear of loving memory over the illustrious dust of the boy-priest of San Bernardino.

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CHAPTER V.

THE MISSIONS OF ST. FRANCIS.

Their Moral and Political Aspect—Domestic Economy—The Establishments Described—Secular and Religious Occupations of the Neophytes—Wealth and Productions—Liberation and Dispersion of the Indians—Final Decay.

CERTAIN writers upon the early history of California have taken an unfavorable view of the system under which the missionary Friars achieved their wonderful success in reducing the wild tribes to a condition of semi-civilization. The venerable Fathers are accused of selfishness, avarice, and tyranny, in compelling the Indians to submission, and forcibly restraining them from their natural liberty, and keeping them in a condition of servitude. Nothing could be more unjust and absurd. It were as well to say that it is cruel, despotic, and inhuman to tame and domesticate the wild cattle that roam the great plains of the continent. The system of the Fathers was only our modern reservation policy humanized and christianized; inasmuch as they not only fed and clothed the bodies of the improvident natives, but likewise cared for their imperishable souls. The cure of Indian souls was the primary object of the Friar enthusiasts; the work required of the Indians was of but few hours' duration, with long intervals of rest, and was only incidental to the one great and holy purpose of spiritual conversion and salvation. Surely, "No greater "love hath any man than that he lay down his life for his "friend;" and it is a cruel stretch of sectarian uncharity to charge selfishness and avarice to the account of self-devoting men who voluntarily went forth from the refinements, pleasures, and honors of European civilization, to traverse the American wilderness in sandals, and with only one poor garment a year, in order to uplift the degraded and savage tribes of Paganism from the regions of spiritual darkness, and lead them to the heights of salvation; nay, even to starve and die on the "coral strand" of California in helpless and deserted age. In 1838, the Rev. Father Sarria actually starved to death at the Mission of Soledad, after having labored there for thirty years. After the Mission had been plundered through the perfidy of the Mexican Government, the old man, broken by age and faint with hunger, lingered in his little church with the few converts that remained, and one Sunday morning fell down and died of starvation before the altar of his life-long devotion. O, let not the Christian historian of California, who is yet to write for all time to come, stain and distort his pages by such cruel and unworthy charges against the barefooted paladins of the Cross.

To entirely comprehend the system and proceedings of the Friars, it will be essential to know the meaning of certain descriptive terms of their institutions of settlement. These were—

1st. Presidios.
2d. Castillos.
3d. Pueblos.
4th. Missions.

The *presidios* were the military garrisons, established along the coast for the defense of the country and the protection of the missionaries. Being the headquarters of the military, they became the seats of local government for the different presidencies into which the country was divided. There were four of these *presidios* in Upper California—at San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, and San Francisco. They were uniform in structure, consisting of adobe walls twelve or fourteen feet high, inclosing a square of three hundred feet on each side, defended at the angles by small bastions mounting eight twelve-pounder bronze cannon. Within were the barracks, storehouse, a church for the soldiers, and the commandant's residence. On the outside they were defended by a trench twelve feet wide and six deep, and were entered by two gates, open during the day, and closed at night. The number of soldiers assigned to each presidio was limited to two hundred and fifty; but there were rarely so many at any one station. In addition to the duty of guarding the coast, small details of four and five men, under a sergeant, accompanied the Fathers when they went abroad to establish missions, or on other business. A certain number of troops was also assigned to each mission, to keep order and defend the place against the attacks of hostile natives. They dressed in buckskin uniform, which was supposed to be impervious to arrows, and the horses, too, were incased in leathern armor, like those of the knights of old.

The *castillo* was a covered battery, near the presidio, which it was intended to guard. It was manned and mounted with a few guns, and though but a slight defense against a powerful enemy, it served to intimidate and keep off the feeble and timorous Gentiles.

The *pueblo* was a town, inhabited originally by discharged soldiers who had served out their time at the presidios. It was separate from the presidio and mission, the lands having been granted by the Fathers. After a while other persons settled there, and sometimes the inhabitants of the pueblo, or independent town, outnumbered those of the neighboring mission. There were only three of those pueblos in Upper California—Los Angeles, San Jose, and Branciforte, the latter near Santa Cruz. San Francisco was not a pueblo. There were three classes of these settlements, in later times—the pueblo proper, the presidiol, and the mission pueblo. The *rancherias* were King's lands, set apart for the use of the troops, to pasture their cattle and horses.

The *mission* was the parent institution of the whole. There the natives resided, under religious treatment, and others were not allowed to inhabit the place, except for a very brief time. This was to prevent the mingling of whites and natives, for it was thought that the former would contaminate and create discontent and disorder among the natives. The missions were all constructed on the same general plan. They were quadrangular adobe structures, two stories high, enclosing a court-yard ornamented with fountains and trees; the whole consisting of a church, Fathers' apartments, storehouses, barracks, etc. The four sides of the building were each about six hundred feet in length, one of which was partly occupied by the church. Within the quadrangle, or court, a gallery, or porch, ran round the second story, opening upon the workshops, storerooms, and other apartments.

The entire management of each mission was under the care of the Friars; the elder attended to the interior, and the other the out-doors administration. One large apartment, called the monastery, was occupied exclusively by Indian girls, under the watchful care of the matron, where they were instructed in such branches as were deemed necessary for their future condition in life. They were not permitted to leave the monastery till old enough to be married. In the schools, such children as manifested adequate capacity, were taught vocal and instrumental music, the latter consisting of the flute, horn, and violin. In the various mechanical departments, the most ingenious and skillful were promoted to the foremanship.

The daily routine of the establishment was usually as follows: At sunrise they all arose and repaired to the church, where, after morning prayers, they assisted at the Mass. The morning religious exercises occupied about an hour. Thence they went to breakfast, and afterwards to their respective employments. At noon they returned to the mission, and spent two hours at dinner and in rest; thence to work again, continuing until the evening angelus, about an hour before sundown. Then, all betook themselves to church, for evening devotions, which consisted usually in ordinary family-prayers and rosary, but on special occasions other devotional exercises were added. After supper, they

amused themselves in various games, sports, and dances till bedtime, when the unmarried sexes were locked up in separate apartments till morning. Their diet consisted of good beef and mutton, with vegetables, wheaten cakes, puddings, and porridges, which they called atolo and pinole. The men dressed in linen shirts, pants, and a blanket, the latter serving for an overcoat; the women had each two undergarments, a new gown, and a blanket every year. When the missions had grown rich, and in times of plenty, the Fathers distributed money and trinkets among the more exemplary, as rewards for good conduct.

The Indians lived in small huts grouped around, a couple of hundred yards away from the main building; some of these dwellings were made of adobes, and others were of rough poles, conical in shape and thatched with grass, such as the people had been accustomed to in their wild state. Here the married Indians resided, with their families. A tract of land, about fifteen miles square, was apportioned to each mission, for cultivation and pasturage. There is a wide distinction between the signification of the terms "Mission" and "Mission lands;" the former referred to the houses, vineyards, and orchards, in the immediate vicinity of the churches, and also included the cattle belonging to the establishment; while mission lands, assigned for grazing and agriculture, were held only in fief, and were afterwards claimed by the Government—against the loud remonstrance of the Fathers, however. The missions were originally intended to be only temporary in duration. It was contemplated that in ten years from the time of their foundation they should cease, as it was then supposed that within that period the Indians would be sufficiently prepared to assume the position and character of citizens, and that the mission settlements would become pueblos, and the mission churches parish institutions, as in older civilizations; but having been neglected and undisturbed by the Spanish Government, they kept on in the old way for sixty years, the comfortable Fathers being in no hurry to insist on a change.

From the foregoing, derived chiefly from Gleeson's valuable work, "History of the Catholic Church in California," it will be inferred that the good Fathers trained up their young neophytes in the way in which they should go. Alexander Forbes, and other historians, say that during church-time a sort of beadle went around with a long stick, and when he perceived a native inattentive to the devotions or inclined to misbehave, gave him or her an admonitory prod, or a rap over the *cabesa!* But all authorities, both Catholic and Protestant, agree concerning the gentleness and humanity of the Fathers, who were absolute in authority and unlimited in the monarchy of their little kingdoms. Not that there was never any application of severe and necessary discipline; there were among the Indians, as well as in civilized society, certain vicious and turbulent ones, incapable of affection and without reverence for authority, and these were soundly whipped, as they no doubt deserved, and as such crooked disciples now are at San Quentin. Occasionally some discontented ones ran away to the hills, and these were pursued and brought back by the mission cavalry. They generally returned without much trouble, as they had an idea that, having been baptized, something dreadful would happen to them if they staid away.

While modern sentimentalists may lament that these poor people were thus deprived of their natural liberty and kept in a condition of servitude, it must be admitted that their moral and physical situation was even better than the average poor in the European States at that time. Their yoke was easy, and their burdens were light; and if, in the Christian view of things, their spiritual welfare be taken into account, the Fathers, instead of being regarded as despots and taskmasters, must be viewed as the substantial benefactors of the swarthy race.

The wealth created by some of the missions was enormous. At its era of greatest prosperity, the mission of San Gabriel, founded in 1771, numbered three thousand Indians, one hundred and five thousand cattle, twenty thousand horses, forty thousand sheep; produced, annually, twenty thousand bushels of grain, and five hundred barrels of wine and brandy. Attached to this mission were seventeen extensive ranches, farmed by the Indians, and possessing two hundred yoke of oxen. Some of the old fig and olive trees are still bearing fruit, and one old Indian woman still survives who is said to have reached the incredible age of one hundred and forty years. In 1836, the number of Indians at the mission of Upper California was upwards of thirty thousand. The number of live stock was nearly a million, including four hundred thousand cattle, sixty thousand horses, and three hundred thousand sheep, goats, and swine. One hundred thousand cattle were slaughtered annually, their hides and tallow producing a revenue of nearly a million of dollars, a revenue of equal magnitude being derived from different other articles of export. There were rich and extensive gardens and orchards attached to the missions, ornamented and enriched with a variety of European and tropical fruit trees, including bananas, oranges, olives, and figs, to which were added productive and highly cultivated vineyards, rivaling the richest grape-fields of Europe. When the missions were secularized and ruined by the Mexican Government, there were above a hundred thousand piasters in the treasury of San Gabriel.

But, evil times were coming. In 1826, the Mexican Congress passed an act for the liberation of the mission Indians, and the demoralization and dispersion of the people soon ensued. Eight years thereafter, the number of Christian Indians had diminished from thirty thousand six hundred and fifty to four thousand four hundred. Of the eight hundred thousand head of live stock only sixty-three thousand remained. Everything went to rack and ruin, and what had been a land of abounding life and generous plenty, reverted to silence and desolation. At the mission of St. John Capistrano, of the two thousand christian population only one hundred remained; of the seventy thousand cattle, but five hundred were left; of the two thousand horses, only one hundred survived, and of the ten thousand sheep, not one remained.

And then, after sixty years of cheerful and successful labor, and from happy abundance in which they had hoped to die at last, went forth the downcast Fathers, one after another; some in sorrow to the grave, some to other and rougher fields of missionary labor, and others to be dispersed among the widespread retreats of the Brothers of St. Francis. And the swarthy neophytes—the dark-eyed maidens of San Gabriel, whether went they? Back to the savage defiles of the mountains, down to the depths of barbarism, to wander in the lonely desert, to shiver in the pitiless storm, and to perish at last under the ponderous march of a careless and unfeeling civilization.

CHAPTER VI.

DOWNFALL OF THE OLD MISSIONS.

Results of Mexican Rule—Confiscation of the Pious Fund—Revolution Begun—Events of the Colonial Rebellion—The Americans Appear and Settle Things—Annexation at Last.

In 1822 Mexico declared independence of Spain, and immediately the old missions began to decline. Four years afterwards the Christian Indians were removed from under the control of the Fathers, their mammission having been ordered by the Mexican Government. They were to receive certain portions of land, and to be entirely independent of the Friars. The annual salaries of

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the Fathers, which had been derived from interest on the Pious Fund, were withheld and appropriated by the Government, and soon after the fund itself was confiscated by the Mexican Congress, and used for the purposes of state. The Pious Fund was the aggregated donations of the Catholic world for the maintenance of missions in Lower and Upper California, the interest being about fifty thousand dollars annually, which went for the support of the Fathers. This large sum, principal and interest, the beggarly Mexican Government meant to steal, amounting in 1817 to one million two hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars. Professor Gleeson, writing in defence of the Fathers, makes out a fearful bill of damages against the perfidious Government, amounting to no less than twelve millions two hundred thousand dollars, which will probably never be paid by that rather shaky republic. The missions were thus practically ruined. Following the rapacious example set by Government, the white settlers laid violent hands on the stock and lands belonging to the missions, and, having returned to their mountain fastnesses, the Indians instituted a predatory warfare against the settlers, carrying off their goods, cattle, and sometimes their wives and children. The whites retaliated in kind, villages were destroyed, and the whole country, highlands and lowlands, was kept in a state of apprehension, rapine, and spoliation, resembling the condition of Scotland in the times of the Jacobites.

In the meantime, in 1836, a revolt against the Mexican Government was projected by the white settlers, who seized upon Monterey, the capital, and declared the country independent. Thirty American riflemen, under Isaac Graham, from Tennessee, and sixty mounted Californians, under General Castro, composed the entire insurgent army, Alvarado being the generalissimo. They advanced on and took the territorial capital in November, Governor Gutierrez and his seventy men having valiantly shut themselves up in the fort, where they ignominiously surrendered at the very first gun. Gutierrez with his officials was deported to Lower California, and Alvarado had himself appointed Governor in his stead. Don M. G. Vallejo was appointed military Commandant-General, and Don Jose Castro was created Prefect of Police. The country was then formally declared a free and independent State, providing that in the case the then existing central Government of Mexico should be overthrown and a federal constitution adopted in its stead, California should enter the federation with the other States. The people of Los Angeles and Santa Barbara refused to acknowledge the new territorial administration, but Alvarado marched upon Los Angeles, where he was met by Castello, and, instead of a bloody battle, it was agreed that Alvarado should recognize the existing central Government of Mexico, and be proclaimed political chief of California, *pro tem.*, while Castello was to proceed to Mexico as deputy to Congress, with a salary of three thousand piasters a year. The Government of Mexico declined to confirm the arrangement, and appointed Don Carlos Carillo Governor of the Territory. Alvarado again went to war, and, with a small company of Americans and Californians, marched against Carillo, the new Governor, at Santa Barbara. The valiant Carillo, having a wholesome dread of the American sharpshooters, retired from the field without a battle, leaving Alvarado master of the situation. The pusillanimous character of the then existing Mexican Government is illustrated by the fact that Alvarado was confirmed as Constitutional Governor of California, notwithstanding he had been the leader of the rebellion.

Then ensued a succession of spoliations which destroyed the laborious enterprise of sixty years, and left the old missions in melancholy ruins.

Alvarado bestowed upon his English and American followers large grants of land, money, and stock confiscated from the missions. Graham, the captain of the band, obtained a great landed estate and two hundred mules. To the commandant, General Vallejo, fell the goods and chattels of the missions of San Rafael and Solano; Castro, the Prefect of Monterey, received the property of the San Juan Bautista, while Governor Alvarado himself appropriated the rich spoil of the missions of Carmelo and Soledad.

In the meantime a conspiracy against Alvarado was set on foot by certain of his English and American compatriots, the object being the admission of California to the American Union. The conspirators were forty-six in number, twenty-five English and twenty-one Americans, under command of Graham. Alvarado soon heard of the design, and sent a party of soldiers, under Castro, to Monterey, surprised the revolutionists in their hut, and poured in a volley of musketry, disabling many of them; the balance were taken prisoners, and afterwards deported to San Blas and thence to Tepic, where they were treated as convicts. The Americans and English in California appealed to the Mexican Government, and President Bustamente became alarmed at the danger of war with England and the United States, and ordered the exiled prisoners to be sent back to California, and that they should be indemnified for their loss of time at the rate of three piasters a day. The returned prisoners, immediately on their arrival, resumed their design with greater energy than before, having determined to be revenged on Castro and Alvarado for the outrages they had inflicted.

In 1841 other Americans arrived, and the revolutionary party was considerably increased. Alvarado demanded reinforcements from Mexico, but the only assistance he received was that of three hundred convicts from the Mexican prisons. At this juncture, Santa Anna, the new President, removed Governor Alvarado from office, appointing Micheltorena in his stead, and when the latter arrived, Monterey, the capital, had previously fallen into the hands of the American Commodore Jones, although then in the possession of the Mexicans. Commodore Catesby Jones, having heard that war had been declared between the United States and Mexico, hastened to Monterey, took possession of the city, and hoisted the American colors; but learning his serious mistake on the following day, he lowered his flag and made a becoming apology. This extraordinary incident occurred on the twentieth of October, 1842, and it was then obvious that the distracted country must soon fall into the hands of the United States, or some other foreign nation.

One of the first acts of the new Governor, Micheltorena, was the restoration of the missions to the Friars, after a turbulent interregnum of six years. But this act of policy and justice came too late; the missions were ruined beyond the possibility of resuscitation. The Indians had been dispersed, many of them living by brigandage, and others had become wandering vagabonds. After two years' exertion by the Fathers things began to improve; some of the Indians had returned, and the lands were being recultivated, when the Government again interfered, and ordered Governor Pio Pico, in 1845, to dispose of the missions, either by sale or rental, to the white settlers. Thus, at length, the last of the property which the Fathers had created by sixty years of patient labor, passed into the possession of private individuals; many of the Fathers were reduced to extreme poverty, humiliation, and distress, and the missions went down, never to rise again. The destruction of the missions was almost immediately succeeded by the war between the United States and Mexico, and the long vexed territory passed to the American Union.

CHAPTER VII.

PRIMITIVE AGRICULTURE.

Extent of the Mission Lands—Varieties of Product—Agricultural Implements and Means of Working—A Primitive Mill—Immense Herds and Value of Cattle—The First Native Shop.

Up to the time of the American conquest the productive lands of California were chiefly in the hands of the missionaries. Each of the missions included about fifteen miles square, and the boundaries were generally equi-distant. As the science of agriculture was then in a very primitive condition in Spain, the Monks of California could not be expected to know much about scientific farming. They knew nothing about the utility of fallows, or the alternation of crops, and their only mode of renovating exhausted soil was to let it lie idle and under the dominion of native weeds until it was thought capable of bearing crops again. Land being so abundant there was no occasion for laborious or expensive processes of recuperation.

The grains mostly cultivated were Indian corn, wheat, barley, and a small bean called *frijol*, which was in general use throughout Spanish America. The beans, when ripe, were fried in lard, and much esteemed by all ranks of people. Indian corn was the bread-staple, and was cultivated in rows or drills. The plow used was a very primitive affair. It was composed of two pieces of wood; the main piece formed from a crooked limb of a tree of the proper shape, constituting both sole and handle. It had no mould-board or other means for turning a furrow, and was only capable of scratching the surface of the ground. A small share, fitted to the point of the sole, was the only iron about the implement. The other piece was a long beam, like the tongue of a wagon, reaching to the yoke of the cattle by which the plow was drawn. It consisted of a rough sapling, with the bark taken off, fixed into the main piece, and connected by a small upright on which it was to slide up or down, and was fixed in position by two wedges. When the plowman desired to plow deep the forward end of the tongue was lowered, and in this manner the depth of the furrow was regulated. This beam passed between the two oxen, a pin was put through the end projecting from the yoke, and then the agricultural machine was ready to run. The plowman walked on one side, holding the one handle, or stilt, with his right hand, and managing the oxen with the other. The yoke was placed on the top of the cattle's heads close behind the horns, tied firmly to the roots and to the forehead by thongs, so that, instead of drawing by the shoulders and neck, the oxen dragged the plow by their horns and foreheads. When so harnessed the poor beasts were in a very deplorable condition; they could not move their heads up, down, or sidewise, went with their noses turned up, and every jolt of the plow knocked them about, and seemed to give them great pain. Only an ancient Spaniard could devise such a contrivance for animal torture. When Alexander Forbes suggested to an old Spaniard that perhaps it might be better to yoke the oxen by the neck and shoulders, "What!" said the old man, "can you suppose that Spain, "which has always been known as the mother of the sci- "ences, can be mistaken on *that* point?"

The carts were drawn by oxen yoked in the same manner, and having to bear the weight of the load on the top of their heads, the most disadvantageous mechanical point of the whole body. The ox-cart was composed of a bottom frame of clumsy construction, with a few upright bars connected by smaller ones at the top, and, when used for carrying grain, it was lined with canes or bulrushes. The pole was large, and tied to the yoke in the same manner as with the plow, so that every jerk of the cart was torture to the oxen. The wheels had no spokes, and were composed of three pieces of timber, the middle piece hewn out of a log, of sufficient size to form the nave and middle of the wheel, all in one; the middle piece was of a length equal to the diameter of the wheel, and rounded at the ends to arcs of the circumference. The other two pieces were of timber naturally bent, and joined to the sides of the middle piece by keys of wood grooved into the ends of the pieces which formed the wheel. The whole was then made circular, and did not contain a particle of iron, not even so much as a nail.

From the rude construction of the plow, which was incapable of turning a furrow, the ground was imperfectly broken by scratching over, crossing, and re-crossing several times; and although four or five crossings were sometimes given to a field, it was found impossible to eradicate the weeds. It was no uncommon thing, says Forbes in 1835, to see, on some of the large maize estates in Mexico, as many as two hundred plows at work together: "As the plows are "equal on both sides, the plowmen have only to begin at one "side of the field and follow one another up and down, as "many as can be employed together without interfering in "turning round at the end, which they do in succession, like "ships tacking in a line of battle, and so proceed down the "same side as they come up."

Harrows were unknown, the wheat and barley being brushed in by a branch of a tree. Sometimes a heavy log was drawn over the field, on the plan of a roller, save that it did not roll, but was dragged so as to carry a part of the soil over the seeds. Indian corn was planted in furrows or ruts drawn about five feet apart, the seed being deposited by hand, from three to five grains in a place, which were slightly covered by the foot, no hoes being used. The sowing of maize, as well as all other grains in Upper California, commenced in November, as near as possible to the beginning of the rainy season. The harvest was in July and August. Wheat was sown broad-cast, and in 1835 it was considered equal in quality to that produced at the Cape of Good Hope, and had begun to attract attention in Europe. All kinds of grain were threshed at harvest time, without stacking. In 1831 the whole amount of grain raised in Upper California, according to the mission records, was 46,202 *fanegas*—the fanega being equal to 2½ English bushels. Wheat and barley were then worth two dollars the fanega; maize, a dollar and a half; the crop of that year at the several Missions being worth some $86,000.

The mills for grinding grain consisted of an upright axle, to the lower end of which was fixed a horizontal water-wheel under the building, and to the upper end a millstone. As there was no intermediate machinery to increase the velocity of the stone it could make only the same number of revolutions as the water-wheel, so that the work of grinding a grist was necessarily a process of time. The water-wheel was fearfully and wonderfully made. Forbes described it as a set of *cucharas*, or gigantic spoons, set around its periphery in place of floats. They were made of strong pieces of timber, in the shape of spoons, with the handles inserted in mortises in the outer surface of the wheel, the bowl of the spoons toward the water, which impinged upon them with nearly its whole velocity. Rude as the contrivance was, it was exceedingly powerful—a sort of primitive turbine. There were only three of these improved mills in the country in 1835, and the possession of such a rare piece of machinery was no small boast for the simple-hearted Fathers, so far away from the progressive mechanical world. It was not a primitive California invention, however, as Sir Walter Scott, in his romance of "The Pirate," describes a similar apparatus formerly in use in the Shetland Islands.

Before the advent of foreigners neither potatoes nor green vegetables were cultivated as articles of food. Hemp was raised to some extent, and flax grew well, but its culture was discontinued for want of machinery for manufacture. Pasturage was the principal pursuit in all Spanish colonies

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in America. The immense tracts of wild land afforded unlimited ranges, but few men and little labor were required, and the pastoral state was the most congenial to the people. The herds were very large; in the four jurisdictions of San Francisco, Monterey, Santa Barbara, and San Diego there were in 1836 three hundred thousand black cattle, thirty-two thousand horses, twenty-eight thousand mules, and one hundred and fifty-three thousand sheep. Great numbers of horses ran wild, and these were hunted and killed to prevent their eating the grass. There was hardly such a thing as butter or cheese in use, butter being, in general, an abomination to a Spaniard.

In the earlier times immense droves of young bulls were sent to Mexico for beef. The cattle being half-wild, it was necessary to catch them with the lasso, a process which need not be here described. The process of milking the cows was peculiar. They first let the calf suck for a while, when the dairyman stole up on the other side, and, while the calf was still sucking, procured a little of the milk. They had an idea that the cow would not "give down" milk if the calf was taken away from her. The sheep were of a bad breed, with coarse wool; and swine received little attention. The amount of the annual exports in the first few years after the opening of the ports to foreign vessels, was estimated at 30,000 hides and 7,000 quintals of tallow; with small cargoes of wheat, wine, raisins, olives, etc., sent to the Russian settlements and San Blas. Hides were worth two dollars each, and tallow eight dollars per quintal. Afterwards the exportation of hides and tallow was greatly increased, and it is said that after the Fathers had become convinced that they would have to give up the mission lands to the Government, they caused the slaughter of 100,000 cattle in a single year, for their hides and tallow alone. And who could blame them? The cattle were their's. Notwithstanding all this immense revenue these enthusiasts gave it all to the church, and themselves went away in penury, and, as has been related heretofore, one of them actually starved to death.

In 1836 the value of a fat ox or bull in Upper California was five dollars; a cow, five; a saddle-horse, ten; a mare, five; a sheep, two; and a mule ten dollars.

The first ship ever constructed on the eastern shores of the Pacific was built by the Jesuit Father Ugarte, at Loreto, in 1719. Being in want of a vessel to survey the coast of the peninsula, and there being none available nearer than New Spain or the Philippine Islands, the enterprising Friar determined to build one. After traveling two hundred miles through the mountains suitable timber was at last found, in a marshy country; but how to get it to the coast was the great question; this was considered impossible by all but the stubborn old Friar. When the party returned to Loreto, Father Ugarte's ship in the mountains became a ghostly joke among his brother Friars. But, not to be beaten and laughed down, Ugarte made the necessary preparations, returned to the mountains, felled the timber, dragged it two hundred miles to the coast, and built a handsome ship, which he appropriately named "The Triumph of the Cross." The first voyage of this historic vessel was to La Paz, 200 miles south of Loreto, where a mission was to be founded.

CHAPTER VIII.

INDIANS AFTER THE AMERICAN CONQUEST.

Their Manners and Customs in the Wild State—Dwellings, Dress, and Pursuits—Reputed Giants—Superstitions and Religious Beliefs—Tribes of the Sacramento Valley—Etc.

AMONG barbarous nations, customs change very little from age to age. Barbarism is essentially conservative, and what was good enough for the fathers, is sufficient for the sons. In their wild state when entirely removed from the influences of civilization, if indeed such a condition anywhere exists, the California Indians of the present time are very much as their forefathers were a hundred years ago. They lead wandering and migratory lives, moving periodically from place to place, for the purpose of hunting, fishing, and gathering supplies. Some few, near the settlements, engage in light work for the whites, but, as a rule, they make no provision for their wants, beyond what is provided spontaneously by nature. Some cultivate little patches of corn, melons, or clover, but their principal subsistence consists of pine-nuts, grass-seeds, roots, berries, and what small animals they can shoot or ensnare. When pressed by hunger, they will devour reptiles, insects, and vermin, and nothing is sufficiently revolting in appearance to appall their appetites. Half the year is spent in making provision for the other half, and during the last of the second half, they generally undergo a moderate famine.

Their dwellings are among the rudest and most primitive known to mankind—a few poles stuck circularly in the ground, drawn together at the top, and covered with brush wood or loose earth; sometimes in the more palatial structures, or in the colder regions of the mountains, a sort of cellar is excavated in the ground, which adds greatly to the warmth, if not to the purity of the atmosphere. Notwithstanding their frail and apparently inadequate housing, they very seldom take cold or suffer from rheumatism. Their dress, in the native state, consists of grass-cloths and the skins of animals, but in the neighborhood of the white settlements they avail themselves of old cast-off garments, sometimes extremely grotesque in appearance. Like the South Sea Islanders, they daub their faces with ointment and colors. Their natural complexion is rather swarthier than the Indians of Mexico, and they improve in physical characteristics and appearance as the spectator goes northward. As mentioned in another article, there is a very marked difference between the valley and mountain Indians; the former subsisting upon fish, roots, and insects, and the latter upon nuts, berries, and the fruits of the chase; and while the women of the valleys are generally debased to the last degree, their mountain sisters maintain a certain appearance of respectability.

But, low in the scale of humanity as these poor creatures seem, they are nevertheless susceptible to great improvement. Not long ago, a full-blood Indian girl died in the Alameda County Hospital, of consumption. She knew that her end was near, and to the very last her ruling passion was to do and look like white girls. She had her apartment ornamented with flowers and some books, occupied her last days in making elaborate grave-clothes, and her very last words to the attendant were, "Do I look white?" The poor dust that enclosed a soul of natural refinement is buried in that dreary potter's field, and her only epitaph is, "November 20: Indian Girl." But she is still remembered there by loving friends of another and more favored race.

When the Jesuit Fathers first came to Lower California, they were told by the inhabitants that their ancestors came from the north; but the natives had no recording devices, literary or pictorial. But the Fathers discovered extensive caves in the mountains, hewn out of the solid rock, like those in Southern Hindostan. In these were painted representations of men and women decently attired, as well as of different species of animals. One of these caves was fifty feet long, fifteen feet high, and in the form of an arch. The male figures were represented with arms extended, and one of the women had long hair flowing over her shoulders, and a crown of feathers on her head. From that the Fathers inferred that the then inhabitants were not the original people of the country. It is solemnly recorded that at the mission of Kada Kamong, Father Joseph Rotea discovered the skeleton of a man eleven feet high. But then, it may be possible that, under the inspiration of good mission wine, the more imaginative of the jolly Fathers were inclined to romance.

It is a fact, however, of later demonstration and notoriety, that in 1855 a human skeleton was discovered under Table Mountain, in Tuolumne County, 300 feet from the surface of the ground, which, according to the measurement of the leg and thigh bones, must have been that of a man eight or nine feet in stature. A few years ago, these pre-historic remains, including a stone-pipe and certain appliances of the chase, were in the possession of Dr. Perez Snell, the local naturalist of Sonora.

"The simplicity of their lives," says Professor Gleeson, "and the fewness of their wants, rendered ambition un-"necessary. The entire extent of their desires was to ob-"tain sufficient food for the passing day, trusting to chance "for the morrow. Their articles of furniture consisted only "in what was necessary for hunting, fishing, and war. A "boat, a bow and arrow, a dart, and a bowl were among "their chief articles of use. A bone served them for an "awl, a net for carrying their fruits and children, a couple "of bits of hard wood for procuring fire, which was ob-"tained by rubbing the sticks briskly between the hands. "The only difference between the Indians of that time and "this, some few thousands of whom are scattered through "the country, is that the latter are more civilized in the "manner of their dress, an acquirement they have learned "from contact with their American neighbors."

In their original state, the California Indians had no knowledge of intoxicating drinks; but they found a substitute in the smoke of an herb with which they were accustomed to get inebriated on festive occasions.

At the time of conquest by Americans, the wild Indians had no division of lands, and no general laws, written or traditional. The power of the chiefs, or caziques, was limited, their duties consisting mainly in directing the gathering of the natural fruits, attending to the fisheries, and heading the military expeditions. "The leader, or "cazique," says Father Venegas, "conducted them to the "forest and sea coast in quest of food; sent and received "messages to and from adjacent tribes; informed them of "impending danger; inspired them to revenge of injuries; "and headed them in their wars, ravages, and depredations. "In all other particulars every one was entire master of his "liberty."

Having no system of divine worship, their festivals partook more of the character of social entertainments than of religious assemblies. The principal fête was the day set for the distribution of the skins of animals taken during the year. It was a sort of State fair, and was a time of great delight for the young girls. To them, a mantle of beaver or rabbit skin, was as precious as one of silk or satin would be to a young lady of the civilized world. At the entrance to the arbor stood the orator, who recited the exploits of noted hunters, and the people, being animated by his eloquence, ran about in the wildest hilarity. The speech and races over, the festival ended in a fandango, or ball, of the very worst sort.

Polygamy was admitted, but none but the chiefs availed themselves of the privilege. Marital infidelity was regarded as a heinous offense, except at festival gatherings. The ceremonies of betrothal and marriage were very simple, and varied with different tribes. Matrimonial engagements were not considered indissoluble, the parties being at liberty to withdraw whenever it suited their inclination. One ludicrous custom prevailed in domestic life—when a child was about to be born, the father lay stretched in a cave or under a tree, affecting great debility and groaning dismally, while the mother was left to shift for herself. During that critical time the husband was prohibited from smoking and every sort of diversion, and was not allowed to leave the place, except for water or fuel.

When the missionaries reached Lower California, they found no indications of existing idolatry; no altars, temples, or sacred places were found. The people had some idea of a Deity, however, and it appears from Torquemada, the Mexican historian, that on St. Catharine's Island a religious temple was found, with a large court for the performance of sacrifices. In Upper California idol-worship was common and the god Chinigh-chinigh was worshiped in almost every village in the form of a stuffed coyote. It is a remarkable fact that the rude temples of these poor people possessed the right of sanctuary, and the fugitive from justice, no matter what had been his crime, was there safe from pursuit or molestation. The god Chinigh-chinigh was believed to be a spirit and immortal, and yet underwent the penalty of death. "When I die," the god had said to his people, "I shall "ascend above the stars, where I shall always behold you, and "to those who have kept my commandments I will give all "they ask of me; but those who shall obey not and believe "not, I will severely punish. I will send unto them bears "to bite and serpents to sting them. They shall be without "food, and have mortal diseases that they may die." Such was the tradition which Father Boscana found among the Indians at the mission of San Juan Capistrano. It is certain that the Indians of Upper California had a confused idea of the resurrection of the body, from the fact that, once a month, all the rancherias assembled and danced, as on a festive occasion, singing and shouting, "As the moon dieth, "and cometh to life again, so we also, having to die, will "live again!" When they buried the bodies of the dead, the heart, as they believed, was not consumed, but went to a place provided for it by God. They believed in something like the Valhalla of the Scandinavians.

The foregoing describes the manners and customs of the California Indians as they were found at the time of the American conquest. According to a series of elaborate articles in the *Overland Monthly*, by Mr. Stephen Powers, they have changed very little since, except for the worse, in adopting the worst vices of civilization. Mr. Powers was intimately acquainted with the habits of several of the valley tribes during a number of years, and has left on record in that magazine the best account that has ever been written. He describes the Cahrocs, on Klamath river, as the finest tribe of men on the Northwestern Pacific shore. They are a little lower in stature than the American people, but well made and strong; the face oval, low cheek bones; eyes bright, opening straight across; nose straight and strong. Many of the women are handsome in features, graceful in shape, and do not age so rapidly and repulsively as the women of the valley, but seem to belong to a superior race. The men dress chiefly in a buckskin girdle about the loins. The women wear a chemise of braided grass, tattoo their faces, and dress their hair in clubbed queues. Both sexes bathe in cold water every morning, but are untidy in their houses. In addition to bows and arrows, the men use, in close quarters, a sharp stone as a weapon of war, gripped in the hand. Their native money consists in the red scalps of woodpeckers, valued at five dollars each, and strings of shells. Each village has a head man, or captain, but his authority is limited; in war they have a head chief, or major-general, for the whole tribe. In war they take no scalps, but decapitate their dead enemies. Sometimes the men fight savage duels with sharp stones clutched in the hand. Previous to marriage, there is no love-making among the young people; everything is settled by the parents; the lover offers to them so many strings of shells and no marriage is legal without pre-payment. Before marriage female virtue is unknown; afterwards, conjugal infidelity may be condoned by the payment of money. Illegitimate children are classed as social outlaws. There is a tolerable division of labor between the sexes, but still the women are drudges. They have a confused idea of a God, whom they call "Chareya," or the Old Man Above. They worship the coyote, and be-

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lieve in ghosts, who chase people at night. Their sweat-houses are built partly under ground, and answer for church, theater, dormitory, and hospital. They bury their dead, and abhor cremation. Their language is copious, flexible, and somewhat resembles the Spanish.

The Meewocs were the largest nation, or group, in California, both in numbers and extent of country. Their territory extended from the snow line of the Sierra Nevada to the San Joaquin, and from Cosumnes to Fresno. Feather Island, in the San Joaquin River, contains the ruins of a town which was constructed in military style, and the bottom-lands along the Tuolumne and Merced rivers abound with the remains of their villages. The language over the whole extent of country, from Yosemite to the San Joaquin, was homogeneous; there were several dialects, but the root of the language was common to all. The Meewocs were the largest, and morally and socially the lowest nation. Both sexes formerly went naked, lived together indiscriminately, and ate every abominable creature, animal, reptile, and insect. They believed in wood-spirits and water-spirits, and in other fetiches which inhabited owls. Soul and body were supposed to be annihilated by death; the dead were never to be mentioned more, and all their property was destroyed, so as to utterly obliterate their recollection. Physically, the people were weak, with very small heads, which were flattened by the manner of nursing in infancy. They had little or no conception of modesty, and were unspeakably obscene in their traditions and legends. The mother sold the bride; when twins were born, one was destroyed; there were both male and female doctors and sorcerers, and an occasional orator, or prophet, who made a sort of lecturing tour every year through the several villages of the tribe.

There was a time fixed for the annual mourning for the dead. In cases of persons of distinction, several villages united, usually in the evening, when the Indians sat in a circle, and with loud wailing, tearing of hair, and other signs of inconsolable grief gave vent to their feelings. The women ran through the woods, crying aloud, and praying the dead to come back. Sometimes a squaw would perform the death-dance for three or four hours, while the others locked arms and walked in a circle chanting the death-song. When the mourning was over they scoured off the pitch and engaged in a sensual debauch. Incremation was general, but not universal, and the oldest surviving brother was expected to marry the widow.

The Patweens formerly lived on the middle and lower Sacramento. They were a considerable nation, their language being common to Long, Indian, Bear, and Cortina Valleys, and their territory extending along the Sacramento from Jacinto to Suisun. On Cache and Putah Creeks and in Napa Valley the same dialect was spoken. The Suisuns lived on the shores of the bay having their name; the Malacas, in Lagoon Valley; the Olulalos, about Vacaville; the Lecoylos, on Putah Creek. The plains which were sometimes overflowed were not much inhabited, there being no wood and too great abundance of mosquitos. The Indians generally lived on water-courses, except when on hunting expeditions. Four miles below Colusa there are indications of a permanent village which had a thousand inhabitants in 1849. Near Spring Valley and Vacaville layers of bones, six feet under ground, indicate a dense population some time or other, though perhaps not of the same people.

The Patweens had broad, ovoid faces, low and very wide forcheads, stiff, bristly hair, and thin beard, which they generally plucked out. The head small; eyes bright when young, but bleared and hideous in age; nose thin at the base but broad and full below, almost in the shape of an equilateral triangle; color of the skin, a dull bronze, sometimes dark brown, and more rarely quite black. The people were usually plump and fat when young, but wonderfully emaciated and dried up in old age. The frame was small, skull thick, hands and feet very small. A young Patween girl, with her soft, creamy complexion, wide dreamy eyes, and delicate hands and feet, was not destitute of a certain savage beauty.

The Patweens had no name for, or idea of God, and no religious ceremonies; they had dances and feasts corresponding with our pic-nics and harvest-homes. They had a certain ceremony pretending to raise the dead, in which several muffled forms appeared in the sweat-house, before whom the women passed in procession, with fear and trembling. But this was only a device to scare the women and keep them in subjection. At their harvest time, they made fires on the hills, whooped, yelled, and chased the devil through the woods and finally up a tree, where the evil spirit was bribed to leave the country. Some times they drove the evil one into the sweat-house, where he was speedily "done for." The Corusies, or Colusa branch, buried their dead; the body was wrapped in a sack of skins, with the head bent down between the knees, and laid on its side. When the widow removed the funeral tar from her head it was a sign that she wanted to marry again.

The Neeshenams lived between Bear River and the Cosumnes. The Poosoones resided at the mouth of the American River, on the north side; the Quotoas, about the present site of Placerville; the Colonas, around Sutter's old mill; the Wapummes, near Latrobe.

The Neeshenams were very low in the social scale; both sexes went naked as late as 1849. The men were large and well formed. They had no political organization, and no punishment for murder but personal revenge. Kidnapping women was a capital crime, and a woman's intercourse with a white man was punished with death. A squaw was stoned to death for this offense at Dry Creek, in 1850. The women never would tell their own names, and the man never called his wife by name, except in anger or derision. They had no social or political organization, except the family. Sutter's Indians were Neeshenams.

The Yocuts inhabited the Kern and Tulare basins and the middle part of San Joaquin Valley. They had better organization and lived in regular villages. The Wintoons, Hoopas, and other small tribes lived on the Upper Sacramento and Trinity River, and their history does not immediately concern this work.

The valley Indians did not manufacture bows. They had no cedar wood, and had to buy it of the mountaineers. Cedar, when dry, is very brittle, and the bow-maker anointed the wood every day with deer's marrow, to make it tough and flexible. The bow was made from the white, or sap, of the tree, was scraped and carefully polished, so as to bend evenly, after which deers' sinews were split and glued on to the back, until it became convex in form. The glue was made by boiling deer and elk bones. A large bow was about five feet long and very strong, requiring a powerful arm to bend it. The string was made of several strands of sinew, and would bear as much strain as a half-inch rope. Arrows were made of willow, buckeye, or reeds; war-arrows, with flint heads; arrows for game, without heads, and in sections, so that they could be shortened or lengthened, according to distance. Ten days was required to make a first-rate bow, which was valued at five dollars; arrows were worth twelve and a half cents a piece; shell money, from five to fifteen dollars a yard. A young wife was worth from twenty to thirty dollars; but widows and lewd women were not marketable at all.

Print VII

~~CHAPTER IX.~~

Sir Francis Drake's Discoveries—The Fabulous Straits of Anian—Arctic Weather in June—Russian Invasion—Native Animals—Various Facts and Events.

For many years it was supposed and maintained in England that Sir Francis Drake was the original discoverer of San Francisco Bay; but it is now considered certain that he never found the entrance to that inland sea. Drake was a buccaneer, and, in 1579, was in the South Seas looking for Spanish ships to plunder, under the pretext of existing war between England and Spain. He had two other purposes to subserve in behalf of the English Government; to discover a new route from Europe to the Indies, and to find a new territory northward, that would rival the Spanish-American possessions in natural wealth. A rich trade had sprung up between the Philippine Islands and Spain; every year a Spanish galleon from the Malayan Archipelago crossed the Pacific to Acapulco, freighted with the richest merchandise, and this, Captain Drake was on the watch for, and did eventually capture.

At that time navigators universally believed that the American and Asiatic continents were separated only by the Straits of Anian, which were supposed to lead eastward to the Atlantic, somewhere about Newfoundland. This long-sought northwestern passage Drake was in search of. In the autumn of 1578 Drake brought his little fleet of three vessels through the Straits of Magellan, and found the Pacific Ocean in a stormy rage, and, having been drifted about Cape Horn a couple of months, he concluded that the continent was there at an end; that the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans there united their waters; and he very naturally came to the conclusion that a similar juncture of seas would be found at the north. Having captured the great Spanish galleon, and finding himself overburdened with rich treasure, Drake wanted to return to England. He did not care to encounter the stormy waters of Cape Horn, and expecting to find a hostile Spanish fleet awaiting him at the Straits of Magellan, he determined to make his way home by a new and hitherto unknown route, the north-eastern passage. On the 17th of June, 1579, he entered what the historian of the expedition called "a faire, good bay, within thirty-eight "degrees of latitude of the line." That exactly corresponds with what is now known as Drake's Bay, behind Point Reyes. There, although it was in the month of June, his men "com-"plained grievously of the nipping cold." Drake having given up the perilous north-eastern passage by way of the fabulous Straits of Anian, sailed away for England by way of the Philippine Islands and the Cape of Good Hope. It is probable that while off the north-west coast, Drake saw the snowy crest of Mount Shasta and some of the Oregon peaks, and concluded that he had got near enough to the North Pole. At any rate, it is clear enough that he never passed through the Golden Gate, or rested on the magnificent waters of San Francisco Bay.

The Reverend Fletcher, chaplain of Drake's Expedition, must have been a terrible old story-teller. He says that when off the coast of Oregon, in the month of June, "The "rigging of the ship was frozen stiff, and the meat froze as it "was taken off the fire." Moreover, saith the same veracious parson, "There is no part of earth here to be taken up, "wherein there is not a reasonable quantity of gold and sil-"ver." These arctic regions and golden treasures were found along the ocean shore between San Francisco and Portland.

Another English buccaneer, Thomas Cavendish, appeared on the Pacific coast in 1586, and plundered the Philippine galleon of 122,000 pesos in gold, besides a valuable cargo of merchandise. The pirate ran the vessel into the nearest port, set her on fire, liberated the crew, and made his escape to England.

It is supposed that one of the extensive Smith family was the first white man who crossed the Sierra Nevada from the States, but this fact is not altogether certain. In the summer of 1825 Jedediah S. Smith, the head of the American Fur Company, led a party of trappers and Indians from their camp on Green River across the Sierra Nevada and into the Tulare Valley, which they reached in July. The party trapped for beaver from the Tulare to the American River, and had their camp near the present site of Folsom. On a second trip Smith led his company further south, into the Mojave country on the Colorado, where all except himself and two companions were killed by the Indians. These three made their way to the mission of San Gabriel, near Los Angeles, which they reached in December, 1826. In the following year Smith and his party left the Sacramento Valley for the settlements on the Columbia River, but at the mouth of the Umpqua they were attacked by Indians and all killed except Smith and two Irishmen, who, after much suffering, reached Fort Vancouver. Smith returned to St. Louis in 1830, and the following year was killed by Indians, while leading an expedition to Santa Fé. His history is no less adventurous and romantic than that of the famous Captain John Smith, of Virginia.

In 1807 the Russians first appeared on the coast of California. The Czar's ambassador to Japan came down from Sitka, ostensibly for supplies, and attempted to establish communication between the Russian and Spanish settlements. The better to effect his purpose he became engaged in marriage with the Commandante's daughter at San Francisco, but on his way back to obtain the sanction of his Government he was thrown from his horse and killed. The lady assumed the habit of a nun, and mourned for her lover until death. In 1812 a hundred Russians and as many Kodiac Indians came down from their northern settlements and squatted at Bodega, where they built a fort and maintained themselves by force of arms until 1841, when they sold the establishment to Captain Sutter and disappeared.

In 1822 Mexico declared her independence of Spain, and established a separate empire. When the Indians at San Diego heard of it they held a great feast, and commenced the ceremonies by burning their chief alive. When the missionaries remonstrated, the logical savages said: "Have you "not done the same in Mexico? You say your King was "not good, and you killed him; well, our captain was not "good and we burned him. If the new one is bad we will "burn him too."

The State of California was originally divided into twenty-seven counties. The derivation of the several names adopted is given by General Vallejo:

San Diego (Saint James) takes its name from the old town, three miles from the harbor discovered by Viscaino in 1602.

Los Angeles County was named from the city (Ciudad de los Angeles) founded by order of the Viceroy of New Spain in 1780.

Santa Barbara was named after the town established in 1780 to protect the five adjacent missions.

San Luis Obispo, after its principal town, the site of a mission founded in 1772 by Junipero Serra and Jose Cavaller.

Monterey, after the chief town, which was so named by Viscaino in honor of his friend and patron, the Viceroy, Count of Monterey.

Santa Cruz (the Holy Cross) was named from the mission on the north side of the bay.

San Francisco, named in honor of the Friars' patron Saint.

Santa Clara, named from the Mission established there in 1777.

Contra Costa (the opposite coast) is the natural designation of the country across the bay from San Francisco.

Marin County, named after a troublesome chief whom an

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1. HOISTING WORKS 2. STORE ROOM 3. ORE ROOM 4. REDUCTION WORKS

PROVIDENCE G.

NEVADA CITY,

C.L. SMITH & Co LITH. OAKLAND. CAL.

5. OFFICE 6. STAMP MILL. 7. BUDDLE WORKS 8. CHLORINE WORKS 9. NEW SHAFT.

S. MINING Co

VADA Co. CAL.

exploring expedition encountered in 1815. Marin died at the San Rafael Mission in 1834.

Sonoma, named after a noted Indian, who also gave name to his tribe. The word means "Valley of the Moon."

Solano, the name of a chief, who borrowed it from his missionary friend, Father Solano.

Yolo, a corruption of an Indian word *yoloy*, signifying a place thick with rushes; also, the name of a tribe of Indians on Cache Creek.

Napa, named after a numerous tribe in that region, which was nearly exterminated by small-pox in 1838.

Mendocino, named by the discoverer after Mendoza, Viceroy of New Spain.

Sacramento, (the Sacrament.) Moraga gave the main river the name of Jesus Maria, and the principal branch he called Sacramento. Afterwards the great river came to be known as the Sacramento, and the branch Feather River.

El Dorado, the appropriate name of the district where gold was discovered in 1848.

Sutter County, named in honor of the world-renowned pioneer, John A. Sutter.

Yuba, a corruption of *Uva*, a name given a branch of Feather River in 1824 by an exploring party, on account of the great quantities of wild grape vines growing on its banks.

Butte, the common French term for a mound, in allusion to three symmetrical hills in that county; so named by a party of the Hudson Bay Company hunters.

Colusa, from Coluses, the name of a numerous tribe on the west side of the Sacramento. Meaning of the word is unknown.

Shasta, the name of a tribe who lived at the base of the lofty peak of same name.

Calaveras, so named by Captain Moraga, on account of an immense number of skulls in the vicinity of a stream, which he called "Calaveras, or the River of Skulls." This is the reputed site of a terrible battle between the mountain and valley Indians over the fishing question.

San Joaquin, after the river, so named by Captain Moraga in honor of the legendary father of the Virgin.

Tuolumne, a corruption of an Indian word, signifying a cluster of stone wigwams.

Mariposa signifies butterfly. So called by a party of hunters, who camped on the river in 1807, and observed the trees gorgeous with butterflies.

Trinity, called after the bay of that name which was discovered on the anniversary of Trinity Festival.

When first visited by the Spaniards California abounded in wild animals, some of which are now extinct. One of these was called *Berendo* by the Spaniards, and by the natives *Taye*. "It is," says Father Venegas, "about the "bigness of a calf a year and a half old, resembling it in "figure, except the head, which is like that of a deer, and the "horns very thick, like those of a ram. Its hoof is large, "round, and cloven, and its tail short." This was the *Argali*, a species intermediate between the goat and the sheep, living in large herds along the bases of the mountains; supposed to be a variety of the Asiatic argali, so plentiful in Northern and Central Asia. In his journey from Monterey to San Francisco, Father Serra met with herds of immense deer, which the men mistook for European cattle, and wondered how they got there. Several deer were shot, whose horns measured eleven feet from tip to tip. Another large animal which the natives called cibolo, the bison, inhabited the great plains, but was eventually driven off by the vast herds of domestic cattle. When Langsdorff's ship was lying in the Bay of San Francisco in 1804, sea-otter were swimming about so plentifully as to be nearly unheeded. The Indians caught them in snares or killed them with sticks. Perouse estimated that the Presidency of Monterey alone could supply 10,000 otter skins annually. They were worth twenty dollars and upwards apiece. Beechey found birds in astonishing numbers and variety, but their plumage was dingy looking, and very few of them could sing respectably.

The name California was first given to the Lower Peninsula in 1536, and was afterwards applied to the coast territory as far north as Cape Mendocino. There has been much learned speculation concerning the probable derivation of the word, but no satisfactory conclusion has been reached. The word is arbitrary, derived from some expression of the Indians.

The province, as it formerly existed under the Viceroys, was divided into two parts, Peninsular, or Lower and Old California, and Continental, or Upper and New, the line of separation running near the 32d parallel of latitude, from the northern extremity of the Gulf of California to the Pacific Ocean.

The Gulf of California—called also the Sea of Cortez, and the Vermilion Sea—is a great arm of the Pacific, which joins that ocean under the 23d parallel of latitude, and thence extends north-westward inland about seven hundred miles, where it receives the waters of the Colorado and Gila Rivers. It is a hundred miles wide at the mouth, widens further north, and still further on contracts in width, till its shores become the banks of the Colorado. The Peninsular, or California side of the Gulf, was formerly celebrated for the size and beauty of its pearls, which were found in oysters. They were obtained with great difficulty, from the crevices at the bottom, by Indian divers, who had to go down twenty or thirty feet, and frequently were drowned, or devoured by sharks. In 1825 eight vessels engaged in the fishing, obtained, altogether, five pounds of pearls, which were worth about ten thousand dollars. Sometimes, however, a single magnificent pearl was found, which compensated for years of labor and disappointment. Some of the richest in the royal regalia of Spain, were found on the California Gulf.

Peninsular, or Lower California, lying between the Gulf and the ocean, is about 130 miles in breadth where it joins the continent at the north, under the 32d parallel, and nearly in the same latitude as Savannah in Georgia. Thence it runs south-eastward, diminishing in breadth and terminating in two points, the one at Cape San Lucas, in nearly the same latitude as Havana, the other at Cape Palmo, 60 miles north-east, at the entrance of the Gulf.

Continental California extends along the Pacific from the 32d parallel, where it joins the Peninsula, about 700 miles, to the Oregon line, nearly in the latitude of Boston. The Mexican Government considered the 42d parallel of latitude as the northern line of California, according to a treaty with the United States in 1828.

Greenhow, writing in 1844, says: "The only mine as yet "discovered in Upper California is one of gold, situated at "the foot of the great westernmost range of mountains, on "the west, at the distance of twenty-five miles from Angeles, "the largest town in the country. It is said to be of extra-"ordinary richness."

The animals originally found in California were buffalo, deer, elk, bear, wild hogs, wild sheep, ocelots, pumas, beavers, foxes, and many others, generally of a species different from those on the Atlantic side. Cattle and horses were introduced from Mexico, and soon overran the country, and drove out the buffalo and other of the large animals. One of the worst scourges of the country was the *chapul*, a kind of grasshopper, which appeared in clouds after a mild winter, and ate up every green thing.

Little or no rain fell during the years 1840 and 1841, in which time the inhabitants were reduced to the verge of starvation.

It is a remarkable fact, that the Golden Gate is nearly in the same latitude as the entrance of Chesapeake Bay and the Straits of Gibraltar.

In 1844 the town of Monterey, the capital of Upper California, was a wretched collection of mud, or adobe, houses, containing about 200 inhabitants. The castle and fort consisted of mud walls, behind which were a few worthless guns, good for nothing but to scare the Indians.

In 1838 the Russian settlements at Ross and Bodega contained eight or nine hundred inhabitants, stockaded forts, mills, shops, and stables, and the farms produced great abundance of grain, vegetables, butter, and cheese, which were shipped to Sitka. The lazy Spaniards were bitterly hostile to the industrious Muscovites, but durst not meddle with them. At last, having maintained their independent colony thirty-one years, they sold out to Captain Sutter, and quietly moved away.

CHAPTER ~~X~~ 8

THE AMERICAN CONQUEST.

Fremont and the Bear Flag—Rise and Progress of the Revolution—Commodores Sloat, Stockton, and Shubrick—Castro and Flores Driven Out—Treaty of Peace—Stockton and Kearney Quarrel—Fremont Arrested, etc.

In the Spring of 1845, John C. Fremont, then a brevet-captain in the corps of United States Topographical Engineers, was dispatched on a third tour of exploration across the continent, and was charged to find a better route from the Rocky Mountains to the mouth of the Columbia River. This was his ostensible business, but there is reason to believe that he had other and private instructions from the Government concerning the acquisition of California in view of the pending war with Mexico. Fremont reached the frontiers of California in March, 1846, halted his company a hundred miles from Monterey, and proceeded alone to have an interview with General Castro, the Mexican Commandante. He wanted permission to take his company of sixty-two men to San Joaquin Valley to recruit their energies before setting out for Oregon. To this Castro assented, and told him to go where he pleased. Immediately thereafter the perfidious Castro, pretending to have received fresh instructions from his Government, raised a company of three hundred native Californians, and sent word to Fremont to quit the country forthwith, else he would fall upon and annihilate him and his little band of adventurers. Fremont sent word back that he should go when he got ready, and then took position on Hawk's Peak, overlooking Monterey, and raised the American flag. At this time neither party had heard of any declaration of war between the United States and Mexico.

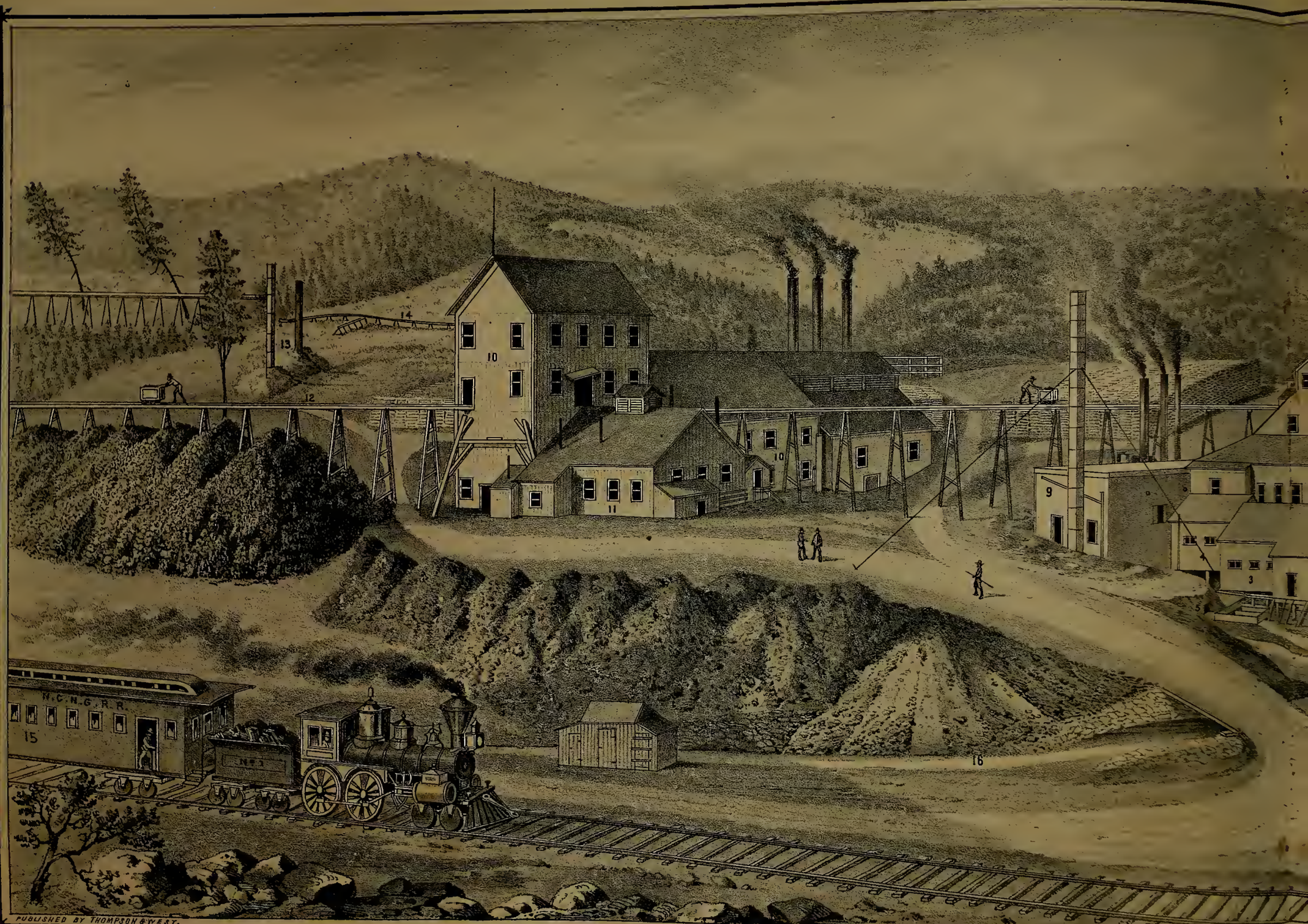
Fremont's party consisted of sixty-two rough American borderers, including Kit Carson and six Delaware Indians, each armed with a rifle, two pistols, a bowie-knife, and tomahawk. Castro manœuvered round for three days with his cavalry, infantry, and field-pieces, but, with true Mexican discretion, kept well out of rifle-shot; and, on the fourth day, Fremont, perceiving that there was no fight in the gascon, struck his camp and moved at his leisure towards Oregon.

At Klamath Lake, Lieutenant Gillespie, of the United States Army, overtook Fremont's party, with verbal dispatches, and a letter from the American Secretary of State, commending the bearer to Fremont's good offices. That was all; what the verbal dispatches were is still unknown. Fremont returned to the Sacramento Valley, and encamped near the Marysville Buttes. He found the American settlers greatly alarmed by Castro's war-like proclamations, and had no difficulty in raising a considerable company of volunteers, a party of whom marched on the post of Sonoma, captured nine brass cannon, two hundred and fifty stand of small arms, and made prisoners of General Vallejo and two other persons of importance. Eighteen men were left to garrison the place, under William B. Ide. Castro fulminated another proclamation from his headquarters at Santa Clara, calling on the native Californians to "rise for their religion, "liberty, and independence," and Ide issued another at Sonoma, appealing to the Americans and other foreigners to rise and defend their rights of settlement, as they were about to be massacred or driven out of the country. The settlers responded numerously and with alacrity, and, after one or two skirmishes, repaired to Sonoma, declared an independent State, and raised the now celebrated Bear Flag. That historic standard consisted of a piece of cotton cloth with a tolerable likeness of a grizzly bear, done with a blacking-brush and berry-juice, and now belongs to the California Society of Pioneers.

In the meantime Fremont was organizing a battalion at Sutter's Fort, and having heard that Castro was moving in force on Sonoma, he made a forced march to that point with ninety riflemen. Thence Fremont, Kit Carson, Lieutenant Gillespie, and a few others, crossed to the old fort at San Francisco, made prisoner the Commandante, spiked all the guns, and returned to Sonoma. There, on the 5th of July, 1846, he called his whole force of revolutionists together and recommended an immediate declaration of independence. This was unanimously assented to, and the bear party was merged into the battalion, which now numbered one hundred and sixty mounted riflemen. Next day it was determined to go in pursuit of the proclaiming Castro, who was said to be entrenched at Santa Clara with 400 men; but when the battalion had crossed the Sacramento at Sutter's Fort, they learned that Castro had evacuated the Santa Clara country and fled to Los Angeles, whither they resolved to follow him, 500 miles away. At this point news was received that the American flag had been raised at Monterey, and that the American naval forces would co-operate with the mounted riflemen in the effort to capture Castro. Then the Bear Flag was hauled down, giving place to the stars and stripes, and Fremont and his men set out overland for Los Angeles, after the declamatory but fugacious Castro, who will live in history as the "Captain Bobadil" of that brief but stirring revolution. Up to this time nothing had been heard of a declaration of war between Mexico and the United States.

On the 2d of July, 1846, Commodore Sloat had arrived at Monterey in the United States frigate *Savannah*, his whole fleet consisting of one frigate and five smaller vessels. He had no intelligence of a declaration of war between the United States and Mexico, but was aware that hostilities were impending, and was in doubt what to do. The British Rear-Admiral Sir George Seymour's flag-ship was lying in the harbor of San Blas while Sloat was at Mazatlan, and eight other British ships were on the coast watching the American movements, and ready to take possession of California. When Sloat sailed from Mazatlan Seymour put out from San Blas, each ship spreading every sail in a race for Monterey, but the American Commodore out-sailed the British Admiral, and, when the latter rounded the Point of Pines at Monterey, he found the Americans in full possession. On the 7th of July Commodore Sloat sent Captain Mervine with 250 marines and seamen on shore, hoisted the American flag over Monterey, the capital of Upper California, and issued a proclamation declaring the province henceforth a portion of the United States. He had previously dispatched a messenger to San Francisco to Commander Montgomery, and on the 8th of that month the stars and stripes waved over Yerba Buena. On the 10th, Montgomery sent an American flag to Sonoma, which the revolutionists received with great joy, pulled down their Bear Flag and hoisted the Union standard in its stead, and thus ended the dominion of the revolutionary Bear Flag in California, having played a conspicuous and important part in the conquest.

Sloat then organized a company of volunteer dragoons to take possession of certain arms and stores at San Juan: but,



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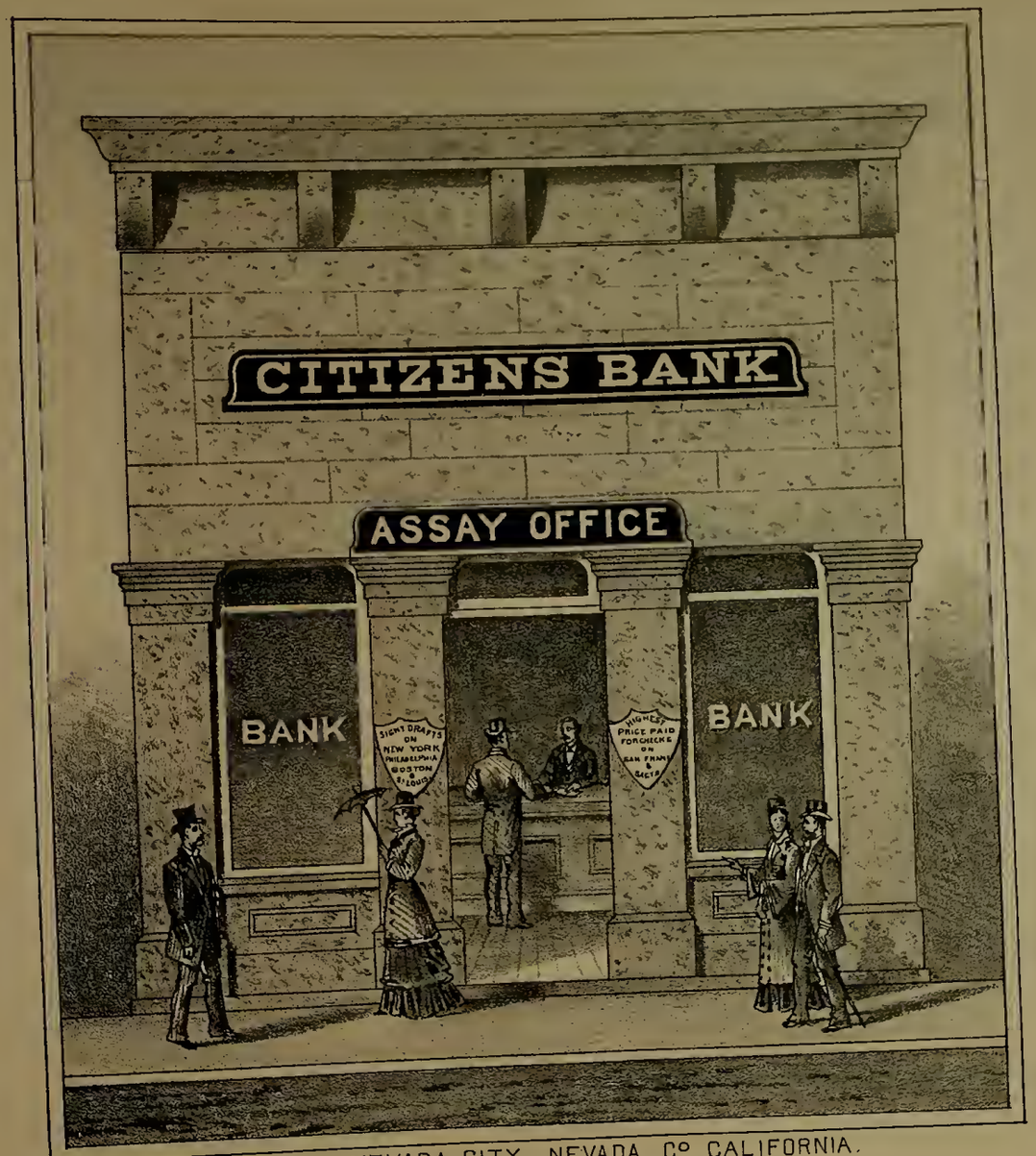

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grassy plains from Bear river to the Honcut. Rose, who attended to this branch of the business, built a cattle corral at Pleasant Valley, between Bridgeport and the Anthony House, early in 1849. Later he established a trading post there, and built a small adobe house. Rose and Reynolds had been engaged in ship carpentering at Yerba Buena (San Francisco) since 1842, and came to this region a ter the discovery of gold at Coloma. Mr. Rose is still living near Smartsville.

Following the establishment of Rose's trading post at Pleasant Valley, a man named Findlay, from Oregon, opened a trading post on bear river near the mouth of Greenhorn creek. David Bovyer also opened a store at White Oak Springs, in Rough and Ready township, in September. The Rough and Ready company settled at the town of that name. Boston Ravine, and Badger Hill in Grass Valley were settled the same fall. Work was commenced on Gold Run and Dr. Caldwell built a store on the site of Nevada City. A party of Oregonians settled at Jefferson, and an Indiana company at Washington. The Holt Brothers and Judge Walsh erected saw mills about four miles below Grass Valley. A mule corral was built by a Frenchman at French Corral. During the fall of 1849, miners spread themselves all along the Middle and South Yuba, Deer creek, Bear river and along some of the principal tributaries of those streams. Many came in the fall, who departed when winter set in, with the intention of returning in the early spring. Others, hundreds of them, spent the winter in the mountains, eagerly waiting for the return of spring to open to them the treasure vaults of earth. Here and there they were scattered; all along the winding streams could be seen the smoke from their little cabins mingling with the clouds, but no thought was there of building a city or even a small hamlet; all were miners, intent on digging wealth from the ground and not in bartering commodities; yet were they laying the foundations of towns, proving the richness of localities, and pointing out to the merchant soon to follow the places most favorable for business. With no thought of a town, they still were the ones who settled the location of the future business points. All the "long and dreary winter" they waited for the opportunity to ply the pick and spade, working at intervals, whenever the weather permitted them so to do. Little realizing what was to follow them, they were the pioneers of the thousands that have worked in the inexhaustible mines of Nevada county.

With the opening of the first buds of spring came hundreds of miners, who had heard of the wonderful richness of the mountain streams. Many who had been here the fall before, returned in March or April, to find the places where a few scattered cabins had marked the halting places of adventurous prospectors teeming with life and humming with the bustle and activity of a flourishing mining camp. Nevada City, Rough and Ready, Boston Ravine, Centreville (Grass Valley), Newtown, Washington, Jefferson, Bridgeport, Frenchman's Bar, Jones' Bar, German Bar, Eureka, and many little camps on the rivers and creeks.

In the spring of 1850 considerable trouble was experienced with the Indians, who committed a number of depredations, and were severely punished. Among other acts was the attack upon the Holt brothers at their saw mill about four miles below Grass Valley. During the preceding winter Samuel and George Holt and James Walsh and Zenas Wheeler had erected two saw mills, and were busy sawing lumber on May 3, 1850, when the Holts were attacked in their mill by a party of Indians. Samuel Holt, the elder brother, fell at once, his body filled with arrows. George Holt, with a small pocket-knife, fought his way through eight or ten Indians up the hill to where the mill of Walsh Wheeler stood, where he fell bleeding and faint from thirteen wounds, into the arms of the proprietor. During the night the mill and property of the Holts were burned, and Walsh's camp was threatened. A few friendly Indians, Captain Day and another man came in during the night and gave their assistance. The body of Samuel Holt was brought in by old Chief Wemeh. The next morning Captain Day and his friend went to Camp Far West, near Johnson's Crossing, on Bear river, and the next day returned with twenty-four United States troops, supplied by Major Day, in charge of the station. Mr. George Holt was removed to Stocking's store, on Deer creek, and soon recovered. A hundred miners from Deer creek came to the scene, and in a few days they and the soldiers punished the Indians severely and drove them from the neighborhood. This was but one of a number of depredations and outrages committed at this time as will appear from the following, taken from the *Placer Times*, of Sacramento, May 20, 1850. It also relates the settlement of the difficulties:

"Brigadier General A. M. Winn has received a letter from Major General Thomas J. Green, First Division California Militia, forwarded by Brigidier General Eastland, and enclosing one to his Excellency, Peter H. Burnett, Governor of California. We have been favored with the perusal of these letters. They are dated at Oro, the head quarters, at present, of General Green. Serious Indian troubles are announced on that frontier. A volunteer company, under command of Capt. Nicolaus Allgeier, had prepared to march against the savages, and other parties were being formed. The Indians are reported to number several hundred and to be headed by white men and some Chilians. An engagement is said to have taken place on Deer creek, a few days before, in which four whites and fifteen Indians were killed. General Green has very wisely determined to take the field, both for the protection of the citizens and to prevent excesses on their part. He recommends that the Adjutant General should be ordered to his head quarters with instructions and authority to make a further call upon the militia, and U. S. troops, should the emergencies require it.

We are further advised that some two hundred Indians were seen near Johnson's ranch, on Friday. A party of thirty went out from Nicolaus, and killed four of them, one of the party being slightly wounded in the forehead. A teamster from Nicolaus was found dead in the neighborhood, with fourteen arrows in him. His wagon and merchandise had been burnt up, and four pair of oxen killed. The repeated outrages in every direction will induce a more general militia organization throughout this part of the State. We learn that a volunteer company of young men is being now formed in Sacramento City. They will be the first to tender their aid should future developments require the further call upon the militia, which is anticipated in the above correspondence."

General Green arrived in Sacramento Tuesday, May 28, 1850, and was to leave immediately for Washington to represent the state of Indian affairs to the President. He made the following report to the Governor:—

Oro, May 25, 1850.

To His Excellency, Peter H. Burnett, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, California Militia:

SIR—After my dispatch to you on the 16th instant, I moved with Capt. Allgeier's and Capt. Charles Hoyt's mounted volunteers, on the 17th, upon Bear river. On the afternoon of the same day, Lieutenant Bell, of Capt. Allgeier's company, with ten men, being out upon a scout, encountered a large number of Indians, killing five and bringing in six prisoners.

On the 18th, I moved in the direction of Deer creek, and scoured the country where a number of Indian depredations had been committed. We found the Indian villages newly deserted, and their trails leading south, in the direction of Bear river.

On the 19th, pursued said trails in the direction of Wolf creek, to where Col. Holt was murdered and burnt in his mill; found the Indian villages in this neighborhood deserted, and the white settlement abandoned; trails still leading south, which we followed to Bear river, and encamped upon the same.

On the 20th, leaving a camp guard with the horses, we crossed the river on foot to visit a large village on the south of said river, which we found deserted, and the trail recrossing the river. Upon our return I was informed that a large number of Indians, between two and three hundred, had assembled upon an elevated conical hill within two miles, a position evidently taken to give battle. After examining their position I ordered Captain Hoyt with twenty men to take station at the foot of the hill upon the left, and with Captain Allgeier, Lieutenant Bell and the balance of the men, in all thirty, I charged up the most accessible side of the hill upon the right into the camp, and drove the Indians upon Captain

Hoyt's position, where a smart skirmish ensued. We pursued them for several miles in the hills and ravines, killing and wounding a number and took eight prisoners. Their chiefs report eleven of their men killed, besides wounded. We had none killed. Wounded, Captain Hoyt, Lieutenant Lewis and Mr. Russell. My Aid, Major Frederick Emory, was accidentally shot through the thigh by the discharge of a rifle. All doing well. The day previous, in attempting to capture one of their spies, his determined resistance caused him to be shot, and in camp we found his remains upon a funeral pile nearly consumed. Here we found a large amount of supplies, consisting of beef, sugar, tea, and other articles robbed from the wagons, and the clothes of the murdered teamster, Matty. On the afternoon of the same day I sent the following note, with a flag of truce, to the chiefs, by an old woman who had been taken prisoner:—

WOLF CREEK CAMP, May 20, 1850.

To the Indian Chiefs Weima, Buckler, Poollel, and others:—Your people have been murdering ours, robbing their wagons and burning their houses. We have made war upon you, killed your men and taken prisoners your women and children. We send you this plain talk by one of your grandmothers. When you cease to rob and murder our people we will cease to make war upon you, and then you can come in and get your women and children, who will be taken care of in the meantime. If you wish peace come down to Johnson's old ranch, on Bear river, and report yourselves to Captain Charles Hoyt, who will protect you until your Great Father shall speak.

THOS. J. GREEN,
Major General, First Division, California Militia.

To-day the chiefs, with a number of men, met me at Kearney, and entered into the following treaty. It is my opinion, as well as the opinion of others better acquainted with these Indians, that they will observe the treaty in good faith. It is to be hoped that no acts of aggression will be commenced upon them by the whites. These Indians can be made very useful to the miners if they have even a small portion of justice extended to them. Heretofore a few persons have monopolized much of their labor, by giving them a calico shirt per week and the most indifferent food. This is not only wrong, but highly disgraceful, when they would be content with the pay of one-fourth of the wages of the white men.

I have sent these chiefs over on the north fork of the American river, to bring in others now hostile, to Brigadier General Eastland, on Bear river, who will in the absence of further instructions from your Excellency, endeavor to bring them to terms. I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. GREEN.
Major General First Division, Californuia Militia.

"TOWN OF KEARNEY, Bear River, Yuba County, Cal.

WHEREAS, numerous depredations and murders have been committed upon the persons and property of the American citizens in this vicinity by native Indians belonging to the tribes of the undersigned Chiefs; and *whereas*, it became the duty of the undersigned Thomas J. Green, Major-General of the First Division of California Militia, to pursue and punish said depredators and murderers; Now, therefore, in the absence of higher authority, I, Thomas J. Green, Major-General, as aforesaid, on behalf of the people of California and the Government of the United States, on one part, and the head Indian Chiefs, Weima and Buckler, and Sub-Chief, Poollel, on the other part, representing fully and completely their several tribes, do enter into the following solemn treaty of peace and friendship, to wit:

Article 1. Henceforth and forever the American citizens and the several tribes aforementioned shall live in peace and friendship.

Article 2. Should any Indian belonging to either of the beforementioned tribes commit any murder, robbery or other offense against the persons or property of the American citizens, the offender or offenders shall be promptly delivered up to the proper authorities for punishment.

Article 3. Should any American citizen or foreigner commit any wrong upon the persons or property of the beforementioned tribes, they shall be punished therefor as the law directs.

Article 4. To prevent any hostile feelings arising between the whites and Indians, as well as to prevent the friendly Indians from being mistaken for those unfriendly, it is hereby stipulated that the people of the beforementioned tribes shall not carry arms while in the settlement of the whites.

Article 5. To cultivate warmer friendship and acquaintance between the white people and the Indians, the latter are guaranteed the free use of the gold mines, and the full value of their labor in working the same, without charge or hindrance; and any contract made between the Indians and whites, before competent witnesses, shall be recoverable before any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Article 6. The Indian prisoners shall be delivered up with the signing of this treaty.

Article 7. The Government of the United States shall have six months from this date to confirm, amend, or annul the treaty; and should said Government of the United States confirm the same, it is hereby stipulated that each of the beforementioned tribes shall receive a semi-annual annuity of one thousand dollars to be paid to them respectively for the term of ten years from the date thereof.

In witness whereof, the undersigned parties beforementioned have signed, sealed and delivered this treaty, each to the other, in the presence of Captain Nicolaus Allgeier, Captain Chas. H. Hoyt, Colonel James Bell, J. S. Christy, Counsellor at Law, Edwin P. Linck, J. B. Fairchild, Joseph Foster, subscribing witnesses.

May 25th, 1850.

THOS. J. GREEN,
Maj. Gen. 1st Div. California Militia.
WEIMA, his x mark.
BUCKLER, his x mark.
POOLLEL, his x mark.

Nicolaus Allgeier,
Chas. H. Hoyt,
J. Bell,
J. S. Christy,
J. B. Fairchild,
} Witness.

Jos. Foster, Interpreter.

Fred. Emory,
John T. Hughes,
}

EDWIN P. LINCK, Secretary."

The towns mentioned in the above account live only in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," if, indeed, they are remembered at all. Oro, the headquarters of General Green, was a magnificently projected city, on the south side of Bear river, near its month. At this time it rejoiced in the possession of one house, and to greater proportions it never attained. It was the pet of the general, who was trying to nurse it to a healthy growth, and who succeeded in having it made the first seat of justice of Sutter county, an honor it retained but a short time. The town of Kearney was an effort made by Henry E. Robinson and Eugene F. Gillespie to build a city at Johnson's Crossing on Bear river; its flickering flame was soon snuffed out. Captain Nicolaus Allgeier was proprietor of the town of Nicolaus, on Feather river, still existing, and Captain Charles Hoyt was the man in charge of Robinson and Gillespie's settlement at Kearney.

Nevada City was at first the most important settlement in the region, and when the county was organized in the spring of 1851, became the seat of justice. The reason for the more rapid growth of Nevada City was the discovery of hill diggings and the "Coyote claims." It became for the time the commercial center of the county. In 1851 Grass Valley began to acquire considerable prominence; the discovery of quartz ledges in the vicinity and the consequent excitement giving that city an impulse forward that soon made it rank second to Nevada City. The town of Rough and Ready, also, became a large and prosperous one. Moore's Flat, Woolsey's Flat, Orleans Flat, Cherokee, French Corral, Sweetland, and many smaller places became thriving mining camps. The year 1852 saw the opening up of the hill claims in Little York township. Little York,

RESIDENCE OF MRS J.J. OTT, NEVADA CITY, CAL.

Walloupa, Red Dog, Hunt's Hill, You Bet, Lowell Hill, Remington Hill, Omega, Alpha, Humbug (Bloomfield), and a great many smaller places sprang up as if by magic within the next two years.

As if endowed with the wonderful properties of the "seven league boots" the county made enormous strides towards settlement and prosperity. The State census, taken in 1852, within two years after the organization of the first city, showed the population to be as follows:

White, Males	12,448
" Females	920
Negroes	103
Foreigners, Males	721
" Females	61
Indians	3,226
Chinese	3,886
Total	21,365

The population was estimated in 1856 to be about 20,000, exclusive of Indians.

By this time churches and school-houses were built, families had settled throughout the county, and the towns began to assume the appearance of old communities. The Frazer river excitement in 1858, and the Washoe exodus in 1859 and 1860, materially reduced the population of Nevada county. The latter became almost a hegira, so great was the excitement and the eagerness to secure a claim in the fabulously rich silver districts. To Nevada county belongs the honor of discovering and announcing to the world the silver region that has made for the English language a new word, *bonanza*, and has added so many millions of silver to the world's stock of precious metals.

J. F. Stone, and W. P. Morrison, old citizens of Nevada county, who had been living for a short time on the eastern side of the mountains, came to the *Journal* office in Nevada City, June 24, 1859, and exhibited some specimens of ore, relating the circumstances of their discovery. The lead had been discovered by Anthony Comstock, and these gentlemen had purchased an interest, and brought these samples for the purpose of having the value tested. J. J. Ott made an assay which resulted in giving $1,595 of gold and $3,196 of silver to the ton. Mr. Attwood, of Grass Valley, also made an assay with equally favorable results. The excitement then became intense, hundreds hastened to the spot; the Comstock lead was all claimed in a few days; men left their families and their business to secure a location on the ground whose wonderful richness seemed to them like fairy land. Two turnpike roads were built to the new mining field, and stages, wagons, horsemen and footmen passed along the route daily.

The result upon the population of Nevada county can be plainly seen in the returns of the United States census, taken in the summer of 1860:

Nevada Township	4,040
Grass Valley Township	3,940
Bridgeport Township	2,720
Eureka and Washington Townships	2,100
Rough and Ready Township	1,782
Little York Township	1,048
Bloomfield Township	784
Total	16,414

The Indian war in the Washoe country in 1860 is of special interest to Nevada county on account of the prominent part taken in it by her citizens. In the evening of May 7, 1860, intelligence of the massacre of seven white men by Indians was brought to Virginia City. Two companies, one commanded by Major Ormsby and the other by Captain McDonald, in all over one hundred men, proceeded toward the scene of the massacre, below the great bend of the Truckee river. They followed the trail until on the twelfth, near Pyramid lake, they were ambushed by a band of Pi-Utes in a pass. The men fought desperately until their ammunition became exhausted and then sought to escape by flight. Many were killed in the action while many more were shot in their attempt to escape. Henry Meredith, an old and respected citizen and business man of Nevada City, was with the party, and fell while fighting bravely after many had fled. The news reached Nevada City on Sunday; the alarm bells were rung, and the people assembled in the theater and made arrangements to send aid to the terrified settlers. All that night men were busy making cartridges and preparing ammunition. Early in the morning a volunteer company of thirty men, under Captain Van Hagan of the Nevada City Rifles, started for the scene of action, having a great amount of ammunition and about sixty muskets. At Virginia City the company was increased to seventy-seven men, and served through the campaign of six weeks, doing good service. A few days after the departure of this company an effort was made to raise another. It is related that, at the meeting called for this purpose, an enthusiastic gentleman was moved by the scarcity of volunteers to say, "Let us make up a company consistent with the pride of the county and the danger to be encountered. Yes, gentlemen, let us raise enough to make a respectable *corpse*." The effect of this ghastly remark was the opposite of that intended, as many of the volunteers "wilted" on the spot. When the company returned from the seat of war they brought back the body of Henry Meredith, which was received by the citizens of Nevada in procession a few miles from the city, and buried in the city cemetery with honors and respect.

Since this event there has been nothing in the history of the county worthy of record that is not given elsewhere in these pages in the history of mining, of the townships or under special headings.

The census of 1870 shows a decided increase over that of the one taken ten years previous, and is given both by classification and by townships:

Bloomfield Township	636
Bridgeport "	1,829
Eureka "	1,249
Grass Valley "	7,063
Little York "	868
Meadow Lake "	1,655
Nevada "	3,996
Rough and Ready Township	1,200
Washington "	638
Total	19,134
Native born	10,479
Foreign "	8,655
Total	19,134
White	16,334
Colored	162
Indian	9
Asiatic	2,629
Total	19,134

The census to be taken this year will no doubt show an increase upon the above figures, especially in Meadow Lake township, where great strides have been made. Nevada City has had to yield the palm to Grass Valley in point of size and number of population, though still retaining the county seat and, in consequence, still remaining the central city of the county.

CHAPTER XIX.

NEVADA COUNTY AS A POLITICAL BODY.

A Part of Yuba County—Reasons—Inconvenience—Organization of Nevada County—Boundaries—Court of Sessions—Board of Supervisors—Seven Townships—New County Boundaries—Bloomfield Township—Township Governments—Meadow Lake Township—Rectifying the Boundaries—Present Township Boundaries—Alta County—Donner County.

THE history of Nevada county as a political organization dates from the time when it was erected into a separate county by the Legislature. When the State was originally divided into twenty-seven counties by the Legislature of 1850, this region was but just being prospected; for the most part it was a *terra incognita*, and the great wealth that lay buried in

its auriferous hills was scarcely dreamed of, even by the few hundreds that were then scraping the surface of the ravines and robbing them of their golden treasure. At that time, February 18, 1850, there were in the mountains but a few small mining camps, and the location and names of those but very little known; in the foothills, where considerable mining had been done the previous year, were a large number of flourishing mining camps, whose lease of life was known to be short, depending upon the continuance of profitable diggings. The valleys, however, had founded a large number of magnificent cities, some of them two miles square; whole, sale business houses were there established, and interested owners of real estate, with a flourish of oratorical and newspaper trumpets, proclaimed the advantages of their city both as a place of residence and business. These interested parties were the ones who obtained the ears of the Legislators and secured for their embryo cities the seats of justice of the counties each of which commenced in the valley and ran back into the mountains for miles. Especially was this the case with Sutter and Yuba counties, the former of which embraced a large portion of Placer county, and had for a county-seat the speculative town of Oro, on Bear river near its confluence with Feather river, a most elegant metropolis on paper, but one that then had one diminutive house, a zinc one, and soon lost that. In Yuba county there were seven of these cities, Kearney on Bear river, Plumas City, El Dorado City, Eliza, Marysville and Featherton on the Feather, and Linda on the Yuba river. The one that blew the loudest blasts upon its horn, and really had the most to blow for, was Marysville, and this city although at one extreme of the county, and over one hundred miles distant from the other extreme, was made the county-seat. The county of Yuba was made to embrace all of Yuba, Sierra, Nevada and a portion of Placer, a most bulky and unwieldy territory. The shifting of population in those days was as rapid and incessant as the drifting of the fleecy clouds of the sky. Where to-day lay a mountain wilderness, whose verdant hills had never re-echoed to the tread of feet save those of the Aborigine, to-morrow was seen the curling smoke of hundreds of miners' cabins, and the rattle of the restless rocker smote upon the ear. Thus was it that but a few months after the creation of Yuba county, this region, to which scarce a thought had been given, became the scene of life and activity. The disadvantages of belonging to Yuba county were early felt, Marysville was too distant, and a county government located at that place was to the citizens here as useless as one in Oregon. The trouble, expense and time required to send criminals to Marysville was so great, that many escaped the just punishment for their acts, while others were severely dealt with by Judge Lynch. No protection whatever was afforded by the Yuba government, and no benefit whatever was derived from it, in fact the only official who at all interested himself and paid a visit to this region was the tax collector, who failed not to scrape together all that he could.

By the time that the next Legislature met, Nevada City had become a city of considerable importance, and both Grass Valley and Rough and Ready were coming into prominence, and the latter was an aspirant for the honor of being the seat of justice. A redivision of the State into counties was therefore made, by an Act passed by the Legislature April 25, 1851, by which, among others, the new county of Nevada was created. The county derived its name from Nevada City, at which point the seat of justice was located. Henry Miller, J. N. Turner, John R. Crandall, J. S. Allen and Amos T. Laird were appointed a Board of Commissioners to designate polling places and officers of election and to canvass the returns of votes. The election occurred on the fourth Monday of May, 1851, at which about two thousand nine hundred votes were cast, resulting in the election of the following officers:—County Judge, Thomas H. Caswell; District Attorney, John R. McConnell; County Clerk, Theodore Miller; Sheriff, John Gallagher; Surveyor, Charles Marsh; Treasurer, H. C. Hodge; Assessor, T. G. Williams. These gentlemen received their cetificates of election, filed their bonds and assumed the duties of their offices, and Nevada county entered upon its career as a political body.

The boundaries given to Nevada county by the Act of April 25, 1851, were:—Beginning at a point in the Yuba river opposite the mouth of Deer creek, and running thence up the middle of Yuba river to a point opposite the mouth of the middle branch of the Yuba; thence up the middle of said middle branch ten miles from its mouth; thence easterly in a straight line to the boundary of the State; thence south along the the boundary line of the State to the north-east corner of Placer county; thence westerly on the northerly line of Placer county to the source of Bear creek; thence down Bear creek to a point due south of the junction of Deer creek and Yuba river; thence north to the place of beginning.

The Court of Sessions divided the county into townships, but as the records have been destroyed the partition connot be given in detail. In common with other counties of the State, the legislative branch of the government was the Court of Sessions, consisting of the County Judge and two Justices of the Peace. In 1855, however, the Legislature having passed a law to that effect, the county government was transferred to a Board of Supervisors. The Board made a subdivision of the county into seven townships, the record of which was destroyed by the burning of the court house July 19, 1856. The boundaries were again declared February 2, 1857, and were as follows:—

Nevada Township, No. 1. Commencing in the center of South Yuba river opposite the mouth of Rush creek; thence southerly up Rush creek to the dividing ridge between South Yuba and Deer creek, where Boyer's ditch crosses the same by tunnel and deep cut; thence in a direct line crossing Deer creek about midway between Beckville and Pleasant Flat to the place where the Nevada and Rough and Ready road crosses Slate creek; thence along the center of the ridge dividing the waters of Deer creek and Wolf creek and Deer creek and Greenhorn creek to the point on the ridge dividing the waters of Deer creek and Steep Hollow, at the extreme source of Greenhorn creek; thence in a direct line crossing the stream of Deer creek to a point on the ridge dividing the waters of Deer creek and the South Yuba river at the source of Brushy cañon; thence down the stream of Brushy cañon to its junction with the South Yuba river; thence down said stream to the place of beginning.

Grass Valley Township, No. 2. Commencing at a point which is the corner of Nevada township where the Rough and Ready road crosses Slate creek; thence following the ridge to a point at the source of Plum Valley creek; thence along the center of the ridge dividing the waters of Wolf creek and Pen Valley creek, Wolf creek and Dry creek to Bear river about one and one half miles above the mouth of said Wolf creek; thence up Bear river to the mouth of Greenhorn creek; thence up Greenhorn creek to the forks of the same, where the trail from Buena Vista ranch to Wauloopa crosses said stream; thence up the west fork of said Greenhorn creek by the Crystal Spring ranch on the Red Dog and Nevada road, to the head of said branch on the line of Nevada township; thence following the center of the dividing ridge between the waters of Deer creek and Greenhorn creek and the waters of Deer creek and Wolf creek, being the south line of Nevada township, to the place of beginning.

Rough and Ready Township, No. 3. All that portion of Nevada county lying west of Nevada and Grass Valley townships, south of South Yuba and Main Yuba rivers, east of the county line of Yuba county and north of Bear river.

Bridgeport Township, No. 4. Commencing in the center of South Yuba river opposite the mouth of Humbug cañon; thence following the center of said stream to its junction with the North Yuba on the boundary line between the counties of Yuba and Nevada; thence up the North Yuba to the mouth of the Middle Yuba; thence up the Middle Yuba to the mouth of Bloody run; thence in a direct line southerly to the place of beginning.

Eureka Township, No. 5. All that part of the county lying south of the boundary line of Sierra county and east of the boundary line of Bridgeport township; thence running up the center of South Yuba river to the mouth of Brushy cañon; thence due north one mile; thence following a line parallel to

RESIDENCE OF **JUDGE JOHN CALDWELL,** NEVADA CITY, CAL.

the South Yuba river one mile distant from the same to Cañon creek; thence up Cañon creek to a point due south of the source of the south fork of the Middle Yuba river; thence due north to said point, being on the boundary line between Nevada and Sierra counties.

LITTLE YORK TOWNSHIP, No. 6. Commencing at the corner of Nevada township on the ridge between the waters of Deer creek and Steep Hollow creek at the head of Greenhorn creek; thence running southerly to the place where the old emigrant road crosses Bear river (running between the places known as Remington Hill and Negro Flat), being on the boundary line of Placer county; thence down Bear river to the mouth of Greenhorn creek; thence following the east boundary line of Grass Valley township to its intersection with the line of Nevada township; thence along the south line of Nevada township to the place of beginning.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, No. 7. Bounded on the north by the south line of Eureka township and the southern boundary line of the county of Sierra; on the east by the State line; on the south by the northern boundary line of Placer county; on the west by the eastern boundary lines of the townships of Nevada and Little York.

The townships of Nevada and Washington constituted Supervisor District No. 1; Grass Valley, Rough and Ready and Little York, No. 2; Bridgeport and Eureka, No. 3.

By an Act of the Legislature approved April 19, 1856, new boundaries were defined for Nevada county, changing the line between Sierra and Nevada counties:—Commencing at a point in the Main Yuba opposite the mouth of Deer creek, and running thence up Main Yuba to the mouth of Middle Yuba; thence up Middle Yuba to the south fork of the same; thence up said south fork to its source; thence east to the State line; thence south on the State line to the north-east corner of Placer county; thence west on the north line of Placer county to the source of Bear river; thence down Bear river to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence north to the place of beginning.

The Board of Supervisors changed the dividing line between Washington and Eureka townships, August 4, 1857, to run as follows:—Commencing at a point in the South Yuba opposite the mouth of Brushy cañon; thence running due north one mile; thence on a line parallel with the South Yuba river to Cañon creek; thence up Cañon creek to Cascade creek; thence up Cascade creek to its source; thence due east to the State line.

The Board of Supervisors, November 2, 1858, created the new township of Bloomfield, chiefly out of the western portion of Eureka township, giving it the following boundaries:—Commencing at a point one mile below Robinson's upper crossing upon the South Yuba river, and running thence in a direct line to a point three rods below Churchill's saw mill, upon Shady creek, in Bridgeport township; thence to the Middle Yuba river at the mouth of Grizzly cañon; thence up the line of said river to a point one mile above the mouth of Bloody run; thence easterly to the head of Humbug creek; thence easterly to the head of Logan's cañon; thence down said cañon to the South Yuba river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

By the Act of May 15, 1862, the Legislature created a system of township government to consist of three Trustees, Clerk, Assessor, Treasurer, Collector, two Justices of the Peace, two Constables and one Road Overseer for each Road District, to be elected annually on the first Monday in May. The Act also provided that the question of the adoption of the system should be submitted to the people at the next general election, and the Act to be in force in only such counties as voted affirmatively. Among those that adopted the township government was Nevada county. The operation of the new system was found to expensive, and instead of simplifying served only to complicate the government. Before the first year closed some of the townships found themselves in debt, other counties had the same experience, and before the year had expired petitions were circulated asking for the repeal of the law; the petitions received a great many signatures in Nevada county. One of the first Acts passed by the new Legislature was the one repealing the township law, approved January 19, 1864; the Board of Supervisors was given authority to settle the township affairs. In order to do this it was necessary to levy an extra tax of one cent in Grass Valley, Nevada and Bridgeport townships and twenty cents in Eureka township. The only thing favorable to this law that may be said, is that it furnished an opportunity for a small army of patriots to gain an honest living by holding office.

The sudden development of the Meadow Lake district in 1865 led the Board of Supervisors to create the new township of Meadow Lake out of the large township of Washington, February 16, 1866. The original boundaries were:—Commencing at a point on the north line of Placer county due south to the Pacific Turnpike Co's bridge crossing the South Yuba river; thence northerly to the south-east corner of Eureka township to the south line of the county of Sierra; thence east aloug the line of Sierra county to the eastern line of the State; thence south along said State line to the north-east corner of Placer county; thence west along the line of said county to the place of beginning. January 29, 1870, the Board cut off all of Meadow Lake township lying west of the line dividing ranges, 13 and 14, east, and annexed it to Washington township.

Doubts as to what could be considered the source of Bear river led to an uncertainty as to the exact boundary between Nevada and Placer counties from that point to the State line. The question was settled in 1866, a line being run by James E. Freeman, Deputy U. S. Surveyor. The same uncertainty as to the source of the south fork of the Middle Yuba river led to quite a controversy between Nevada and Sierra counties. In 1868 each county made a survey, but as the initial point was not the same for both, neither would adopt the work of the other. By agreement the two Boards met on the disputed territory, but could come to no understanding. Sierra county brought suit against the Eureka Co., that had paid taxes to Nevada county for some of the disputed ground, to enforce payment of taxes. Nevada county instructed the District Attorney to defend the Eureka Co. The question was settled by the Supreme Court in 1869, giving Sierra the contested ground. The surveys and litigation cost each county more than the land in controversy was worth to either of them.

The deposit of tailings at the mouth of Deer creek having rendered the location of the initial point of the line between Yuba and Nevada counties uncertain, the Boards of Supervisors of both counties met at the Empire Ranch, in May, 1869, and on the second day discovered the land marks ten chains east of Union Ranch house. The two Surveyors ran the lines from this point, and their work was approved by both Boards.

The survey of the eastern boundary line of the State, made by Von Schmidt in 1876, annexed a small strip to Nevada county that had been formerly considered in the State of Nevada.

The present boundary lines of the townships, although not yet officially declared by the Board of Supervisors, have been surveyed, maps of the townships made, and this division recognized by the county officials in all their actions relative thereto. They are as follows:—

BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Beginning where the line between ranges 8 and 9, east crosses the South Yuba river, and running thence north to the Middle Yuba river; thence up the Middle Yuba river to the line between ranges 9 and 10, east; thence south to the corner of sections 18 and 19, township 18, north, range 10, east; thence east to the corner of sections 16, 17, 20 and 21, same township; thence south to the corner of sections 28, 29, 32, and 33, same township; thence east two miles; thence south to the South Yuba river; thence down the South Yuba river to the place of beginning.

BRIDGEPORT TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the junction of the Main and South Yuba rivers, and running thence up the South Yuba river to the line between ranges 8 and 9, east; thence north to the Middle Yuba river; thence down Middle Yuba to its junction with the Main

Yuba river; thence down Main Yuba river to the place of beginning.

EUREKA TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the source of the Middle Yuba river above English lake, at the initial point of the Sierra county boundary line, and running thence down the Middle Yuba river to the line between ranges 9 and 10, east; thence south to the corner of sections 18 and 19, township 18, north, range 10, east; thence east two miles; thence south two miles; thence east two miles; thence south one mile to the south line of township 18, north, range 10, east; thence east to the line between ranges 13 and 14, east; thence north to the place of beginning.

GRASS VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the intersection of Bear river by the line between ranges 7 and 8, east, and running thence north to the corner of sections 13 and 24, township 15, north, range 7, east; thence east one mile; thence north to the north line of township 15, north, range 8, east; thence east to the corner of sections 32 and 33, township 16, north, range 8, east; thence north to the one-fourth section corner between sections 20 and 21, township 16, north, range 8, east; thence east eight miles; thence south to the south line of township 16, north, range 9, east; thence west to the corner of sections 2 and 3, township 15, north, range 9, east; thence south to Bear river; thence down Bear river to the place of beginning.

LITTLE YORK TOWNSHIP.

Beginning on Bear river in the north-east corner of section 23, township 15, north, range 9, east, and running thence north to the corner of sections 2 and 3 in the same township; thence east to the corner of sections 34 and 35, township 16, north, range 9, east; thence north four miles; thence east two miles; thence north one mile; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence east three miles; thence south one mile; thence east four and one-half miles to Bear river; thence down Bear river to the place of beginning.

MEADOW LAKE TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the south-east corner of Washington township at the corner of sections 19, 24, 25 and 30, township 17, north, ranges 13 and 14, east, and running thence east on the Placer county line to the eastern boundary line of the State; thence north on the State line nine miles to a point on the north line of section 8, township 18, north, range 18, east; thence west to the source of the Middle Yuba above English dam; thence south to the place of beginning.

NEVADA TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the intersection of the South Yuba river by the line between sections 32 and 33, township 17, north, range 8, east, and running thence south to the one-fourth section corner between sections 20 and 21, township 16, north, range 8, east; thence east 8 miles; thence north one and one-half miles; thence east two miles; thence north one mile; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence east three miles; thence north to the South Yuba river; thence down the South Yuba river to the place of beginning.

ROUGH AND READY TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the junction of Deer creek and Yuba river, and running thence south on the Yuba county line to Bear river; thence up Bear river to the line between ranges 7 and 8, east; thence north to the corner of sections 13 and 24, township 15, north, range 7, east; thence east one mile; thence north to the north line of township 15, north, range 8, east; thence east to the corner of sections 32 and 33, township 16, north, range 8, east; thence north to the South Yuba river; thence down the South Yuba to the Main Yuba river; thence down the Main Yuba to the place of beginning.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the corner of townships 17 and 18, north, ranges 13 and 14, east, and running thence south to the Placer county line; thence west on said line to the source of Bear river; thence down Bear river to the line between sections 4 and 9 in township 16, north, range 11, east; thence west to the corner of sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, township 16, north, range 10, east; thence north seven miles to the north line of township 17, north, range 10, east; thence east to the place of beginning.

When the eastern end of the mountain counties began to become settled, the same inconvenience was experienced that was first encountered by the annexation to Yuba county in 1850. Sierra Valley, Truckee Basin and Tahoe were all too remote from the county seats of the counties to which they belong; they were deprived of a large share of the advantages of the government to support which they were taxed. As population began gradually to increase, and towns sprang up, they felt that they should be granted the privilege of a separate government, located at some convenient and central point.

To accomplish the desired end a petition, bearing the signatures of over three hundred voters, was presented to the Legislature in 1868, asking for the creation of the county of Alta, to be taken from the eastern end of Sierra, Nevada, Placer and El Dorado counties. The citizens residing in the other portions of the county very naturally opposed this attempt to cut off from them a section of country that was rapidly assuming importance, and represented taxable property of considerable value. The project failed of fruition, but was not abandoned by the interested parties. In 1871 the subject was revived, and the creation of Donner county, to embrace portions of Sierra, Nevada and Placer counties was proposed, The chief promoters of the movement were the citizens of Truckee, who desired the seat of justice of the new county to be located there. At this time the *Truckee Republican* had become established, and its columns warmly advocated the claims for a new county, which were opposed by the papers in the lower portion of the county.

The Legislature having failed to take action on the question, the citizens of Truckee advocated the annexation of Meadow Lake township to Placer county, the county seat of which, Auburn, was accessible by railroad, although at a greater distance than Nevada City. The people of Auburn did not become very enthusiastic over the proposition, as they feared that the next step would be to remove the county seat to Colfax or some other more central location. In 1876 the citizens of Truckee began to realize that the Sierra Valley was a large and important factor in the new county of Donner, and that the people of that valley might be no better suited with Truckee as a county seat than Downieville, so they moderated their demands, and in order to enlist the hearty co-operation of the inhabitants of the valley, expressed a willingness to have the county seat located at Sierraville, Randolph or Loyalton. The Legislature again failed to act, and the completion of the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad, offering much more facile communication between Truckee and Nevada City, has ended the necessity for a new county until the increase of population in the Truckee basin shall render one imperative.

In 1878, the miners of Smartsville having become discontented with their neighbors in the valley, owing to the controversy on the question of mining debris, circulated a petition to have that town attached to Nevada county. Beyond the circulation of the petition nothing was accomplished.

CHAPTER XX.

BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Organization and Boundaries—Present Boundaries—North Bloomfield—Lake City—Columbia Hill—Relief Hill.

When Nevada county was first divided into townships by the Court of Sessions, Bloomfield was not one of them. At that time North Bloomfield, Columbia Hill, Relief Hill, Grizzly Hill and Lake City were unknown and unsettled. When the discoveries were made along Humbug cañon and these large mining camps began to grow in importance and population, then it was that a new township was created by the Board of Supervisors, November 2, 1858, with the following boundaries: —Commencing at a point one mile below Robinson's upper crossing upon the South Yuba river, and running thence in a

RESIDENCE OF **T. W. SIGOURNEY,** NEVADA CITY, CAL.

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direct line to a point three rods below Churchill's saw mill, upon Shady creek in Bridgeport township; thence to the Middle Yuba river at the mouth of Grizzly cañon; thence up the line of said river to a point one mile above the mouth of Bloody run; thence easterly to the head of Humbug creek; thence easterly to the head of Logan's cañon; thence down said cañon to the South Yuba river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

According to the map recently made, the township is ten miles in its longest length from east to west, and six miles at the widest point from north to south, and contains about forty-seven square miles. It occupies the ridge between the South and Middle Yubas, and lies between Eureka on the east and Bridgeport on the west. Through its center runs the gravel channel, on which are situated the rich claims at North Bloomfield, Lake City, Columbia Hill and smaller places. The present boundaries are:—Beginning where the line between ranges 8 and 9, east, crosses the South Yuba river, and running thence north to the Middle Yuba river; thence up the Middle Yuba river to the line between ranges 9 and 10, east; thence south to the corner of sections 18 and 19, township 18, north, range 10, east; thence east to the corner of sections 16, 17, 20 and 21, same township; thence south to the corner of sections 28, 29, 32 and 33, same township; thence east two miles; thence south to the South Yuba river; thence down the South Yuba river to the place of beginning.

NORTH BLOOMFIELD.

The town of North Bloomfield, the center of one of the leading gravel mining districts of the county, is pleasantly situated on the ridge between the Middle and South Yuba rivers, at an altitude of 3,300 feet above the level of the sea. Originally the town rejoiced in the suggestive name of Humbug, which it acquired in a legitimate manner from Humbug creek, on which it is situated. Upon the origin of the name there hangs a tale. In the winter of 1851-2 a party, composed of the incongruous elements of two Irishmen and a German, prospected along the creek, near which they discovered a rich deposit of gravel, yielding them a goodly quantity of dust. When their supplies became exhausted, one of the sons of Erin was dispatched to Nevada City for provisions, being strictly enjoined to preserve due silence in regard to their good fortune. Money and a secret are too much to confide to an Irishman when whiskey is plenty, and the consequence was, that, after purchasing the supplies and a mule to carry them, he invested liberally in "corn juice," his purse strings and his tongue both becoming loosened at the same time. *Erin go bragh*, familiarly translated "Erin go brag," was here exemplified, and he boasted of his rich "strike," declining, however, to give the location. When he took his departure the next morning, a crowd of ravenous gold seekers tracked him to the camp. Up and down the creek they wandered, panning a little here and a little there, but in no place finding the rich diggings they anticipated, and the disgusted crowd returned to the city, calling the creek a humbug, which name has always clung to it and which it later bequeathed to the town.

J. B. Clark commenced mining near the site of the present town in 1852, and Owen Marow, Roger McCullough, C. W. Carter, Dickerson, A. Jacobs, John Newman, Francis Fair and others came in 1853 and 1854. By 1855 the camp began to assume the appearance of a town, twenty or more houses forming the bustling hamlet of Humbug City. In that year Madame August, a French lady, built the Hotel de France, which was roofed with canvas. In 1856 Antoine Mayhew and Pettijean built a store, and Franz & Esher a saloon, which latter building is now occupied by P. Lund as a hotel. In this year the city took a sudden impulse forward, the population increasing to four hundred and the number of frame houses to seventy. Among others of the old citizens who came about this time, were James Marriott, G. W. Dennett, Ben Brockmeier, L. Hamner, J. W. Stickler, Ernest Creig, Caleb Nash, R. D. Skidmore and J. K. Brownell, of whom nearly all are still residing here.

Having made application for the establishment of a post-office here, it became necessary to change the name of the town, California being too full of Humbugs to suit the Postal Department. In April, 1857, a public meeting was held, at which a resolution was passed, changing the name of the town to Bloomfield, the word North being added because there was another office in the State by the same name. The same year a public school-house was erected, the United States Hotel was built, and Bloomfield had connection with San Juan by daily stage, and thus to other points. In 1859, Samuel M. Irwin built the Irwin House in the lower part of the town; it is now being used as a dwelling house. Mr. Irwin also erected a large stable for the use of the California Stage Co.

The town began to decline in 1863, and became nearly depopulated; but when the North Bloomfield Co. began operations in 1867, things assumed a different aspect, and population and business increased more rapidly than they had declined. At present, including the Malakoff settlement, which is practically a part of Bloomfield, the population is about twelve hundred. In the matter of fires Bloomfield has been very fortunate indeed, the total loss from that source not exceeding $1,000 in the town proper. A few years ago a fire in the woods destroyed the bridge across the cañon and the buildings of the mining company. A boarding house kept by George Edwards, near the town, was destroyed March 13, 1875.

When the town began to decline the public school was discontinued, but in 1866 it was revived, with an attendance of twelve. In 1873 a new school-house was erected, at an expense of $3,700 which is well furnished and has an excellent library. Religious services are held in the school house by Catholics, Episcopalians and Methodists, at different times. In the summer of 1878, a large hall was erected by Edward Cummings, which is used for dancing parties and miscellaneous entertainments.

Saturday, October 28, 1876, the French Hotel at Malakoff was destroyed by fire. A man named Harmon was burned to death, and it was supposed that he was the cause of the fire, as he was in the habit of smoking a pipe while lying in bed.

Application was made to the United States Land Office for a patent to the land on which the town rests, in order to perfect the titles of property holders. In 1875 a patent was received for the south-east one-fourth of the north-west one fourth of section 6, township 17, north, range 10, east, embracing forty acres of land, thus securing the holders of lots in the possession their property.

North Bloomfield is on the line of the Ridge Telephone Company, the principal office of which is at San Juan.

LAKE CITY.

Pleasantly situated on the ridge down which runs the pliocene river channel, on the road from Columbia Hill to North Bloomfield, and about two and one-half miles from the latter, the little town of Lake City has passed an almost uneventful existence of twenty-three years.

A little cabin was built here in 1853 by a man named Joiner, and in 1855, John H. Helwig, John Schroder, Henry Bowman, Fred Thane and two others, commenced mining operations, being known as the Dutch Hill Company. In 1855 and 6 Lake City became connected with North Bloomfield and Columbia Hill, although there were then but a few cabins, and no effort had been made to build a town. A hotel was built in 1855 by Saul and William Bell, and the locality was known as Bell's Ranch. When the Eureka ditch was completed in 1857, the settlement received quite a forward impulse. A town was then laid out and named Lake City. The same year the Bremont House was built by M. Bremont, and remained until a few years ago, when it was destroyed by fire. The hotel built by the Bell Brothers is still being kept as a public house by P. R. Payne. In 1857, the year of the town's birth, there were two hotels, one store, one tailor shop, two saloons, the Eureka Lake Co.'s office and a number of dwelling houses. At present the village contains one hotel, one store, one saloon, one blacksmith shop and several residences; about twenty votes are cast by residents of this place.

COLUMBIA HILL.

Situated on the ridge at the junction of the North Bloom-

field gravel channel with the one from the Blue Tent. W. L. Tisdale and brother settled here in October, 1853, erected a log cabin and commenced mining operations. In 1855, a man named Fleming opened a store, and the settlement began to assume the aspect of a village. A post office was established here, and the name of the place changed to North Columbia, although it is generally spoken of as Columbia Hill. About a year ago the old town site was abandoned, and a new town built about one-fourth of a mile distant. The old village was built on the gravel channel, and here as in other places the town had to move when the site was wanted for mining ground.

At the present time the town contains a store, three saloons, a number of dwelling houses, a post office and a frame school house, built in 1877, and in which religious services are also held. Among the early settlers were Samuel and John McBrown, Levi Ayers, W. L. Tisdale and brothers and Mr. Reese.

RELIEF HILL.

This place is situated on the South Yuba river, about three miles east of North Bloomfield. Captain Monroe, J. K. Reed, Burnham, Tuttle and some others located here as early as 1853, and engaged in mining. By 1856 the settlement had attained a population of seventy-five people, and rejoiced in one store, two saloons, one butcher shop, two boarding houses, one blacksmith shop and several dwellings. The town steadily increased in size and importance until 1858, at which time it contained one hundred voters. It then began to decline very speedily; but in 1862 it was revived, and remained a thriving camp for a number of years. It has now a population of some seventy-five souls. Robert Moore and William R. Williams, two of the town's oldest residents, are still living here.

CHAPTER XXI.

BRIDGEPORT TOWNSHIP.

Boundaries—North San Juan—Origin of Name—Settlement—Name Changed—Newspaper—Fires—Water Works—Titles—Ridge Telephone Co.—Birchville—Cherokee—French Corral—Driving Out Chinamen—Sweetland—Sebastopol.

Lying in the extreme north-west corner of the county, Bridgeport township, though one of the smallest in size, stands third as regards population and wealth. It lies between the South and Middle Yubas, and is the ridge that divides those two streams. The township has suffered but little alteration since it was first organized, except that a small strip was cut off from the eastern end when Bloomfield township was formed, and at present has the following boundaries:—Beginning at the junction of the Main and South Yuba rivers, and running thence up the South Yuba river to the line between ranges 8 and 9, east; thence north to the Middle Yuba river; thence down the Middle Yuba river to its junction with the Main Yuba; thence down the Main Yuba to the place of beginning.

This was the first section of the county to resound to the tread of the prospector, and whose hills re-echoed the rattle of the tireless rocker, for early in 1849 the miners pushed their way up the streams from the valley, searching for the many rich bars, which were soon discovered and long rewarded them for their enterprise and toil. Agriculture and horticulture also receive considerable attention and many little farms lie among the hills, and many trees and vines grow on their sloping sides. The fruit of this locality is of excellent flavor and of a superior quality.

NORTH SAN JUAN.

The business, mining and intellectual center of Bridgeport township is North San Juan, a thriving mining town, lying at the foot of the south side of San Juan Hill. The first settler in the immediate neighborhood was Christian Kientz, who prospected on the west end of San Juan Hill, and in the spring of 1853, in connection with Jeremiah Tucker, developed the rich Gold Cut mine. To this enterprising pioneer is ascribed the honor of naming the hill from which the town afterwards derived its appellation. The reasons given for his applying the name San Juan, so unusual in the northern mines, are various, and indicate a remarkable fertility of imagination that does great credit to their authors. Three of these stories are here given with the caution not to give judgment upon such insufficient returns, as there are several stories yet to be heard from.

One of these traditions says that Kientz had been with General Scott's army in Mexico; that one day on approaching San Juan Hill he was impressed with the resemblance it bore to the hill of the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and named it accordingly. Another legend, hoary with age and bristling with improbability, is to the effect that the beauty of the scenery so wrought upon his poetic soul, that, being a devout Catholic, he ejaculated "San Juan;" but why a German, even if he was a devout Catholic, should in his rapturous ebulitions use a foreign tongue to express his feelings, and shriek "San Juan" instead of the time honored *Mein Gott in Himmel* is a riddle too deep for the penetration of the most astute. Another account says that, being a fervent Mason he named it St. John, which, being translated into the pure Castilliau of California, becomes San Juan. However correct any or all of these stories may be, it is certain that the name is and ever will be San Juan.

A house was built by Kientz where the Halfway House now stands, below the east end of the hill, in the spring of 1853, and kept by him as a hotel. John S. Stidger and George W. Hoard built a store on the hill at the north end of Flume street, and John A. J. Ray opened a canvas built store on the corner of Main and Flume streets. Thus there were three locations, each striving to be the center of the future town. Rich discoveries had been made, and miners were arriving rapidly; the the competition became brisk, the stores combined being too strong an opposition for Kientz's location, and the establishment of Ray, leading Stidger & Hoard in the race. Hoard soon sold to Israel Crawford, and Stidger & Crawford continued together for many years. Ray closed out his business in two or three years, but not until from his store to the other was one continuous settlement.

In the winter of 1853, John Hill, who still resides here, built the first frame house on the present site of the town, near Gaynor & Dickson's saloon, on the south side of Main street. For three years he kept a hotel called the Union House in this building, and it continued under the charge of various proprietors until April, 1872, when it was destroyed by fire. In July, 1853, Crofton Williamson, who had been keeping a boarding house at Hess' Crossing, now Freeman's Crossing, came to San Juan Hill, and opened a boarding house. He soon sold to Williams & Son, who discontinued the business two years later. The present National Hotel was built in 1855 by Sears & Green; in 1858 it was bought by Mr. Gordon, who named it the Sierra Nevada House. Henry Pierson afterwards bought it and named it the National Hotel, which name it still retains, under the management of A. J. Putnam, who became the owner in 1865.

Quite a number of people came from San Francisco and settled at San Juan, the street upon which they lived receiving the name San Francisco street.

The first brick building in the town was erected in 1856, by Kindt & Grant, and was occupied as a grocery and provision store; it is now used for a store house by A. Harris & Co.

By 1857, the settlement had grown sufficiently to need a post office, and application was made for one. The name San Juan had been long before appropriated, and it became necessary to select another by which the town and post office could be designated. For this purpose a public meeting was held in the street, A. T. Search elected chairman and a committee appointed. While the committee was in conference, it was suggested that the old name be retained with the prefix North, and when the committee returned, like Othello, they found their occupation gone, and the town christened North San Juan. The same year the material of the *Iowa Hill News* was moved here by J. P. Olmstead & Co., who commenced the publication of the *San Juan Star*. A library association was organized in 1857, but was afterwards dissolved, and the books donated to the public school.

But few fires of a destructive character have occurred, owing, chiefly, to the excellent facilities for extinguishing flames. On Saturday, September 5, 1863, a fire originated in an unoccupied building, and destroyed three houses with their

RESIDENCE OF **CHARLES KENT**, NEVADA CITY, CAL.

contents, all valued at $2,700. October 6, 1864, and September 19, 1865, fires originated in Chinatown, and destroyed a considerable number of the frame buildings in that locality. Still another fire swept Chinatown away, July 4, 1870. The exertions of the firemen saved the balance of the town, arresting the flames in the rear of the National Hotel. The loss to the Chinese was $5,000. One Chinese merchant shut himself up in his vault and was suffocated. The citizens were very much excited, and desired to prevent the rebuilding of the Chinese quarter, as it was a constant menace to the town.

In 1860, A. J. Elder constructed water works to supply a portion of the town with water. The source of supply was a spring three-fourths of a mile from the town, but the supply was found inadequate to meet the demand. In 1862, voluntary contributions were made by the citizens for the construction of a reservoir. Charles Schardin, W. H. Sears and I. T. Saxby were elected a Board of Trustees to construct the reservoir; George D. Dornin was clerk of the Board. The reservoir was built and the water supply derived from the Eureka Lake Ditch, the old pipes being relayed to the reservoir. A. M. Crane is the present owner of this property. Hydraulic Hose Co., No. 1, was organized October 13, 1862, and on the twenty-ninth day of the same month Union Hose Co., No. 2 was also organized. The pressure of the water from the reservoir is so great that a fire-engine is needless, and the expense of the fire department is small in consequence. The firemen have by their exertions several times saved the town from what threatened to be disastrous conflagrations.

In May, 1875, the North San Juan Irrigating Co. was organized for the purpose of laying down iron pipes to supply the people of the town with water for irrigating and household uses. On July 4, 1875, the work was completed and the water admitted to the pipes. The cost of the entire work was $3,200. The water is taken from the Milton Ditch, about one-fourth of a mile south of the town. At Main street, where the pipes connect, the pressure is 160 feet, and on San Francisco street about 80 feet. The officers of the company are:—A. B. Swan, President; J. H. Brown, Secretary; P. H. Butler, Treasurer; O. P. Stidger, Superintendent. The works are now leased to A. M. Crane, who is the owner of the old works.

Considerable trouble has been experienced in the matter of title to the town site. It was claimed, when the town was first built, by H. P. Sweetland, by purchase from J. B. Stafford. A portion of the land claimed was surrounded by a fence, within which was the cabin of the claimant. A number of the settlers bought Sweetland's title, while others declined so to do, and in 1855, suit for trespass was brought against Thomas L. Frew. While the suit was pending Sweetland opened a street through the enclosed lot and offered lots of one hundred feet deep for sale at one dollar per front foot. The suit was decided adversely to the claimant, and immediately settlers occupied all the land not before taken. Upon appeal to the Supreme Court, however, Sweetland's title to the portion that had been enclosed was sustained, and many then purchased of him, while others refused to do so until another suit settled the question finally. To perfect the title, not only to this section but to the balance of the town, a meeting was called at the theater, in 1874, to take the necessary steps to secure a United States Patent to the land. The patent was issued in 1877 and conveys to Hon. John Caldwell, County Judge, in trust to the property holders of North San Juan, lots numbers 1 and 9 and the south one-half of the northeast one-fourth and lots numbers 6 and 7 of the northwest one-fourth, the north half of the south-east one-fourth, and the north half of the south-west one-fourth of section 5, township 17 north, range 8, east; containing 367 37-100 acres.

The town at present contains two hotels, one drug store, two dry goods stores, two clothing stores, two grocery stores, two boot and shoe stores, one book store, one hardware store, one furniture store, three blacksmith shops, four carpenter shops, two wagon shops, one livery stable, one lumber yard, one brush manufactory, one hose manufactory, one jeweler, one tin and sheet iron shop, one millinery and dressmaking establishment, three millinery establishments, three saloons, one bakery and confectionery store, one barber shop, one newspaper, one bank, two lawyers, four physicians, one dentist, two undertakers, and one brewery. The population is about nine hundred, exclusive of some one hundred Chinese; there have been in former times as many as four hundred Chinese here.

There stands to the credit of North San Juan on the books of the Sanitary Commission, organized during the Rebellion, the sum of $3,390.56, and Bridgeport township is credited with $6,144.43. This is a glorious showing for a town of one thousand inhabitants.

The Ridge Telephone Co. was organized here in 1878, and has its principal office at North San Juan. The line is owned by the Milton Water and Mining Co., the North Bloomfield Gravel Mining Co., and the Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Co. The line cost $6,000, is sixty miles long, running from French Corral to Milton, in Sierra county, with a branch to Foucharie; in all there are twenty-two stations on the line, and the chief use it is put to is the management of the ditches and mining claims. R. McMurray is Superintendent of the company and E. M. Sunderland, Secretary.

BIRCHVILLE.

The little village of Birchville lies on the gravel channel, three and one-half miles southwest of North San Juan, and has long been the center of extensive mining operations.

The first prospecting was done here by David Johnson, in 1851, and the place was known for some time as Johnson's Diggings. The same year the Miners' and Mechanics' Steam Saw Mill was built by Jenkins, Webster, L. D. Brown, Harvey, Beckwith, Capt. Allers and others, and continued in operation until 1853, when it was destroyed by fire. The first building located on the top of the hill was built by Stevens, Everett & Co., in 1852, and opened as a store and boarding house. The firm was changed to Evens & Ross, who pulled down the building in 1855 and erected another across the street; in 1856, they sold to John Thompson who closed out the store and kept the boarding house until 1869.

In 1853 quite a large number of miners had settled here, and by common consent the town was named Birchville, in honor of L. Burch Adsit, a prominent citizen. The second store was built in 1852 by Edward Allison, and leased to L. B. Adsit and Pauley. In a few months Adsit bought Pauley's interest, and continued the business until 1859, when he sold to G. B. Newell; the last named gentleman is still engaged here.

A private school was opened in 1856 by Mrs. G. B. Newell, and another in 1862 by Miss Lyon, now Mrs. O. P. Stidger. The first public school was opened in 1863, in a miner's cabin fitted up for the purpose. In 1874, it was entirely remodeled, and a good school house, 24 x 50 feet, was the result. A library of 150 volumes is connected with the school. Religious services are held in the school house by the pastor of the North San Juan M. E. Church.

Among the early and prominent citizens of Birchville were:—Henry Everett, came in 1852 and is still a resident of the town; Michael Cassin, came in 1852 and was elected to the Legislature in 1856; Christopher Callahan, came in 1852; Martin Moroney, came in 1852 and still resides here; Thomas Leahy, came in 1852; Frederick King, came in 1853; Jacob Binninger, came in 1853; Patrick Fogarty, came in 1854; Valentine Butsch, came in 1854; N. Cadwallader, came in 1855 and is still a resident; Henry Powell, came in 1855 and is still a resident; others have been previously mentioned.

Birchville reached the hight of its prosperity in 1865 and 6, but the leading claims have been since worked out, and the village now contains a population of only half a hundred souls.

CHEROKEE.

This once flourishing and now by no means dead mining town is situated on the ridge, about four miles east of North San Juan.

The locality was known as Cherokee before the town sprang up, the name being derived from some Cherokee Indians, who moved here in 1850. Crego & Utter built a house here in 1851, and the following year the Grizzly Ditch was brought to the place. This gave an impulse to the settlement, and in 1852 the population reached four hundred. Of these there were but

two families, that of John Ryan, and the family of Eugene Turney, who kept the Grizzly Hotel, and a store in the same building. Turney kept the hotel until 1862, when he moved to San Francisco. J. C. Hall is now keeping hotel in the same house.

From 1856 to 1865 the village saw the era of its greatest prosperity. During these years a drug store and a resident physician were among the adjuncts of the town. Owing to the decline in mining operations in the vicinity the village has lost ground since that time, and now contains a population of about two hundred. There are two hotels, one store, one blacksmith shop, one butcher shop, one shoemaker shop and two saloons.

A public hall was built in 1861 by Eugene Turney, which has been since used for dances and local amusements. A public school was opened at an early date. A new school-house, a large frame building, was erected in 1872; a small library is connected with the school. August 13, 1872, the store house of Thomas Nankervis was destroyed by fire, the loss being $10,000.

A United States patent was obtained for the town site in 1875, which covers the northwest one-fourth of the southwest one-fourth and the lot No. 5 of the northwest one-fourth of section 1, township 17, north, range 8, east; containing 78 27-100 acres of land.

FRENCH CORRAL.

This is the last of the series of mining towns that lie on the ridge between the Middle and South Yuba rivers. Its altitude is but 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the climate is pleasant and agreeable.

A corral was built at this point in 1849, by a Frenchman from Frenchman's Bar, on the Main Yuba, to be used as an enclosure for mules. From this fact the locality and afterwards the town received the name of French Corral. Mining was carried on in the ravines about this place in 1849, and a man named Galloway opened a store in a tent. He afterwards moved to the vicinity of Downieville, and became the proprietor of Galloway's ranch. His successor was an English sailor who was known as Jack, and who kept the store until September, 1850, when he sold the tent and good will to Robert and John Bussenias. These two brothers erected a log house near where the Corral House was afterwards built.

Surface diggings were discovered here in 1851, and in the spring of 1852, a ditch was brought in from Shady creek, and miners began to settle here rapidly, so much so that the town soon had a population of four hundred. A post office was applied for and obtained. The hill diggings were discovered in 1853, another ditch was brought in, and the town was progressing finely, when fifty of the seventy houses that composed the village were destroyed by fire. The next summer another fire destroyed the balance of the town, but by the energy of the citizens the town was quickly rebuilt, and continued to thrive and prosper. The era of prosperity lasted for a number of years, and even now the town is in good condition and the center of large mining operations. There are in the town two hotels, one store, one saloon, one bakery, four blacksmiths, two carpenters, one physician and a number of dwelling houses; the population is about three hundred. An unsuccessful effort was once made to change the name to Carrolton.

The employment of Chinese in the mines so incensed the people that they organized, and December 1, 1867, drove away the Celestials and destroyed their cabins. Twenty-seven of the rioters were arrested, arraigned before a Justice of the Peace in Nevada City, and granted separate trials. Upon trial of David Norrie the evidence showed that there were from eighty to one hundred men engaged in the movement, miners, merchants, tradesmen, and men of wealth. Considerable difficulty was experieneed in securing a jury, and when the case was submitted to them and they returned with a verdict of "guilty," upon being polled one of them said it was not his verdict. They were sent out again and soon returned with the same verdict. Norrie was fined one hundred dollars. The charges against the others were dismissed.

In 1877, the proper steps having been taken, a United States patent was received for the land on which the town is situated, which conveys the west one-half of the northeast one-fourth, the northeast one-fourth of the northeast one-fourth, lot number 19 of the northeast one-fourth, lots numbers 1, 2, 4 and 6 and the north one-half of the northwest one-fourth, the lots numbers 7 and 9 and the northwest one-fourth of the southwest one-fourth and lots numbers 10 and 16 of the southeast one-fourth of section 26, township 17, north, range 7, east; containing in all 419 96-100 acres.

SWEETLAND.

This little mining locality is situated midway between North San Juan and French Corral. It has been and still is the scene of large mining enterprises. H. P. Sweetland, from whom the town derived its name, settled here in 1850, and from that fact the locality became known as Sweetland's. The place was early noted on the ridge as a trading post, and gradually became settled. The town did not assume the proportions of its neighbors at first, but afterwards overtook some of them, and has maintained its standing. There are now in the town two hotels, four stores, one saloon, one tailor shop, one shoemaker shop, two carpenters, three masons, three blacksmiths and a population of about four hundred. A post office has been establishsd here for a long time.

SEBASTOPOL.

This is a little residence town one mile south of North San Juan, and contains the homes of the miners working on Manzanita Hill. There was formerly a store here, but now there are but a few dwelling houses and a boarding house. North San Juan is the post office where the people receive their mail. The residents of Sebastopol, in 1877, received a United States patent for their property, covering lots numbers 9 and 10 and the east one-half of the southeast one-fourth, lot number 13 and the southeast one-fourth of the northeast one-fourth of section 6, township 17, north, range 8, east, containing 207 43-100 acres of land.

Other localities in the township will be spoken of in the history of the mines.

CHAPTER XXII.

EUREKA TOWNSHIP.

Boundaries—Eureka South—Moore's Flat—Orleans Flat—Woolsey's Flat.

Eureka township occupies the most northern portion of Nevada county, and extending as it does to the summit of the Sierra Nevadas, it lies for months under a deep covering of snow. It was one of the original townships and at one time extended beyond its present limits, both eastward and westward. As at present defined, the boundaries are :—Beginning at the source of the Middle Yuba river above English lake, at the initial point of Sierra county boundary line, and running thence down the Middle Yuba river to the line between ranges 9 and 10, east; thence south to the corner of sections 18 and 19, township 18, north, range 10, east; thence east two miles; thence south one mile to the south line of township 18, north, range 10, east; thenee east to the line between ranges 13 and 14, east; thence north to the place of beginning.

EUREKA SOUTH.

This, the first settled town of the township and from which it derived its name, lies near the summit of the mountains, twenty-six miles from Nevada City. The first mining was done here in the ravines, early in the spring of 1850. The following year the deep diggings were discovered and opened. At first but little water could be obtained except during the winter season, and the result was that a population of over six hundred at that time would dwindle down to two hundred in the summer. The reason for the large number of miners at this point was the fact that the diggings were shallow and required but little capital to work them.

A riot occurred here in January, 1854, growing out of a dispute between some Englishmen and Irishmen as to priority on a claim. The friends of the Irish elaimant attacked the Eureka

GRASS VALLEY,
1852.

Hotel. Some shots were exchanged, and a general and bloody battle was imminent, when better counsels prevailed and bloodshed was avoided. A woman in the street was slightly wounded by a stray bullet. Members of both parties were arrested, and two Irishmen and three Englishmen were fined sixty dollars each.

For half a dozen years, as long as the rich surface diggings lasted, Eureka was a thriving, bustling, lively mining town; business was good; hotels, stores and saloons prospered and thrived; but as soon as these diggings began to show signs of exhaustion, the town began to retrograde. One by one the miners departed for more promising localities, one by one the business houses were removed or closed out, and the town put on the appearance of desertion and decay. For eight years the fortunes of Eureka remained at a low ebb, but in 1866 the revival of the quartz excitement of 1851 drew a large number of prospectors to Eureka and vicinity. In March of that year there were but about twenty people in the town, but the May following there were four hundred. The population remained stationary at about three hundred for several years.

In 1877 a post office was established here with the name of Graniteville, the same difficulty being experienced as at North San Juan, in the duplicity of names, a post office having been previously settled at Eureka, Humboldt county. In 1869 the town contained two hotels, five saloons, two stores, blacksmith and carpenter shops, etc., and a public school was opened the same year.

In 1878 Eureka contained two hotels, two stores, three saloons, one brewery, one bakery, one market, one livery stable, one school house and a Catholic church. About two o'clock in the morning of August 12, 1878, a fire broke out in the rear of Ellis' saloon that soon laid the town in ashes, only one business house escaping the flames. The total loss amounted to $50,000. This disaster was a severe one, but the business men soon started again; new buildings were erected, and although not fully recovered from the blow, Eureka is pressing forward again with a population of about three hundred. Eureka is the distributing point for the reservoirs and places above, and as such will always enjoy a certain amount of prosperity. If the many quartz ledges in the vicinity ever become developed, as they no doubt some time will, Eureka will become a place of no small importance.

MOORE'S FLAT.

This, the center and chief of the three flats that lie near the Middle Yuba river, and within a mile of each other, is now the chief hydraulic mining point in Eureka township.

The town derived its name from H. M. Moore, who settled here in 1851 and built a house and store, immediately upon arriving from across the plains. The diggings were soon discovered here and miners began to pour in. At first Orleans Flat was much larger than this place on account of the diggings being more shallow. In 1852 this town had a population of about five hundred, with three or four stores, three hotels, a large number of saloons, etc. The rivalry between the three flats was exceedingly brisk, Orleans Flat taking the lead for a number of years. Now, however, both Orleans Flat and Woolsey's Flat are nearly deserted and Moore's Flat is the center of trade and population for this district.

Application was early made for a post office to be given the name of Clinton, the citizens desiring to change the name of the town. A few years later they had the name of the post office changed from Clinton to Moore's Flat, as they found it impossible to shake off the name that had become fastened upon the town.

A most destructive fire occurred here May 19, 1865, by which one-third of the business portion of the town was burned to the ground. The losses, including Moore's Hotel, Marks & Co.'s bank, the drug store and post office, amounted to the the total sum of $30,000. Again, on Saturday morning, July 31, 1869, a devastating fire occurred, nearly blotting out the village. Both sides of Washington street to and including Abraham's dwelling, both sides of Yuba street to and including English & Wells' stable, and Moore street as far as Dr. Hardy's dwelling, were burned. On Jackson street Wells' building was also destroyed. The burnt district embraced all of the town proper except Dr. Hardy's dwelling and Odd Fellows Hall. In all some forty buildings were destroyed, including Shea's Hotel, Moore's Hotel, Morrow's Hotel, Masonic Hall and about fifteen stores and business buildings. The total loss was estimated at $100,000, on which the insurance amounted to $30,000.

After this great fire but few houses were built on the old site, which has since been partly mined and has partly slid away. The present town is about one-half mile south of the old location. Houses were moved from the old town to the present site, and the new town sprang up. In 1878, by order of the Board of Supervisors, the remains of those buried in the old cemetery were removed to the new one; one hundred and forty-five were removed at an expense of $965.90.

At present Moore's Flat is still a thriving mining town with three hotels, three general stores, one drug store, one variety store, two saloons, one market, a bank, Catholic church, school house, post office, express office, dressmaking establishment, brewery, lumber company, charcoal burner, carpenters, blacksmiths, physician and a population of about five hundred.

ORLEANS FLAT.

This was the farthest east of the three noted flats on the Middle Yuba, and for a number of years was the most prosperous. The diggings were discovered in 1851, and being more shallow than on the other flats, and for that reason more easily worked, soon attracted a large number of miners. In the competition between the three flats Orleans Flat took the lead in 1852, with a population of six hundred, several hotels, stores, saloons, etc. This position she maintained until 1857, when the mines began to fail and the town to retrograde. Gradually the people abandoned the town, some of them moving to Moore's Flat, and others to more remote localities. In a few years the old town became entirely deserted.

WOOLSEY'S FLAT.

This was the third of the three flats, never reaching the importance of the other two, and now entirely deserted. The diggings were discovered here in 1851, and soon a bustling mining camp was formed. Although never rivaling her more pretentious neighbors, Woolsey's Flat flourished for a number of years, and then began to decline, on account of the exhaustion of the mines. Many of the people removed to Moore's Flat, taking their houses with them. One by one the hotels, stores and saloons closed out their business and departed until, in 1874, the last attempt at business, a hotel, was closed, and Woolsey's Flat gave up the ghost.

CHAPTER XXIII.

GRASS VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

Boundaries—Grass Valley—First Settlers—First Christian Burial—Centreville—Walsh's Mill—Families—Hotels—Quartz Discovery—Election of a Justice—Church and Schools—Riot—Lola Montez—City Incorporated—Three Times—United States Patent—Great Fire of 1855—List of Losses—Wells, Fargo & Co. Ahead—Fire of 1860—Fire of 1862—Other Fires—Water Works—Grass Valley of To-day—A Happy Ride.

GRASS VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

THIS, one of the original townships of the county, has always had nearly its present dimensions. It derives its name from the city of Grass Valley, which is the only large place within its limits, and contains four-fifths of its population. It extends from Nevada township on the north to Bear river on the south, and from Rough and Ready township on the west to Little York on the east, and contains about one hundred and ten square miles.

The boundary lines as at present defined are:—Beginning at the intersection of Bear river by the line between ranges 7 and 8, east, and running thence north to the corner of sections 13 and 24, township 15, north, range 7, east; thence east one mile; thence north to the north line of township 15, north, range 8, east; thence east to the corner of sections 32 and 33, township 16, north, range 8, east; thence north to the one-fourth section

corner between sections 20 and 21, township 16, north, range 8, east; thence east eight miles; thence south to the south line of township 16, north, range 9, east; thence west to the corner of sections 2 and 3, township 15, north, range 9, east; thence south to Bear river; thence down Bear river to the place of beginning.

The township has an elevation above the sea varying from two to three thousand feet, and the climate is mild and salubrious. Snow seldom falls, and then only to the depth of a few inches. Fruits, vegetables and grain are raised in the many fertile valleys, but the chief industry is the extensive quartz mines, of which much will be said in the proper place.

GRASS VALLEY.

This beautiful mining city, for a long time the second but now the first in size and importance in Nevada county, lies in a lovely little valley, surrounded by gracefully sloping hills, whose sides are dotted with the hundreds of quartz mines that have made the city so famous and prosperous.

In the month of October, 1848, the foot of a white man first invaded this lovely valley, and trampled upon the luxuriant grass. David Stump, a man named Berry and a third companion came from the Willamette valley, Oregon, when the news of the discovery of gold reached that region, and arrived on the American river during the summer of 1848. In the fall they started from Placerville, then called El Dorado Dry Diggings and later Hangtown, on a prospecting tour north. On Bear river they discovered evidences of crevicing having been done, and so continued their journey north in search of entirely new country. They found a stream running through a fertile valley, whose luxuriant growth of grass and wild pea-vines refreshed their weary eyes. Here they stopped three weeks, and creviced for gold near where the Eureka and Idaho mines have wrested millions from the stubborn rock. They found gold in large quantities and heavy pieces, but when the first indications of approaching winter crossed the sky they departed for the valley, fearing to spend the winter season in the mountains.

Except these gentlemen no one is known to have visited this valley until 1849, when emigrants came here in search of cattle strayed from their camps on Bear river or Greenhorn creek. Here the cattle were found contentedly feeding and fattening upon the tall and juicy grass that billowed before the breeze and waved in the noonday sun. The place was known to them as the grassy valley from which, when a settlement was made, the road was direct and easy to the name Grass Valley.

In speaking of this valley Boston Ravine and Grass Valley will be considered as one place, as they practically are, adjoining so closely that a stranger would be at a loss to say where Grass Valley ends and Boston Ravine begins; in fact, nothing but the corporation boundaries can settle that point. Their history is one; their mines and industries are one; and their joys, hopes, aims and future prospects are all one.

The earliest actual settlers within the limits of the city appear to have been a party of five emigrants who crossed the plains in 1849 and built a cabin on Badger Hill near the east line of the corporation, some time in the month of August. The party consisted of Benjamin Taylor, who still resides here, Dr. Saunders, Captain Broughton and his two sons Greenbury and Alexander. Zenas H. Denman arrived August 12, and remained in the city nearly twenty years. John Little, John Barry and the Fowler brothers also built a cabin in the same vicinity. The Rhode Island Co. built the Providence Store on the summit of Main street. All these, with a few others, some twenty in all, spent the winter here, and formed the nucleus about which afterwards gathered this bustling, thriving city.

Boston Ravine, the point that early became of importance, and was the chief settlement in this vicinity for two years, was settled by a Boston company. Rev. H. Cummings was president of this company, which arrived on the twenty-third of September, 1849. They built four cabins on the south side of the ravine, which they named after their company, and spent the winter there; the cabins remained many years. On Saturday, September 28, the first Christian burial in Nevada county took place in Boston Ravine, Rev. H. Cummings officiating. An emigrant who had toiled across the plains, only to die on the threshold of his destination, was buried on the south side of the ravine. A number of others settled in Boston Ravine that fall, and in December Jules Rossiere opened a store, and laid the foundation of the flourishing trade the city has since enjoyed.

Quite a number of people mined in Boston Ravine during the fall and winter, and in the spring of 1850 a great many more came, and the settlement began to assume the appearance of a town. Grass Valley at this time had received but few additions to its population. By this time Rough and Ready and Nevada had become quite extensive and noted mining camps, and the few scattered settlers of Grass Valley changed the name of the embryo city to Centreville, as it lay midway between those populous locations. Letters were often received addressed "Grass Valley, near Rough and Ready." In November, 1850, a postal route was established between Nevada City and Marysville, J. G. Fordyce carrying the mail on a mule. It was then that the citizens held a meeting and adopted the name Centreville. Letters were then frequently addressed "Ceutreville, near Boston Ravine." It was not long, however, before it was found that the original name was not only better but had a more pleasing sound, and the people returned to their first love, Grass Valley.

In May, 1850, Rossiere sold his trading post in Boston Ravine to B. L. Lamarque, and in the following June, Fowler Brothers established a second one, but in the fall sold it to William Pattingall and Thomas Fielding, who still lives here and is familiarly known as Uncle Fielding.

Early in November, 1849, Samuel and George Holt, James Walsh and Zenas Wheeler selected a place about four miles below Grass Valley, and commenced the erection of two saw mills. In March, 1850, as detailed elsewhere, Samuel Holt was killed by Indians and the mill burned. James Walsh and Zenas Wheeler, with G. P. Clark, built a saw mill in Grass Valley near the site of Taylor's Foundry, in June, 1850. This was the first business enterprise in the new town.

During the summer that part of the valley east of Auburn street was fenced in with brush by some parties, who sold it during the summer to A. P. Willey and a man named McClintock. These gentlemen flattered themselves that they had a "good thing," as hay was eighty dollars per ton, and they could cut two heavy crops a year. Before they had fairly begun to improve the place, some miners wandered into the enclosure, sank a shaft through the rich, black soil, and came to a gravel deposit which proved to be very rich with gold. In less than twenty-four hours the whole rauch was staked off in claims fifty feet square, leaving not even a fifty foot claim for the ravaged proprietors.

In August or September, 1850, a man named Morey opened the first store in Grass Valley proper. His stock was kept in a tent upon the lot now occupied by Johnson's furniture store, on Main street. He soon sold to Leighton, Kent and Thomas H. Day, who had been engaged in cutting logs for Walsh & Wheeler, and took part of their pay from the mill in lumber at $200 per thousand feet. With this they built a new store upon the same lot, this being the first house constructed of sawed lumber in the city. In this store the first miners' meeting was held, in the fall of 1850, at which laws were passed regulating the size and right of claims and the size of town lots.

The first family to settle in the town was that of Mr Scott in the summer of 1850, and Mrs. Scott was the first woman to shed the light of her presence upon Grass Valley. Several more families came in that fall, so that at a ball given at the Grass Valley House, January 1, 1851, six ladies graced the occasion with their presence. These ladies were the entering wedge of refinement, that has caused such a change in the society of Grass Valley.

The first hotel was built in September, 1850, by J. B. Underwood, who arrived with his large family September 10, and began cutting trees for the construction of a double log cabin the following day. When completed, he called it the Mountain Home, and kept hotel and boarding house in it for some time; it stood on Mill street on the site of the express office. The Beatty House was built soon after, on the southwest corner of

RESIDENCE OF **JOHN V. HUNTER**, NEVADA CITY, CAL.

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Main and Mill streets; this was a frame building, erected by Thomas Beatty.

The great event of the year, and, in fact, the era from which Grass Valley may date her prosperity and prominence, was the discovery of gold bearing quartz, on Gold Hill, then called Gold Mountain, by a man named McKnight, in the month of October. At this time there were but fifteen or twenty cabins in the town, but so great was the excitement and so widespread did the fame of Grass Valley become, that by March, 1851, the town contained about one hundred and fifty buildings, several stores, hotels, saloons and shops.

When the miners began to rush in, after the discovery of gold quartz, it became evident that some form of local government was necessary to regulate affairs and protect the people in their rights of life and property, as well as to adjust disputes as to mining claims. An election was therefore held, in November, 1850, for a Justice of the Peace and a Constable. James Walsh was then the most popular man in town, was proprietor of the saw mill and an active business man. Him the people elected Justice without opposition, and Luther Humiston, Constable. The election was held under the spreading branches of an oak tree that stood in front of the lot on which was afterwards built the Lola Montez cottage. A cigar box served for a depository of ballots, of which over two hundred were cast, written on paper of every size, color and texture. Judge Walsh discharged the duties of a Justice of the Peace long and well.

In 1851 Grass Valley made rapid strides forward, taking a prominent place among the mining towns of the county. The county was organized that year, but Nevada City had so far outstripped this place in 1850, that she secured the county seat, which she has succeeded in retaining, although Grass Valley now leads her in wealth, business and population. A postoffice was established, with Dr. C. D. Cleveland, post master. In the fall Rev. Mr. Blythe came to the growing city, organized a church society and soon erected a church edifice, which was dedicated and occupied the following spring. This, the first church organization, was followed quickly by others, their history being given in another part of this work. The first school, a private one attended by about a dozen scholars, was taught early in 1852 by Miss Rosa Farrington (now Mrs. Jerry P. Stone, and still living in the city), in a little cabin where the Lola Montez Cottage was afterwards built. The first public school was opened in the fall of 1853. Reference is made to the special chapter about schools.

The early society of Grass Valley was composed of the same incongruous elements that formed the component parts of the population of every mining camp. Every race, every nation, every religion had its representatives here. A more cosmopolitan collection could not well be imagined, and yet the American element predominated. American customs and institutions prevailed and it was but a few years before the conglomeration became thoroughly Americanized. Saloons abounded and the omnipresent gaming table, behind which sat the ubiquitous and skillful gambler, was ever the center of attraction. Ladies were in such an overwhelming minority that, at first, their influence was scarcely felt, and ladies of a marriageable age were "scarcer than hens' teeth." A gentleman who took up his residence here in 1852, recently remarked, "When I came here there were only two girls in the town, and one of them was engaged, so I had to take the other. You see," said he, with a smile, "that it was a clear case of Hobson's choice." We have never learned that he regretted his "Hobson's choice."

Grass Valley came near being the scene of a bloody and disgraceful riot in 1852, growing out of the antagonism between the foreign and American miners in regard to the division of claims. The Americans gave notice of an election to be held for Recorder of the district, and the foreign miners held an election prior to that date, choosing a man by the name of Elder. On Sunday, May 23, 1852, the Americans met at the Beatty House, and nominated Captain John Day for the position. The foreigners attempted to take part in the proceedings, and a fight ensued, during which a man was severely wounded and James Nolan killed by being struck upon the head with a rock. Further hostilities were avoided by prudent counsel, the parties referring their differences to the arbitration of the ballot box.

Steadily and firmly Grass Valley climbed the ladder of prosperity. In 1855 the population had increased to 3,500 souls, and at the election that fall 879 votes were cast. At the next election, in the fall of 1856, the number of ballots cast was increased to 1,298. She now leads all the towns in the county, casting, in 1879, 1,105 votes, being 82 more than were cast by Nevada City.

In 1854, Lola Montez, the gifted, the beautiful and the wayward, came to Grass Valley, and made this the scene of her eccentricities for two years. She built a neat cottage on Church street, which is still pointed out by the old residents. Many were her escapades while in the city, but the most prominent one was the attempt to cowhide Henry Shipley, editor of the *Grass Valley Telegraph*. Between these two there was considerable ill feeling, and when Mr. Shipley published an article bearing severely upon one of Lola's friends, she armed herself with a whip and hunted for the object of her wrath. She found him sitting in a saloon and at once proceeded to give him a severe castigation, but was disarmed before she had succeeded in striking more than one blow. Both Lola and Shipley published their versions of the affair, each one reflecting severely upon the character of the other. With the subsequent history of the unfortunate Lola Montez all are familiar. Shipley rests in a suicide's grave.

In September, 1862, the gas works were completed and Grass Valley was lighted with gas. At that time the city was seeing "hard times," the silver excitement of the Comstock had carried away hundreds of her miners and thousands of dollars of capital; but 1864, 5 and 6 saw a revival of mining interests here; business became lively, every house in the city was occupied, and Grass Valley once more became the busy, bustling mining town she was before, and that she is to-day. Since then there has been always one mine paying large dividends and a large number of others on a paying basis, employing a great many men, and keeping a large sum of money in circulation.

Under an Act of the Legislature providing for the incorporation of towns by the County Court, a petition was presented to the court, signed by A. B. Dibble and verified by himself and S. W. Baring, upon which an order was entered, March 5, 1855, incorporating the Town of Grass Valley, with the following boundaries:—"Comprising an area of one mile square, and having for its metes and bounds a perimeter of half a mile due north, due south, due east and due west from Adams & Co." An election for town officers was ordered to be held on March 12, at the Beatty House. The election resulted in the choice of J. J. Dorsey, W. J. Tilley, O. H. P. White, Zenas Wheeler and J. P. Stone, Trustees; John Little, Marshal; J. M. Fouse, Assessor; A. Delano, Treasurer. The new Board of Trustees met and passed sixteen ordinances regulating municipal affairs, and the Marshal made four arrests the first day, one for fighting, one for fast riding and two women for parading the streets in male attire.

The city government was destined to be a short lived one, for in April, 1856, the Supreme Court declared the law under which the city was incorporated to be unconstitutional. The test case was made of Nevada City, whose government was of the same nature as that of Grass Valley.

By an Act of the Legislature, approved April 15, 1861, the Town of Grass Valley was incorporated. The area was twelve hundred yards square, lying north and south, of which the northwest corner of the Congregational church was the center. The government consisted of five Trustees, one Marshal and one Assessor, elected by the people, and a Clerk and a Treasurer to be appointed by the Trustees.

By Act, approved March 24, 1866, the charter was amended and improved. Trustees empowered to elect Treasurer, Assessor and Marshal and, if deemed advisable, to order the election of a Recorder. They were also given full charge of the fire department. The city was reincorporated by an Act, approved January 22, 1870, making the boundaries to conform to the government surveys, as follows:—Commencing at the

southeast corner of section 27, township 16, north, range 8, east; thence north to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the same section; thence west to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the same section; thence south to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the same section; thence east to the place of beginning. This tract contains 360 acres, and a United States patent was issued December 4, 1871, to the Trustees of the city, in trust for the property holders, in which the same land was described as being the southeast quarter, the south half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section 27, township 16, north, range 8, east.

In the matter of destructive fires and measures adopted for protection from them, Grass Valley has had an eventful history. The first fire organization was a hook and ladder company formed in 1853, before the city had yet suffered from ravages of the flames. This company was allowed to die out in about a year, although they made a parade in uniform October 25, 1854. The first Board of Trustees passed an ordinance, July 3, 1855, requiring the occupant of every house to keep a vessel, holding at least fifty gallons of water, and four fire buckets, for each story of his house. This ordinance was never enforced, and a few months after its passage Grass Valley was almost swept from existence by the most destructive and calamitous conflagration that it has been her misfortune to suffer.

About eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, September 13, 1855, a fire broke out in the United States Hotel, kept by Madam Bonhore, on lower Main street, and rapidly spread to the adjoining buildings. The hoarse cry of "fire!" roused the sleeping citizens from their beds, and they rushed upon the street to meet and combat the enemy. All was confusion; the flames were crackling and roaring, licking up the tinder dry buildings in their pathway, and all the undirected efforts of the excited people were futile to stay their onward march. Buildings were pulled down, buckets of water by the hundreds were thrown upon the burning houses, wet blankets and other devices were resorted to, but to no avail, for the frame buildings, dried in the long summer sun, burned too fiercely for the flames to be subdued. All night they fought with tireless energy, and never ceased the struggle until the flames expired for want of food to live upon. In that one dreadful night over three hundred buildings, occupying thirty acres of ground, were swept away. In the business portion of the town only two structures escaped destruction, one a stone store, recently erected by Sylvester & Co., and the other a block of three stores but just completed, on Mill street. The churches and Temperance Hall were saved, being just beyond the limits of the fire. Adams & Co.'s brick building and two other stores supposed to be fire proof were included in the general ruin. Every hotel and boarding house in the town was destroyed. Several merchants saved portions of their stocks in fire proof cellars. The vault of Wells, Fargo & Co. withstood the hottest of the fire, and preserved its valuable contents. The loss was especially great because the merchants had just laid in large stocks of goods for the fall trade.

The chief losses are given in detail in the following list:—

Marshall & Co	$25,000
George Wood	10,000
S. C. Richardson	12,000
E. McLaughlin	12,000
P. J. Donovau	10,000
Dr. Shoemaker	6,000
Grass Valley House	6,000
C. R. Edwards & Co	7,000
H. O. Waite	6,500
Dorsey & Co	6,000
J. P. Blackford	6,000
Hanks & Mills	6,000
Aurora House	6,000
Wm. Loutzenheiser	6,000
Martelle & Co	5,000
Heywood & Co	5,000
S. & W. Cady	5,000
George Crandall	5,000
Other losses	255,500
Total	$400,000

Great as was the disaster the people of Grass Valley were not discouraged, but with brave hearts and energetic hands at once commenced the work of rebuilding the burned city and recuperating their wasted fortunes. The most notable example of this energy of action was that of A. Delano (Old Block), agent for Wells, Fargo & Co. About an hour after the astonished sun had gazed upon the scene of desolation, a frame shanty was seen moving down the hill from the west end of the town. Slowly but surely it advanced, and was backed up against Wells, Fargo & Co.'s brick vault, which was still standing among the ruins. In a few moments "Old Block" appeared with a ten foot scantling, on which was rudely painted, "Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Office." In less than eight hours after the cry of fire had alarmed the midnight air, "Old Block" stood smiling behind his counter, amid the smouldering ruins and with the ground still warm beneath his feet, ready, as he said, "to attend to business."

The same spirit was displayed by all, and ere the chill days of winter came, the burned district was thickly studded with new business houses and neat cottages, and the town continued steadily to increase in size as before.

Notwithstanding the lesson contained in this disastrous visitation of flame, there seems not to have been a regular fire company organized under the law until June 7, 1858. This was known as the Grass Valley Fire, Hook and Ladder Co. S. M. Smith was Foreman, J. J. Dorsey, First Asst., C. R. Edwards, Second Asst., E. C. Check, Secretary and G. A. Montgomery, Treasurer. They used a building on the corner of Main and School streets, that was tendered them by A. B. Dibble.

Another destructive fire occurred here August 9, 1860, which entailed a loss of $40,000 upon the unfortunate property owners. The fire originated about 9 P. M. in an unoccupied bowling alley on lower Main street. Everything was dry and the fire spread with great rapidity, spite the exertions of the firemen. The light of the burning buildings was seen at Nevada City, and Nevada Hose Co., No. 2 left that place at once for the scene of danger, traveling on foot and drawing their apparatus. They arrived just after the unwavering exertions of the Grass Valley firemen had gained them the control of the flames. Nearly every building on both sides of Main street, below Loutzenheizer's store was destroyed, including the Commercial Hotel and the Wisconsin House. The larger portion of the burned buildings was occupied by Chinese, but owned by citizens. The total loss approximated $40,000. The fire was supposed to have an incendiary origin, as two men were seen to run from the unoccupied building just before the fire was discovered, and an attempt was made during the progress of the fire to burn the residence of Col. S. C. Richardson. Several arrests were made but no conviction could be had.

The fire company was reorganized, June 19, 1861, into Protection Hose Co., No. 1, and the hook and ladder apparatus was turned over to Union Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1, a new company then formed, with N. C. Hammersmith, Foreman; John Blake, Assistant Foreman. When the company reached a good working condition, Hammersmith decamped with two hundred dollars belonging to the company treasury, and the company, unable to survive this financial depression, was dissolved into its component elements. The officers of the hose company were:—S. D. Leavitt, Foreman; G. Hamilton, First Assistant; T. J. Cook, Second Assistant. C. A. Laton was the first Chief Engineer of the department, elected June 19, 1861.

The next fire of consequence was that of June 11, 1862. At about four o'clock P. M. of that day, a fire was discovered in Shultz's carpenter shop, adjoining the office of the *Grass Valley National*. A number of buildings on that side of Main street were consumed before the firemen succeeded in arresting the progress of the flames. The buildings consumed

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were of wood and the loss was light in proportion to the following is a complete list of losses:—

Office *Grass Valley National*	$3,000
City Brewery	8,000
American House	5,000
Soule & Fisher, hardware	5,000
Engine House	500
Shultz, carpenter shop	800
Carr, " "	600
W. K. Spencer, damage to goods	300
Flag staff	800
Total	$24,000

The loss of the engine house rendered the securing of another necessary. The city purchased two lots of Sam Hodge and W. S. Byrne, and in 1862 the present brick engine house was erected, on Main street near the corner of Church street. This house is also used by the Trustees as a City Hall.

Two months after the fire of June 14, 1862, occurred another still more extensive and destructive. About five o'clock P. M., August 15, 1862, flames burst out of the Center Market, on the north side of Main street, and rapidly spread to the adjoining buildings, whose dry and seasoned timbers but gave them added fierceness. Protection Hose Co. quickly repaired to the scene, and with the assistance of many volunteers commenced the struggle which was terminated in their favor only after long and tireless exertions. The Exchange Hotel, a new building but partly finished, was on fire several times, but was saved from destruction. The heaviest losses are given in detail in the following list:—

B. F. Woodworth, livery stable and dwelling	$5,000
Harry Thomas, Golden Gate Hotel	4,000
J. Cohn & Bro., clothing store	3,000
Thomas Loyd, houses and stock	3,000
George Schaffer, market	2,000
Thomas Findley	2,000
C. W. Smith, hotel fixtures, etc	2,000
P. J. Brogan, houses	2,000
E. W. Haywood, saloon	1,000
S. Abraham, saloon	1,000
Other losses	15,000
Total	$40,000

In the month of March, 1863, Eureka Hose Co. No. 2 was organized with Schenck Glass, Foreman; C. R. Clarke, First Assistant; John Blake, Second Assistant. The company disbanded the same year. August 25, 1863, Tiger Hook, Ladder and Bucket Co. No. 1 was organized as an independent company, but soon after joined the department. These companies rendered good service for several years. The Eagle Hose Co No. 2 was organized July 18, 1866. The officers were John R. Crocker, Foreman; E. R. West, First Assistant; John W. Hobby, Second Assistant. Not long after this the hook and ladder company disbanded. A house was built for the Eagle Hose Co. No. 2 on lower Main street, in 1870. New hose and ladders were furnished for the use of the fire department in 1873.

For eleven years Grass Valley was free from fires of a very destructive nature, but about two o'clock A. M., July 5, 1873, a fire originated among the wooden buildings on the corner of Main and Church streets, opposite the Exchange Hotel Holbrooke House, and burned until all the buildings on that side of Main street, a distance of one hundred feet from the corner of Church street, were consumed. The loss was about $14,000.

The last fire of any extent was the burning of the Chinese quarters, which were almost totally destroyed September 17, 1877. The amount of the loss was small, for the Chinese are not noted for the erection of expensive buildings.

The first attempt made to supply the city with water through pipes was that by George D. Roberts and C. K. Houghtaling, who laid a system of log pipes through the streets in the year 1855, or 1856. The source of supply was the springs on Dibble's ranch. For protection against fire a reservoir was built on Church Hill, and small fire hydrants were placed in the pipes. By Act of Legislature, approved February 14, 1866, Grass Valley was authorized to contract a debt of $25,000 for water works. Bonds in sums of fifty, one hundred and five hundred dollars, due June 1, 1876, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. The amount realized from the sale of these bonds was:—

Bonds for $24,500 sold at 80 cents	$19,600
" " 500 " " 82 "	410
Total	$20,010

The Trustees caused a six inch main with four and three inch branches to be laid in the streets. This system of pipes was supplied with water from the Empire ditch, then owned by L. L. Whiting and J. P. Stone, afterwards by Stone & Griffith. In 1871, the Grass Valley Water Co. was organized and made a contract with the city to supply water for twenty years. The company built the Stoney Point reservoir on Kate Hays Hill, at an altitude of one hundred and ninety-two feet above the lowest and sixty feet above the highest point in the city. The pipe connecting the reservoir with the mains is eighteen inches in diameter. The water for the city is now supplied by the Y. Flume Co.

In speaking of fires it is fitting that the burning of the Washington Hotel, Boston Ravine, should be mentioned. One night, in the month of September, 1852, this building was completely destroyed by fire, and with it were burned a woman named Mary Mahoney and her daughter. The fire was supposed to have been an incendiary one, and Patrick Mooney, the suspected person, was arrested and tried for arson, but was acquitted.

The Grass Valley of to-day, with its brick business blocks, its long rows of stores, its hotels, its handsome residences and neat cottages, its large and imposing school houses and church edifices, bears but slight resemblance to the crude and hastily constructed city of board shanties that was burned in the fire of 1855. On every hand are the signs of wealth and prosperity; hundreds of miners and artisans are employed in the mines, and in supporting these many stores, hotels and boarding houses are sustained. On the hills and in the ravines about the city are many busy, reverberating quartz mills, whose ceaseless clatter make sweet music to the ear of a resident, knowing, as he does, that a liveliness in mining interests is always followed by a revival of business and general prosperity. The future of Grass Valley is one full of promise, surrounded, as she is, by hundreds of quartz ledges awaiting development, the successful and profitable working of many of which, have been demonstrated by the remarkable success that has attended the development of many mines in different portions of the district.

An idea of the size and business importance of Grass Valley can be had from the following list of its component parts. Including Boston Ravine the city contains six hotels, eight dry goods stores, ten grocery stores, five clothing stores, three boot and shoe stores, three book and stationery stores, three drug stores, two furniture stores, one general merchandise store, three variety stores, two millinery stores, one tobacco store, one hay and grain store, one picture frame, paints and oils store, one hair store, two jewelry stores, two hardware stores, one fruit and confectionery store, one hide and tallow store, one candy factory, four bakeries, three merchant tailors, two soap factories, seven markets, three livery stables, four boot and shoe shops, five blacksmith shops, eighteen saloons, four breweries, two lumber yards, one planing mill, two foundries, one stove and tinware establishment, one harness shop, one broom factory, one soda factory, one gas company, one water company, one amusement hall, one bank and broking house, six attorneys, eight physicians, one dentist, two newspapers, two photographers, gunsmiths, carpenters, masons and other mechanics and tradesmen, seven churches, one orphan asylum, nine school houses and a population of over seven thousand. The general office and the repair shops of the N. C. N. G. R. R. Co. are situated here.

Allison Ranch, Union Hill, Gold Hill, Massachusetts Hill and other places in the township are specially mentioned in the

chapter entitled "The Mines of Grass Valley Township," in another part of this work.

A HAPPY RIDE.

One of the many devious ways in which the course of true love can be made to run was illustrated in Grass Valley in 1867–8, showing how by a chance buggy ride a man saved $2,000 and gained a wife. A certain young bachelor of Grass Valley paid his "distresses" to one of the beautiful young ladies so numerous in that grassy vale, and matters were rapidly progressing towards a matrimonial entanglement, when for some reason best known to himself the wooing swain "flew the track." The deserted maiden was a girl of spirit, and she immediately commenced suit for breach of promise to marry. The trial commenced January 11, 1868, and the contest waxed hot for three days, resulting in a verdict for the fair plaintiff, with $2,000 damages.

Consternation was carried into the camp of the bachelors by this threatening result. A meeting of the Bachelors' Club of Grass Valley was instantly called to discuss the situation and deliberate upon precautionary measures, to protect others of the fraternity from the fate that had overtaken their brother. Among other things it was proposed that all members who were in the dangerous habit of calling upon marriageable ladies should supply themselves with a receipt book, and have a release signed at the termination of each visit, stating that no matrimonial engagement had been entered into, and that all was square to date. In an earnest speech and with a voice trembling with emotion, the President besought the members to specially avoid osculation, as in law a kiss was regarded as a seal to an implied contract, making it binding upon the parties. The club adjourned without taking final action, and the members departed to their homes with a deep rooted apprehension lurking in their bosoms, and resolved to spend their money on billiards and fast horses and let the girls severally alone.

And now comes the romantic termination. About three months later a heavily loaded stage was on its way from Nevada City to Grass Valley, when it was met by a gentleman in a buggy, who offered to relieve the stage of one of the passengers, provided the person was willing to return to Nevada City while he transacted a little business. The innocent driver gazed down into the stage and asked a lady if she desired to accept the gentleman's offer. She did desire and did accept, and alighted from the stage which immediately drove away. Then it was that the old time lovers and recent litigants found that they were destined to take a ride. What was said during that ride we know not, but when they arrived in Nevada City, they went before Judge Reardon, the same who had presided at the trial, and were quickly made one. Indignant at this defection of a member whom they had considered their staunchest adherent, the Bachelors' Club called another meeting and expelled him with imposing ceremonies.

THE HUNGRY CONVENTION AT GRASS VALLEY.

BY OLD BLOCK.

The winter of 1852–53 was very severe. The roads, being new, were at times impassable on account of mud, the sloughs were full of water and unbridged, and at one time, a period of ten days elapsed when communication between the mines of Nevada county and Sacramento City was totally suspended. In consequence of this forced non-intercourse, provisions and supplies failed to arrive, while the stocks on hand, of the merchants, were dwindling down "to the shortest pan," and anxiety was manifested on all hands for future supplies, provisions advanced to nearly starving prices. Flour went up from twenty-five to sixty cents per pound, potatoes could scarcely be had for thirty cents, bacon was scarce at seventy-five cents; and as hungry stomachs increased in number the necessaries of life grew less. The country was in fact mud-bound. Questions were asked, which none could answer—"What are we to do?" The prospect of open roads was distant, and scarcity was present, which seemed fast relapsing into absolute want.

In times of great emergencies great men always arise. Circumstances seem to develop greatness, and so in this case, the exigencies of the times brought out bold spirits. A hurried consultation among individuals resulted in a proposition to call a public meeting to consult upon what was best to be done under the circumstances. Among the most active patriots for the occasion was a gentleman who held, by some form of law or courtesy, I do not know which, the title of Judge, who, since the great rebellion, was appointed Military Governor of Alabama, and another prominent citizen of Grass Valley who had acquired the *soubriquet* of "Blue Coat." Both were particularly active in getting up and managing the meeting to devise "ways and means."

A public meeting was therefore called, to be held at Beatty's Hotel, on Main street, and when the eventful evening came the house was filled to overflowing by our excited and interested miners. Judge Murphy was called to the chair, and if he has discharged the office of Governor with as much zeal and ability as he did that of the presiding office of the Hungry Convention, he deserves the thanks of unborn millions, and probably will get it.

After a Secretary was appointed, the meeting was declared duly organized, and remarks in order. Our friend, Blue Coat, was eloquent in describing the startling condition to which we were reduced by the will of God and flood-gates of heaven, and declared that desperate diseases required desperate remedies, a truism which none could deny. Others made telling speeches, and even the honorable Chairman waived his authority to free his mind, and say that if it became necessary, rather than starve, we might be forced to help ourselves to the meagre supplies still left with merchants; at all events, they must be curtailed in asking the ruinous prices which they were demanding, and should be required to extend a general credit to those who were unable to produce the *quid pro quo*. While a few dissented from this view of the case, the majority appeared to think that rather than starve they would *go in* for the "loaves and fishes." Finally, a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions and report to the meeting—five honorable gentlemen were accordingly named by the Chairman. They withdrew to another room, and in about five minutes returned with a paper having a long preamble and resolutions, which it seemed must require not less than an hour to prepare, leaving the unjust conclusion to be inferred that the resolutions and committee were all *cut and dried* before the meeting was organized; but we will not be so uncharitable as to think so. Upon signifying that the committee were ready to report, their Chairman, with the dignity which the solemn occasion demanded, slowly opened his document and began—a portion of which we transcribe:

At a meeting of the miners and citizens of Grass Valley, in Convention assembled, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a people to protect themselves against want and starvation, when they are at the mercy of soulless speculators, who demand all their earnings for the support of life, we deem it right to act in self-defense, and *demand* provisions for our need, and at prices which we are able to give. A decent respect for the opinions of the world induces us to give a catalogue of our grievances, in order to show the justice of our cause. Therefore, we declare—

That in consequence of impassable roads we are short of supplies necessary to the support of human life. That the merchants refuse to sell at reasonable prices. That there are abundant supplies of flour and other necessaries in San Francisco, which soulless speculators, taking advantage of our condition, are holding for exorbitant prices, and refuse to sell. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That appealing to High Heaven for the justice of our cause, we will go to San Francisco and obtain the necessary supplies—"peaceably if we can, but forcibly if we must."

Gracious Heaven! here was San Francisco, with a population of only forty or fifty thousand souls, threatened with sack and ruin by a hungry band of miners, amounting to the overwhelming force of, perhaps, one hundred able-bodied men, armed with picks, shovels and long-toms. Alas! poor San Francisco, what a volcano you was reposing on. The wave of

RESIDENCE OF **C.W.BEEDLE,** NEVADA CITY,
NEVADA Co, CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

revolution was hanging over you from the mountains. Was there no escape?

Both preamble and resolutions met with strong opposition, but the eloquence of the Judge, of the sage Blue Coat, of members of the committee, and a few appreciating wretches, who enjoyed the fun, fearless of the consequences, prevailed, and they passed by a decisive vote. A committee was named to proceed forthwith to San Francisco, to see if the flour speculators would come to terms, and send up supplies—mud or no mud; in short, if she would capitulate without shedding blood, and consent to lose her flour and bacon; but it was discovered the next day that the committee had no funds to pay traveling expenses, and then the roads were impassable and they could not get there. So the committee bided their time and San Francisco was saved, for the rains ceased by providential dispensation, and in two or three days thereafter a report reached town that several teams loaded with supplies lay mud-bound at or near Rough and Ready, and would be up as soon as they could move. A few days more brought them in, San Francisco was saved, and at this moment stands, next to GRASS VALLEY, the pride of the Pacific Coast.

CHAPTER XXIV.

LITTLE YORK TOWNSHIP.

Condition of the Township—Boundaries—Little York—Decker Family—Fire and Explosion of 1878—Red Dog, or Brooklyn—Destruction by Fire—Abandonment—You Bet—Twice Swept Away by Fire—Rebuilt—Walloupa—Its Brief Career—Hunt's Hill, or Gouge Eye.

THIS township, the second smallest in the county, contains about forty-five square miles and lies between the townships of Grass Valley, Nevada and Washington and Bear river. It is purely a gravel mining region and its population is small and dispersed among the mines throughout the township. The towns of Little York, You Bet, Red Dog, Hunt's Hill, Lowell Hill and other settlements have been thriving mining camps, some of them quite large and populous towns, but the number of men required to work the mines has been so reduced that, together with the fact that the mines in some localities have been exhausted, the population has materially declined. The natural result of the departure of the people was the cessation of business and the dying out of towns, so that at present there are no towns of consequence and but few stores in the whole township. There are, however, many large mining enterprises being carried on, and thousands of dollars are annually drawn from their long resting place in the bosom of the earth.

The first mining was done and the first settlement made in 1849, but no attention was attracted to this region until the fall of 1851, when "deep diggings" were discovered in several places, and a great rush of miners commenced the following year. From this time Little York township dates her importance. Towns sprang up like magic, stores, hotels, saloons and shops appeared, and the whole region was alive with miners and prospectors. For a number of years the population was large, and the region played an important part in the history of the county. The exhaustion of some claims and the gradual crystalization of the others into extensive tracts, held by large companies, and the improvement in the hydraulic method of mining that requires but comparatively few men, have resulted in the depopulation of the district, the departure of business and the general decline of the influence and importance of the locality. The mining industries, however, in the hands of the large companies, are still extensive, requiring a large amount of capital to carry them on, and returning a rich reward to the investors.

But little change has been made in the original boundaries of the township, except to make them conform to the lines of the government survey. As at present designated they are:—Beginning on Bear river in the northeast corner of section 23, township 15, north, range 9, east, and running thence north to the corner of sections 2 and 3 in the same township; thence east to the corner of sections 34 and 35, township 16, north, range 9, east; thence north four miles; thence east two miles; thence north one mile; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence east three miles; thence south one mile; thence east four and one-half miles to Bear river; thence down Bear river to the place of beginning.

LITTLE YORK.

This once noted mining town lies on the old emigrant trail by the Truckee route, and to this fact it owes its first and early settlement. Emigrants in 1849 knew that the gold regions lay on the western slope of the Sierras, and when they crossed the summit and reached Bear river, they naturally began prospecting. Gold was found, but not in quantities to suit the exalted ideas they entertained of the fabulous richness of California, and so they passed on. A few settled here, and made this point their headquarters, among whom were Joseph Gardner, J. E. Squire and John S. Dunn. The favorite mining place was a ravine extending from the town to Bear river, afterwards named Scott's Ravine. Here they mined occasionally to secure the means for prospecting in other localities.

In the fall of 1850, a small party of miners, composed of L. Karner, H. H. Brown, J. H. Bailey and D. Crippin, located upon the ravine and built a cabin near the upper end. This was the first house upon the ridge. They abandoned the place in the spring of 1851, and it was taken up by William Scott and others. Then it was that it received the name of Scott's Ravine. They worked into the hill and discovered the rich gravel beds, but not knowing how to work them, they let the discovery lie dormant until 1852. At that time William Starr and John Robinson, who were familiar with "hill diggings" came to Little York, and began prospecting. A tunnel was started into the hill just east of the lead of blue cement, which had been discovered and carefully avoided by Starr, Karner and a number of others. Owing to several causes they did not succeed very well that season. Meanwhile Robinson was prospecting lower down the ravine, on what was afterwards named Council Hill, and soon found dirt that paid one dollar to the pan. The news of this discovery was rapidly disseminated and miners began to hasten here, not only from neighboring camps but from a distance.

The entire gravel range, as well as considerable ground that was not on the range, was quickly located. The town site was laid out and the lots were eagerly taken by the miners. No one had a title to a lot other than a possessory one. Town lots were free, any one could help himself, and all that he was required to do was to refrain from occupying the street, but when once selected his right to hold and occupy it was held sacred.

The town sprang up within a few weeks, and rough and hastily constructed shanties, with no attempt at architectural ornament, served for hotels, stores, saloons, shops and residences. A small church was built and the erection of a primitive theater started upon. By the first of September, 1852, the busy, bustling camp had a population of over six hundred, and all the requisites of a thriving mining town.

The early settlers were chiefly Eastern men, and the crowd that came in the fall was composed largely of Missourians and men from other Western States. Between these sectional feeling was great, and when a public meeting was called to elect a Recorder of the district a contest immediately sprang up between representatives of the East and the West. After a hard struggle Crippin, the candidate of the Eastern men, was elected, and the town was named Little York, the name desired by the Western men being St. Louis.

The mines continued to be worked by many small companies for a number of years, and Little York flourished and remained a bustling town. Hotels, stores and saloons did a good business, and money was plenty. Among the men who went to Little York as early as March, 1852, and who made important discoveries, were John W. Mackey, J. B. Byrne and Ed. Sebans. During the winter of 1852–3 provisions became very scarce, and sold at one dollar per pound. Many left and abandoned their claims, being unable to support themselves, but with the return of spring came an improvement of the roads, and provisions were soon plentiful and cheap.

During the first winter of its existence as a town, Little York

was infested by a gang of ruffians that went by the name of the Decker family, Dick Fisher, Billy the Butcher, Andy Thompson and half a dozen others. These men were the terror of the town and ruled with a high hand. The property nor the life of any one who had the temerity to oppose them was not safe. Fisher was a large, powerful brute, and several times beat inoffensive men in a cruel manner. If they desired a new pair of boots, they simply entered a store, fitted themselves and walked away. One day in the spring of 1853, several of them entered a clothing store kept by a Jew, and proceeded to array themselves in new garments. Upon the Jew making objection to the transaction they became offended and proceeded to pitch him and all his goods into the street. Quite a crowd collected to witness the affair, but no one dared to interfere. Among the spectators was Tyee Ault, who remarked that he should think some one would shoot them some time. This remark was reported to Fisher who threatened to whip Ault. Fisher was arrested for this offense, or had been previously, and fined, and had become incensed at the jury, one of whom was Ault. He sought out the object of his wrath and confronted him, with a pistol in his hand. Ault endeavored to avoid him and entered E. H. Gaylord's store, but was followed by the ruffian. Ault then drew his revolver and shot Fisher, who quickly retreated to the street, followed by Ault, who continued shooting until his antagonist lay dying in the street. The defeat and death of Fisher completely destroyed the power of the Decker family, and they hastily left the town. This was the first and last homicide in Little York.

When in its prime the town contained two hotels, three stores, two saloons, forty houses and a population of about two hundred. A post office was established here which still remains, the mail being brought from Nevada City and Dutch Flat by stage.

Gradually the rude and primitive shanties gave place to neatly constructed dwellings; yards were ornamented with flowers and shade trees, orchards were set out and the town presented the appearance of neatness, comfort and prosperity. The dreadful fires that had ravaged nearly every town in the county, for a long time spared Little York, and so long as there was work for the miner and business for the merchant everything seemed bright before the eyes of the people. But the decline in the number of mining enterprises and the reduction of the number of men employed began to reduce the hitherto prosperous town, and, finally, fire nearly blotted it out forever. In 1875 there was a fire that burned the lower half of the town and at the time was considered a pretty big one; but a fire occurred June 26, 1878, that nearly exterminated the town forever. The fire was started at both sides of the Little York Co.'s barn and when the men rushed to get the hose it was found to be cut in several places with an ax; these two facts pointed to an incendiary origin for the fire. The flames spread rapidly and soon reached the powder house of the Little York Co. Great exertion had been made to remove the 2,000 pounds of giant powder that were stored here, but when the flames seized upon the house 1,400 pounds still remained. The explosion was terrific; houses were demolished and people overthrown: Dutch Flat, three miles away, was shaken as by an earthquake, As one of the citizens feelingly remarked, "It just knocked things endwise." About two-thirds of Little York were destroyed.

As is frequently the case with mining towns in the gravel district, the town site was selected immediately over the channel. The consequence was that the town had to be moved farther north, when the miners reached that spot, and the old town site has been washed away. Of the settlers in this region in 1852, there are now residing here, Frank Copeland, Thomas Pattinson and John Cooper. The first public school was opened in 1862, and a good school house built.

The town now contains one store, one saloon, a post office, half a dozen houses and the houses, barns and shops of the Liberty Hill Con. Mining Co.

RED DOG, OR BROOKLYN.

This once prosperous but now abandoned mining town was of sudden growth in 1852. Prospecting was done here early in the Spring of 1851 by a Mr. Wilson and two companions, who came from Nevada City. Upon ascending the hill from Greenhorn creek they discovered a small ravine running to the right, and Wilson suggested to his companions that they go down and prospect it. This proposition was assented to and the result was that, after digging down to the bed rock and scraping it, they discovered coarse gold. Very soon after J. Perkins and his partner Thornhill discovered diggings on Independence Hill. The ravine and adjoining hill were located by Wilson and companions, and the hill named Red Dog Hill, after a hill in the lead district of Illinois. There are several ways of accounting for this peculiar name, but this seems to be the most probable one. The announcement of these two discoveries soon drew crowds of miners from a distance, and claims were quickly located. The district was known as Red Dog far and wide, although the settlers endeavored to give the new town another name.

A meeting was called July 12, 1852, to select a town site, make regulations, and christen the little fledgling. A majority voted to locate the town on Arkansas Hill and call it Chalk Bluff. The minority "bolted" the action of the meeting and located on Red Dog Hill. Between this and Chalk Bluff ran a creek, and owing to a similarity of situation they named the new town Brooklyn. The "Bluffers," Chalk Bluffers, soon recognized the advantages of the Brooklyn situation, came over to the new town, and Chalk Bluff vanished from sight.

In the Spring of 1853 Brooklyn contained two hotels, three or four stores, several saloons and about thirty dwellings. Business was good, and the town presented an exceedingly lively appearance. The first hotel was kept by Mr. Wooster, and Mr. Robinson and G. A. Johnson opened the first and second stores, one soon after the other. The name Red Dog still clung to the place, notwithstanding the adoption of the name Brooklyn, and in 1855, when a post office was applied for and it was discovered that the latter name had already been appropriated by Brooklyn, in Alameda county, the citizens gave up the struggle and fell back upon the name Red Dog with as good a grace as possible under the circumstances.

During the sixteen years of its existence, Red Dog suffered severely from fire. On the night of January 13, 1859, a fire originated in Fred Kempher's barber shop about half-past three in the morning, and destroyed seven buildings. Kempher's charred and blackened body was found in the ruins, and it was supposed that he had been beaten senseless by robbers, who set fire to the building to conceal their crime. Mr. and Mrs. H. Henderson were severely burned while escaping from their blazing house. The losses were:—

H. Henderson	$3,000
J. H. Bullard	3,000
Fred Kempher	1,000
Jones & Breithoup	500
John McNally	500
John Yants	300
G. S. Brown & Bro	300
Total	$8,600

In June, 1862, a fire burned the Chinese portion of the town, and on the fifteenth of the following August the town was completely destroyed in less than half an hour, some sixty houses being burned. The brick store of J. Heydlauff was the only building in the town proper that escaped. The loss was nearly $50,000, and considerable suffering ensued. The town was quickly rebuilt and Red Dog continued to prosper for several years. In 1866 there were two variety stores, two clothing stores, one hardware store and tin shop, one shoemaker shop, one meat market, two fruit stands, one dressmaking establishment, one blacksmith shop, three saloons, two hotels, a Masonic Hall and an Odd Fellows Hall. At that time the population was about two hundred.

Soon after that date the mines at this point became exhausted, and the people began to move away. Nearly all the houses, including Odd Fellows' Hall, were moved to You Bet, which place then became the live town of the district. There are now but the unoccupied brick store and one other building standing on the old site of the town of Red Dog. A school was started in 1860 in the lower story of the Odd Fellows Hall. In 1863

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ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH & MT. S

GRASS VALLEY, NEVADA CO

MT. SAINT MARY'S CONVENT.

VADA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

You Bet and Red Dog united and built a school house midway between the two towns.

YOU BET.

This mining camp was first settled and named by Lazarus Beard, son of the man whose name was given to Beardstown, Kentucky. He built a small saloon about 12 x 12 feet on the hill opposite Walloupa, and three hundred yards east of the site of the present town. The ground on which the saloon stood has been washed away. This was as early as 1857. People came here from Wallonpa to have a good time, and Beard located his place as a town lot. Having done so he cast about him for a name, and called to his assistance Wm. King and James Toddkill from Wallonpa, who frequently repaired to the saloon and drank free whisky while employing their brains in this service. They were always careful to suggest and urge some name that they were sure he would object to, so as to protract the deliberations and the accompanying whisky as long as possible. If Beard used one slang expression more than another, it was "you bet," which was a great favorite with him, and in a joking way the two privy counselors suggested that as a name for the town. To their surprise it met with favor and was adopted, and their free whisky was stopped.

One by one houses were built here, and by 1860 quite a town had sprung up, nearly all of Wallonpa having been moved over to the new town. A hotel, store, large saloon and shops were soon built, mining was commenced on a large scale and the town grew rapidly. By 1864 there were forty or fifty buildings in the town and within a radius of five miles from You Bet were thirteen cement mills.

On Saturday, April 24, 1869, You Bet was completely destroyed by fire. The fire originated in a Chinese wash house and in a few minutes consumed the whole of the town proper, some thirty buildings, including Mrs. Stitch's Hotel, Kennebeck Hotel, Beard's Hotel, Good Templar's Hall, four stores, five saloons, two variety stores, butcher shop, shoemaker shop, two blacksmith shops, tin shop and post office. The loss was about $37,000.

The town was partially rebuilt, and many houses were moved over from Red Dog. In 1871 and 1872, most of the buildings were moved to the present site, and the old town has been washed away. Another fire occurred September 7, 1873, by which the new town was entirely consumed, except the store of Mason & Fox. After this calamity the town was again rebuilt, and at present contains two stores, two saloons, hotel, post office, meat market, shoemaker shop, Odd Fellows' Hall, schoolhouse and sixteen dwellings.

In 1863 a school house was built midway between You Bet and Red Dog. In 1875 this house was torn down and the present one built. The Odd Fellows' Hall was moved here from Red Dog. A Sunday school was held in this hall for a long time, but is now discontinued. There are two old cement mills standing here, that have not been in operation since 1872.

WALLOUPA.

This town was the birth of an excitement over the discoveries of 1852, and lived but a few years. When news of the discoveries at Squirrel Hill reached Nevada City, there was a great rush to the spot. Warren B. Ewer, T. H. Rolfe, I. J. Rolfe, Charles Marsh, Abram Niece and many others hastened hither and staked off claims. They immediately laid out a town and called it Walloupa, after a chief of Weimah's band of Indians. Walloupa was a corruption of Guadaluipe, a name the chief had received from the Missionaries. The town was surveyed by Charles Marsh, who was a surveyor and had brought his instruments with him. Lines were held and stakes driven by the other Nevada gentlemen. Each one took as many lots as he cared to own, and the rest were left for the many miners that came pouring in. The whole world was invited to come and take lots, the only stipulation being that they should conform to the survey in erecting buildings.

The whole world neglected to improve the opportunity to obtain valuable town lots at a reasonable rate, but some three or four hundred men did put in an appearance and erected about forty houses. For a while matters progressed finely; the town was rapidly growing, business was good, boarding houses, saloons and stores were opened. This lasted for a few months, and then there was a scampering for the rich diggings just discovered at Red Dog. The winter was a severe one and provisions became scarce and high, and soon the miners became scarce also. The ridge on which Walloupa was built was soon discovered to be not so rich as that across Birdseye cañon, where You Bet was afterwards built. The town was revived in 1855 for a short time, but by 1860 it had been nearly all moved to You Bet, and Walloupa soon became a thing of the past.

HUNT'S HILL, OR GOUGE EYE.

This place was first located by a French company about 1855. The claim was "jumped" by another company and a fight ensued, during which one of the Frenchmen lost an eye. It was this circumstance that led Thomas Concord to name the place Gouge Eye when a little mining camp sprang up. In Hunt's Hill the blue lead was discovered in 1857, and a great many claims were staked off. The little town that grew up was known both as Hunt's Hill and Gouge Eye. At one time an effort was made to change the name to Camden, but it was unsuccessful. There are now one small store and saloon combined and a few houses here.

CHAPTER XXV.

MEADOW LAKE TOWNSHIP.

Why Created—Boundaries—Quartz Discoveries of 1863—The Rush of 1865—Summit City—Meadow Lake Incorporated Stock Board—Turnpike Roads—Ossaville, Carlyle, Paris and Mendoza—Prospects in 1866—The *Meadow Lake Sun*—Downfall of the City—Burned in 1873—Truckee—Coburn's Station Burned—New Town of Truckee—Burned in 1874—Other Fires—Chinese Driven Out—Chinese Abduction Riot—Incorporation—Industries—The Truckee of To-day—"501"—Death of D. B. Frink—Shooting of Spencer—Street Fight—Mad Dog in Truckee—Boca—Other Points.

The township of Meadow Lake is the youngest of the nine subdivisions of the county, and was born of the excitement of 1865, that sent thousands into the heart of the Sierras to battle for wealth amid the drifting and whirling snows of the summit. But little was known of this region prior to 1865, there being no inhabitants, except a few ditch men, and no inducements to draw people into these mountain solitudes. Travelers passed through by the Henness Pass or Donner Lake route, but knew nothing of the region between. The beautiful Truckee basin, which lies partly in this township, was more or less known, being a favorite route for travel over the mountains. The fate of the lamented Donner Party in 1846 gave this region an unenviable reputation for the severity of its winter storms, that has been amply sustained by subsequent experience. The summers, however, are most beautiful, and nothing can excel in beauty the lofty Sierras with an occasional snow crowned peak, when arrayed in their summer garb of green.

Originally this was a portion of Washington township, but the quartz excitement of the Meadow Lake district, which led to the rapid peopling of that region in 1865, induced the Board of Supervisors to create a separate township.

Although the district for which this change was made has become almost totally depopulated, another locality, the Truckee river valley, by the magic influence of the Central Pacific Railroad has become thriving and populous, and fully sustains the claim of Meadow Lake township to be ranked as one of the first in the county. The boundaries of the township are: Beginning at the southeast corner of Washington township, at the corner of sections 19, 24, 25 and 30, township 17, north, ranges 13 and 14, east, and running thence east on the Placer county line to the eastern boundary line of the State; thence north on the State line nine miles, to a point on the north line of section 8, township 18, north, range 18, east; thence west to the source of the Middle Yuba, above English dam; thence south to the place of beginning.

MEADOW LAKE, OR SUMMIT CITY.

This portion of Meadow Lake township was first invaded by

the South Yuba Canal Co. who built a stone wall across a ravine to form a reservoir from which to supply their ditches further down the mountains. Other water companies came up into the mountains for the same purpose, and this company made greater improvements, all of which will be detailed in the chapter on mining ditches.

No better history can be given of the settlement of this portion of the township than the one contributed by F. Tilford to *Bean's History*, and for that reason it is quoted. It was written when Meadow Lake was in its glory and when everything was fresh in the mind of the writer. The sad end of its most glorious hopes and the present condition it is our task to record. The name first given to this region was Excelsior.

"No discovery, not even a suspicion of the existence of mineral treasures followed the labors of the first explorers of the district. They passed over ledges since proven to be exceedingly rich, without a dream of the wealth beneath their feet. A fact, at first view so remarkable, can only be accounted for in the peculiar appearance of the country, differing in almost any respect from what is presented in any other portion of California. Elsewhere the gold bearing ledges rise above or can be traced unmistakably upon the earth's surface. Whatever may be the character of the country rock, whether porphyry, slate or granite predominates, the quartz ledges may be easily discovered by the practiced eye of an experienced miner. The geological formation of Excelsior presents great difficulties to the prospector. In some places immense forests cast their shadows over the ground, which is carpeted with luxuriant grasses; in other localities huge bowlders or vast masses of granite, among which it was once a favorite theory that true fissure veins of gold and silver were never found, are the prominent features of the landscape. The ledges, lying even with the masses of granite around them, and capped with a species of mineral which is not pure quartz or country rock, are traceable only by broad stains of a dark, reddish hue. It is not then, on reflection, surprising that parties whose attention and energies were directed to other purposes than the search for gold, should have failed to discover the existence of treasures so strangely concealed by nature. The time for the discovery of the wondrous riches of the Sierra summits was not far distant. It was, however, made like that of Marshall in 1848, under circumstances, and by a person, unlikely to accomplish such an event.

"Some time in 1860, Henry Hartley, an Englishman, wandered to these mountain solitudes. He came partly, as the writer has been informed, with a view to the improvement of his health, threatened somewhat with consumptive tendencies, and partly to trap the wild game of the mountains, when the deep snows of winter should have fallen. No idea of gold hunting seems to have occurred to the hardy trapper, as he plunged into solitudes more dreary and desolate than the lonely island of Selkirk. The long winters of the mountains were his choice seasons. Then it was, when not imprisoned in his cabin by the fury of the storm, the adventurer glided with his snow shoes over the frozen expanse which surrounded him. In the spring the trapper resorted with the rewards of the chase to the low lands, lingered there during the summers, and returned with his supplies when the snows first announced the approach of winter. Thus passed three years of his sojourn in the wilderness, when in June of 1863 Hartley first observed with some surprise, a number of ledges about half a mile distant, in a southeasterly direction, from the site of the present town of Meadow Lake. In August of the same year, Hartley, accompanied by John Simons and Henry Fentel, to whom he had communicated the news of his discovery, visited the newly found ledges, and in September made the first locations in Excelsior, then forming a part of Washington township. They located, under the title of Excelsior Company, two thousand feet on each of the parallel ledges, named Union No. 1 and 2. These lodes were about seventy-five feet apart and could be distinctly traced northwesterly and southeasterly for the distance of a mile. The quartz on the surface is stained a dark, reddish brown by the action of oxyde of iron, derived from the gold bearing pyrites which it contains in great abundance. In many places the decomposed sulphurets of the ledge were resplendent with fine gold. Every experiment which these prospectors made with their pans and horns, an invariable portion of a miner's equipment, strengthened their first impressions of the richness of their discovery. The writer is happy to have it in his power to state that assays since made, as well as results of milling on a large scale, have confirmed the judgment of the original locators, and demonstrated that these claims are among the foremost of the district. * * * Not, however, until the summer of 1865, was public attention attracted to the auriferous region, where the adventurous Hartley had dwelt so long amidst the solitude of nature.

"The first movement was from Virginia City in the State of Nevada. Faint rumors had been carried to that place of 'rich prospects struck' on the summits of the Sierra, and of vast ledges showing anywhere on their surface free gold. Specimens of superior quality were exhibited as indications of the mineral wealth of the El Dorado which nature had located more than eight thousand feet above the level of the ocean. Times were exceedingly dull around Virginia, and indeed throughout Washoe. The great Comstock, at the depth then explored, wore threatening appearances of failure. Humboldt, Reese River and Esmeralda had, in the expressive language of the mining regions, been 'played out!' Idaho, although rich, was too far distant; Montana was then almost unknown; in fine, the new field of Excelsior had no competitor in popular favor, and was hailed by a large crowd of restless and discontented miners, dwelling in or near Virginia City, as another chance which propitious fortune had thrown in their way. With such characters to resolve and act, when action consists merely in transition from one locality to another, mean substantially the same thing.

"From June until late in the fall of 1865, hundreds came in, an eager and exciting crowd, over the roads from Washoe to Nevada county. In the meantime a similar excitement, although in a less degree, had sprung up in Placer, Sierra and the lower portions of Nevada, and indeed through all northern California. Miners with their prospecting and working implements strapped to their shoulders, traders with their wares, and adventurers of every character; many with no definite idea of how a subsistence was to be made, much less how a fortune was to be acquired, spread over the hills and valleys of the promised land. In the month of July, a public meeting, the first one held in Excelsior, was called at the site of the present town of Meadow Lake. Even then a few cabins had been constructed on the western banks of the reservoir, and the place was known as Summit City. The assemblage was convened as a miners' meeting, and proceeded to adopt boundaries for the new district, which then formally received its title of Meadow Lake. The mining laws of Nevada county were adopted by acclamation, and the County Recorder's office was designated as the proper place for the filing of notices of locations, claims and transfers. No time was lost in the work of prospecting. Stakes, with notices, clothed the whole region, and every mass of rocks, which bore the slightest resemblance to a ledge, was claimed and located. It is estimated that during the summer of 1865, twelve hundred locations were made in the district, containing in the aggregate more than 1,200,000 feet of so called auriferous ledge rock. In the feverish excitement which prevailed, locations were made over the whole country. Bowlders, masses of granite, rocks of every description assumed to the distempered fancy of the prospector the shape and outlines of a quartz ledge, and were duly entered, under glittering titles upon the Recorder's books. To one who had ever resided in Washoe in the flush times of the silver land, it was the old scene repeated on a new stage, and with a slight difference in the east of characters. In the month of July, Meadow Lake was surveyed and laid out as a town. It was concluded within the limits of a survey of 160 acres, made and filed by Erick Prahm, under the Possessory Act of 1852. Prahm had been a locator of the California claims the previous year, and his preemption entry was in trust, and for the benefit of the California Company. The new town was laid out into spacious streets, eighty feet wide, and the blocks divided into lots with a frontage of sixty and a depth of eighty feet. Through the center of the blocks ran alley ways sixteen feet wide. A spacious plaza was reserved and dedicated for public use in the

FROM G. GRIFFITHS GRANITE WORKS, PENRYN, CAL.

WATT MONUMENT,

MASONIC CEMETERY, GRASS VALLEY, NEVADA Co, CAL.

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northern part of the future city. Lots were sold by the California Company to actual sett'ers for the small consideration of twenty-five dollars in cash, and upon the condition that they should be enclosed and improved.

"The village was originally styled Summit City, which name it retained until its incorporation, by Act of the Legislature in the spring of 1866. (The Act was approved March 24, 1866, incorporating the people of Summit City under the style of the Town of Meadow Lake. The limits were:—Commencing at a point one mile due north from the center of the junction of Second and B streets; running thence one mile east; thence two miles south; thence two miles west; thence two miles north; thence one mile east to the place of beginning; making quite a respectable city as far as size was concerned. The Acts incorporating the City of Nevada and Amendments thereto were made applicable to the town of Meadow Lake). When the fall of 1865 closed, the village had made considerable advances in population and improvement. Not less than one hundred and fifty houses had been erected, and others were in the course of construction. Stores were established, driving a brisk trade with the settlers and visitors to the town; hotels, three in number, were crowded to excess, and drinking saloons, with their bars and gambling tables, reaped a rich harvest. From June until October it is probable that more than three thousand people visited the district, and each bringing with him some money for investment, created a season of flattering but transient prosperity for the place. * * *

"Very little labor, beyond what was necessary to hold a claim for twelve months, under the liberal mining laws of the county, was done on any ledge in the district during the year. The task of development was deferred to a later period. Before the first storms of November, the crowd of adventurers scattered over the hills and valleys of Excelsior had departed for a more genial clime. A few remained in Summit City, determined to watch through the winter over their newly acquired claims, to guard them against trespassers, and be prepared for the tide of fortune that was expected to set in, with a golden current, on the return of spring. About two hundred persons, among whom were a few families, sojourned through the winter in the little village.

"The season was one of severity and almost unprecedented duration. The first fall of snow occurred on the 24th of September. Early in October it disappeared, and for the remainder of the month the weather was comparatively mild and pleasant. In November, violent winds from the southwest swept over the district, bringing with them dense masses of clouds, sure precursors of snow and wintry storms. The signs, so familiar and well understood by the experienced dwellers in these mountain regions, did not fail on this occasion. The storms continued almost without cessation through the month of November. By the first of December the country was covered with snow to the depth of five feet. From New Year's Day until March, 1866, the weather was, as is usually the case in this section, free from storms, the skies clear, and the atmosphere, never intensely cold, was frequently so moderate that fires were not requisite for comfort, except in the night time. The Excelsior climate in the winter time is far more moderated than the weather on the eastern slope of the Sierra, within a distance of less than one hundred miles. In the month of March, the southwest winds which had prevailed in November, again appeared, accompanied by their invariable attendants, snow and sleet. Spring, as it is seen in other portions of California, is unknown in these high altitudes. The transition from winter to summer is almost immediate. As the period for the inevitable change draws near, it would seem that the storm king, throned in the frozen recesses of the mountains, becoming conscious that his tempestuous reign must soon dissolve under the genial sunshine of summer, exerts all his remaining strength and makes a last determined effort to retain his dominion over nature.

"The months of March, April and May, 1866, will long be remembered in the mountains for their unprecedented severity. All marks of the narrow trails which traverse the summit were obliterated by the drifting snows, and even the highways, in many places, were rendered difficult of passage. As an illustration of the character of the season, it may be mentioned that from the twentieth of May until the first day of June, there was almost constantly a snow storm in and around Meadow Lake. The first summer month opened with a strange aspect in this mountainous region. Instead of fragrant flowers, murmuring streams, the hum of bees, and carol of birds, so familiar to the denizen of the plains on the approach of the summer months, here were seen mountains capped with snow, streams held fast with frozen chains, icicles pendant from the branches of the giant pines, whose lofty heads towered grandly among the clouds of the Sierra. Still, traveling was not interrupted to any serious extent. The tide of emigration set in toward Excelsior about the first of May, and continued without abatement through the month of June. During these months it may be safely estimated that no less than four thousand people visited the new district. It appeared for a time that the exciting scenes which had been witnessed in Virginia City a few years previously, were destined to be repeated in Meadow Lake. In the town all was excitement and activity. The bar rooms of the public houses, three in all, and the saloons were crowded to overflowing with the strangers who had been attracted to the village. Every sleeping place and corner were in demand, and from twenty-five to thirty persons were often crowded together at night in a room aptly styled a *corral*. There was nothing talked of but feet, ledges, stocks and town lots. The latter were held at figures that seemed to a cool observer, not merely extravagant, but absurdly high. For a lot sixty by eighty feet, on any of the principal streets, from $1,500 to $2,500 were asked, and actually, in some instances, paid. Rents were advanced in the same proportion. A small tenement on C street, with a frontage of eighteen feet and a depth of twenty-four feet, rented for $200 per month. The possessor of a few corner lots considered himself a millionaire, and talked of his thousands of dollars with more *nonchalance* than he would have exhibited, at some former period of his life, in discussing the details of a bargain which involved as many dimes. There was but little building undertaken until the latter part of June. Although there were four saw mills in the district, which had been constantly in operation since spring, yet owing to the inclemency of the weather and the almost impassible state of the roads leading from them to the town, lumber was scarce, and held at high prices, ranging from $50 to $75 per thousand feet. The only supplies of the much needed article came from Sierra Valley, a distance of some fifteen miles. As soon as materials could be obtained, building commenced on an extensive scale, and during the months of July and August from four to five hundred frame houses were erected. Some of these tenements were really houses were erected. Some of these tenements were really handsome and substantial edifices and remain as useful and ornamental structures, giving to the town an appearance decidedly more aristocratic and city like than is usually seen in a mountain village.

"In the month of June a stock board, with thirty-nine members, was established. Considering that there was not at the time a mine developed or a ledge visible, in the whole district, the transaction was unique and refreshingly cool. With solemn visages, night after night the members assembled, a long roll of stocks was called and no bids made. Verily the sellers were many, but alas! the purchasers were few! In the town the whole affair was regarded as a farce, which all enjoyed, and none, perhaps, more than the actors who assumed a leading part in the performance. Yet the effect of the movement was decidedly prejudicial to the interests of Excelsior; abroad it created, not unreasonably, the impression that the people of the district had no confidence in, nor intention of developing, their claims, but held them simply for speculative purposes. The excitement which prevailed in the town and district was fictitious, and destined, after a brief existence, to find an inglorious collapse. A reaction followed, and Excelsior experienced a descent from its exalted pinnacle in public estimation, almost as rapid and quite as unreasonable as its famous rise.

"Hundreds had rushed to a mountain region when the snow was ten feet deep on the ground, into a village with only a few delury constructed tenements, and, lastly, into a mining dis-

triet, new, and of course undeveloped, and then, forsooth, were surprised and chagrined at not finding the ample accommodations of a city, the serenity of a summer climate, and mines and mills in active operation! All such visitors returned to their homes sadder and, it is hoped, somewhat wiser than before their departure. There was yet another class of emigrants who favored Meadow Lake for a brief season with their presence, and left in deep disgust with the district. It consisted of a lot of idle, needy and profligate adventurers, who had neither capital nor industry, but expected to live by sharp practices, by preying on the unwary, in fine, by any methods other than the exercise of an honest and useful industry. Men of this character were sadly disappointed in Excelsior, and returning to their wonted haunts in the cities, decried with eager voices the mines and prospects of the new district. Fortunately there were among the residents of the township a few persons of sound, practical judgment, who, clearly seeing the inevitable result of the fictitious excitement prevalent in the spring, had resisted its influence, and pursued the even tenor of their way. Such men, enlightened by experience, and well knowing that labor and capital only, more potent when united than the wand of Prospero, could open roads, level forests, develop mines, or erect mills, had gone persistently to work upon their claims. Their example had a salutary and encouraging effect upon the majority of the community. The results made evident what energetic work could accomplish. Four good roads were opened from the town, one to Bowman's Station, situated on the South Eureka branch of the Henness Pass; another to Jackson's, a few miles distant on the same road; a third to intersect the main Henness Pass at a point near Truckee lake, and intended to accommodate the Washoe travel; a fourth was completed to Cisco, and connects (did connect) by a line of daily stages with the Central Pacific Railroad, thus bringing the district within a day's ride of San Francisco.

"Some thirty claims, situated in different parts of the township, were developed to depths on the ledges of from twenty to two hundred and forty feet. The results in all cases have been eminently satisfactory. They have demonstrated beyond any reasonable doubt that the ledges of Excelsior are *true fissure veins*, and are not superficial deposits of auriferous quartz.

"Seven mills have been erected, or are in the course of speedy construction, for the reduction of ores, with an aggregate capacity of seventy-two stamps. Two furnaces for the roasting of rock have been finished, and Platner's chlorine process used successfully at one of them. Experiments have proved that the gold in the sulphurets can be saved within five per cent. of their assayed values. In addition to this and other achievements, they have built and paid for a handsome and substantial town. Although the building of the latter, in advance of the development of the ledges of the country, may seem an unusual and unwise departure from the established order of improvement, it has not been without its advantages. Any one who has ever resided in a mining region will understand the substantial benefits which must accrue to the mill men, and workmen in a mine, from having in their vicinity a permanent *depot* where supplies can be obtained at all seasons upon moderate terms.

"Meadow Lake is not the only town laid out in the district. About two miles to the south of it, and at the intersection of the Cisco trail and the Yuba river, stands the present village and *embryo* city of Ossaville, a name that seems not altogether inappropriate, when one looks at the huge bowlders which cover much the greater portion of the town site. Following down the Yuba in its tortuous course, the traveler comes in about an hour's walk to Carlyle, a little village with a score of houses, situated at the base of Old Man Mountain, and near by the Grant mine. Still further to the west is Paris, a small cluster of deserted cabins, built, apparently, for no other purpose than to demonstrate the folly of its projectors. There is yet another town called Mendoza, located near the Enterprise works, quite flourishing at one time during the summer, but abandoned at the approach of winter. As none of these places are more, at present, than mining camps (less now), any description of them is deemed superfluous.

"When we remember that this vast amount of work, which has been stated in a summary manner, was the product of one brief season of exertion; that it was undertaken in the face of predicted failure, and accomplished with no aid from extraneous capital, it must be concluded that the residents of Excelsior have shown a degree of energy which affords the best guarantee of future success.

"The Central Pacific Railroad by its proximity to the mines, will greatly facilitate all milling and mining operations. What then can prevent the rapid and successful progress of Excelsior? Broad ledges of auriferous rock permeate the district in every direction; magnificent forests crown its mountains; spacious lakes nestle in its valleys, and hundreds of streams dash through its cañons. With all these natural advantages, if the residents of Excelsior will continue the good work of development, so auspiciously commenced during the past summer, a golden harvest of prosperity assuredly awaits them."

Such was the most flattering outlook of the Meadow Lake region when winter shut it in. But great as was its possibilities, high its hopes, it had to succumb to the inevitable, and fell from its lofty hight as rapidly as it blazed upwards.

The winter of 1866-7 was a severe one, and snow lay upon the mountains to the depth of twenty-five feet. Notwithstanding this, work was carried on in a few of the mines, and communication was maintained with the railroad at Cisco. Early in the summer of 1866 a newspaper entitled the *Sun* was started here, and its voice never failed to clarion forth the wonderful richness of the district and the future greatness of the city. There were nearly two hundred places of business in the city, and things were lively in the extreme. No sooner did the snowflakes begin to speck the sky, than there was a great hegira from Meadow Lake. A winter on the summit of the Sierras is by no means a desirable thing, and every one who could afford to leave business or mines, to spend the winter months in a more genial clime, departed. Dreary and uninviting was the aspect of the great possibilities city that winter, no business and but little work done in the mines. When spring came a large number of the fugitives returned, but the town wore a subdued appearance that contrasted strongly with the fever of the previous summer.

It was during this season, 1867, that the mines were developed enough to thoroughly test the district, and with a sad result. The richness of the ore was demonstrated, the size and permanency of the ledges assured, but it was discovered that by no known process could the ores be worked profitably, or so as to save a large enough per cent. of the metal contained in the rock, so obdurate was the quartz that nothing could be done with it. As soon as this fact slowly dawned upon the minds of the people, the miners began to melt away, the business men one by one departed for more promising fields, and Meadow Lake was soon reduced to those who still had confidence, or those whose total worldly wealth being invested here, still clung to it as a forlorn hope. Eight mills with seventy-two stamps had been erected, at a cost of $200,000. The cost of building the city and developing the mines had been about $2,000,000, and the total yield from all the mines, of which the U. S. Grant mine was the only one that accomplished anything, was about $100,000. The proportion of investment to returns was too great and "Meadow Lake" "played out." For two years more a number of families resided here and work was spasmodically done on the mines or in the mills, testing new processes of working the ores. Every little while a new process was heralded as the magic key to unlock the golden wealth of the Meadow Lake ledges, and there was a temporary revival of interest that subsided when the process proved too feeble for the effort. In 1869, the celebrated Burns' process created quite a furore and was the means of the expenditure of considerable money, on the bills for which the investors could simply write, "gone to meet the two million," and file them away. In 1873, O. Maltman put some machinery into the U. S. Grant mill for working sulphurets, but the project was soon abandoned.

By this time a great many of the abandoned houses had been crushed in by the weight of snow showered upon them by the winter storms. On the twenty-seventh of September, 1873, a fire started in the Excelsior Hotel which soon laid the

RESIDENCE OF **MRS WILLIAM WATT,** GRASS VALLEY,
NEVADA Co, CAL.

whole town in ruins, including Smith's large stone fire proof store. Only two houses were left to mark the spot where fortunes were made reversely. As a correspondent said, "The sight was dreary enough to glad the eyes of a broken Meadow Laker, whose chief occupation was to drink whiskey and curse the day he ever saw the place."

During the summer of 1875, there was quite a revival of interest in the Meadow Lake mines, and a number of interested parties came here and relocated some of the abandoned claims, but to no purpose. There are a few men who still cling to the place and keep their claims good by doing the required work, waiting for the time when the trump of some scientific Gabriel shall sound the resurrection of Meadow Lake to a new life born of a process yet undiscovered.

TRUCKEE.

The name Truckee was given to the home of the leaping trout, the beautiful river that receives its waters from lake Tahoe and carries them swiftly through this enchanting valley, by an emigrant party who slaked their thirst in the cool stream and replenished their nearly exhausted larder from the abundance of its fish. The party passed up the river in the fall of 1844, conducted by the Indian Truckee, or better known as Captain Truckee, whose name was given to this rushing mountain stream, as has been related previously.

For years the Truckee basin, however pleasing to the artist's eye, found no favor in the mind of the practical gold seeker. The river yielded not the precious particles so eagerly sought, and was passed by with scarce a thought. Along its banks the Indians contentedly dwelt, and were left undisturbed in their solitude. Emigrants passed through but stayed not their steps to loiter by the unprofitable river, hastening to the gold bearing streams that roll impetuously down the Sierras' western slope. For a time in 1850 there was an eager rush of gold seekers to Donner lake, caused by the rumored discovery of gold deposits of fabulous richness, but the bubble soon burst and they departed as quickly as they came. Suddenly they came, like a summer's cloud across the face of the moon, and as suddenly did they depart. Then came the discovery of the celebrated Comstock lead in 1859, and the wild rush to the land of silver. Thousands passed through the Truckee basin in the next three years on their way to the Washoe mines. A turnpike road was constructed and a bridge across the Truckee river. The Henness Pass and the Donner lake route both saw the long trains of goods and heard the daily crack of the stage-driver's whip. These thousands passed through to the silver land as had the gold seekers a few years before, with no thought of the town soon to spring up on the banks of the clear mountain stream.

In the year 1863, when the Dutch Flat and Donner Lake wagon road was being constructed across the mountains, Joseph Gray moved here with his family and built a log house. The house still stands near the corner of Bridge and East Main streets, and is occupied as a cooper shop. Mr. Gray still remains one of the prominent citizens of Truckee. In 1864 J. McConnell settled on the site now occupied by the Truckee Lumber Co.'s store, the ground being soon after claimed by a man named Owens. The dispute between the two men resulted in the shooting of McConnell by Owens. The wounded man recovered and Owens was sentenced to a term of two years in the penitentiary. McConnell sold his claim to a man named Williams, who soon disposed of it to a Mr. Coburn, who remained upon the spot. He had a log cabin and kept a public house for the accommodation of teamsters and travelers, and for a stage station, it being on the line of travel to the Washoe mines. The little place was known as Coburn's Station for several years. When the Central Pacific railroad began to climb the mountains, stations for construction were established along the surveyed route, and favorable localities were selected by many, even in advance of the road, for the building of the towns that were certain soon to appear along the line. One of these spots deemed calculated by nature for the site of a town was Coburn's Station, and here a number of people gathered and erected houses, prior to the appearance of the railroad builders. Messrs. Schaffer & Gray built a saw mill just south of the present town, and across the river from it, in 1867. In 1868 work commenced upon the railroad at this point, and furnishing lumber and wood for this purpose was the chief business of the place. A great many workmen and railroad employees centered here, and quite a town sprang up at Coburn's Station, containing five saloons, one large boarding house, three or four stores and a few dwellings. Brickell & Guysendorfer built a water power mill in the immediate vicinity of Coburn's Station, early in 1868. The whole town was destroyed by fire in July, 1868, and Coburn's Station vanished in smoke. A new town was built a little further east, and called Truckee. The business men at that time were Sisson, Wallace & Co., F. Burckhalter, Hamlet Davis, Church & Hawley and Weller & Co.

The new town made rapid strides forward. Truckee was made the end of one division of the road, and a round house and necessary shops were built. The number of stores was increased, three hotels were built, many new residences were erected, several saw mills were in operation in the neighborhood, and the town started at once on the path of prosperity. The railroad roundhouse was burned March 28, 1869. It was evident that an incendiary's hand had applied the torch, and D. J. Hickey, to whom suspicion pointed strongly, was arrested and indicted for arson. His trial lasted four days and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. The same result followed the second trial, and he was then discharged.

At this time Truckee was the chief town on the railroad between Sacramento and Ogden. Saloons were plenty and gamblers flourished; sporting men and blacklegs collected here, and the place on that account was far from being a paradise. This continued for several years, and the method of reform will be detailed later.

The year 1871 was one full of trouble for Truckee; three destructive conflagrations visited the town, the last of which nearly sweeping it from existence. The first one was in January and the second in March; the burned buildings had but scarcely been replaced when the last and most destructive one occurred, July 20, 1871. A large public meeting was being held, when every heart was thrilled by the sudden cry of fire. A rush was made by the citizens to Derr's saloon, from which flames were issuing. The most frantic efforts of the desperate people were unavailing to stay the progress of the flames, although the women added their exertions to those of the men. All the business portion of the town except three brick buildings was burned. The railroad property was saved as well as the brick stores of F. Burckhalter, Morris & Weller, and Sisson, Wallace & Co. The list of losses is given below:

Odd Fellows' & Masonic Hall	$ 3,000
Frank Rabel, saloon and dwelling	4,000
Payne & Dodge, saloon and building	5,000
Frank Pawson, dry goods	12,000
Hurd's Saloon and Turner Hall	8,000
Greeley & Co., fruit and cigars	3,000
Joseph Marzen, market	2,500
Hamlet Davis, fruit store	1,500
J. Keiser, Webber House	5,000
Louis Derr, saloon	3,000
F. Wilburt, boot and shoe store	3,000
G. W. Harrison, books and stationery	4,000
Robert Bill, groceries and post office	12,000
School house	3,000
Other losses	42,000
Total	$111,000

In all sixty-eight buildings were destroyed and sixty-three families rendered homeless.

It was soon ascertained that the fire was of incendiary origin. Mrs. Derr had had some trouble with her husband, and on the night of the fire he was to return to Truckee from San Francisco. She declared that he should never set foot in the house again, and so set fire to the establishment. As soon as these facts became known the excitement was intense and a determination to lynch her was made by many. She was, however, arrested and E. H. Gaylord was engaged to defend her

before the Justice, which he did and she was discharged. She was then notified to quit town, and upon the advice of her counsel did so, and somewhat precipitately.

At half-past two o'clock on the morning of May 7, 1873, a fire started in the hay loft of W. B. Campbell's stable, on Bridge street. The Sampson, a fire engine kept at Truckee for use along the track in case of fire, was all that could be utilized to fight the flames, as the main pipe of the town waterworks was out of repair. The citizens fought gallantly with buckets of water, but could only contest the advance of the flames without checking them. The fire burned along Bridge and Church streets and threatened to spread across to Front street. A determined stand was made by the citizens at J. B. Henry's lodging house, on Bridge street, for here it was necessary to check the flames or Front street could not be saved. Hundreds of buckets of water were thrown upon the scorched sides of the building, but of little avail, and as the flames seized upon the structure the discouraged citizens were about to abandon their task in utter despair, when a stranger appeared with a queer looking machine strapped upon his back. He walked up to the burning building and directed upon the flames a tiny stream from a little hose attached to the machine. Soon the flames were turned to a dense smoke and before long the smoke cleared away, and thus the little fire extinguisher saved the day, or rather night. The stranger was an agent for these machines, and had stopped at the hotel that night, being aroused from his slumbers in time to prepare his machine and hasten to the rescue. His labors bore good fruit, for it was not long before Truckee was well supplied with fire extinguishers. The following list shows the losses occasioned by the fire:—

W. B. Campbell, house, saloon and stable	$ 4,000
Longabaugh & Cass, blacksmith shop	2,500
Fred Shorman, bakery and saloon	2,000
John Storer, carpenter shop	1,000
John Millett, blacksmith shop	800
A. C. Cook, dwelling	650
Mrs. Gerudt, dwelling	200
Other losses	850
Total	$12,000

The cause of the fire was that a drunken man, while making the hay his sleeping place, undertook to light his pipe with a match.

The next experience with fire was the destruction of Chinatown and a few adjacent buildings, about three o'clock on the morning of May 29, 1875. Chinatown, then situated in the heart of the place, and just across a narrow street from the row of business buildings on Front street, had always been a menace to the town. A lot of dry, closely packed wooden shanties, among which a fire had only to be started to become uncontrollable, and insure the almost certain destruction of the town, it is no wonder that the citizens watched them with anxious eye. At the time mentioned a fire broke out here, and threatened to become a general conflagration. The fire engine, Sampson, was soon at work, the fire train came rushing down from Summit Station, having been telegraphed for. These with the assistance of a hose, attached to a hydrant on Second street, and many pails of water, succeeded in quenching the flames, after the whole of Chinatown was consumed. Besides this the Virginia saloon, Cruther's cabinet shop, Grozen & Stoll's stable and Paschen & Kerby's market were burned. The total loss was about $50,000, chiefly by the Chinese. An effort was made to prevent the rebuilding of the Chinese quarters, but without success.

This last narrow escape aroused the people to the urgent necessity of protecting themselves, and of no further relying entirely upon the fire trains of the railroad; for although these rendered assistance cheerfully, the fire was not always accommodating enough to locate itself where they could be worked to the best advantage. A hose company with twenty-six members was organized June 9, 1875, with Joseph Marzen, Sr., Foreman; A. H. Clark and B. C. Linscott, Assistants; F. Burckhalter, Treasurer; B. T. K. Preston, Secretary. A ball was given, at which $213 were taken in for the benefit of the company. The company retained its activity but a few weeks.

The property owners soon had occasion to regret that their fire organization had not been maintained, for on November 6, 1875, the planing mill of Elle Ellen caught fire and in twenty minutes was destroyed. The fire spread to some tenement houses close by and threatened to reach the business portion of the town. Some pieces of hose were procured and with these and buckets of water the flames were subdued, after burning two of the cottages. Had it not been for the fact that the air was calm and that a drizzling shower of rain aided them, much loss would probably have occurred; as it was the loss was about $17,000. The last fire of any consequence occurred on March 12, 1878, which destroyed the block on Bridge and Church streets, of which the American Hotel was the principal building. The loss was estimated at $20,000. The Truckee Lumber Co. had organized a fire company among its employees for the protection of its property, and these rendered good service at this time, as did also the Washoe Engine Co., No. 1, that had been organized in 1877. Their steamer was bought in Virginia City, and their bell which gives the alarm of fire is the same one used by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee in 1856.

The citizens who had resorted to every peaceable means to induce the Chinese to vacate their quarters in the heart of the town, and being thoroughly convinced that their presence was a constant menace, on account of the danger from fire, finally resolved to abate the nuisance. A body of four or five hundred of them assembled in the Chinese quarters, on November 18, 1878, pulled down and totally destroyed Chinatown, giving the denizens notice to leave the town within one week. Beyond the tearing down of the buildings no violence was offered, and no serious disturbance occurred. Within a month from that time a new Chinatown sprang up on the south side of the river and without the city limits. As an instance of the customs of the Chinese which are repulsive to our ideas the following is interesting. The right of property in women is recognized by them and often defended even against our legal authorities Ah Quee, of North San Juan, owned a Mongolian maiden named Sin Moy, who was kidnapped by a countryman and brought to Truckee. She brought with her some trinkets, and Ah Quee procured a warrant for her arrest for larceny, simply as a means of obtaining possession of her again. December 17, 1872, the warrant was placed in the hands of Constable Cross, who with a posse of four or five went to the Chinese quarters and attempted to make the arrest. All Chinatown arose in arms to repel the invaders, and a lively conflict ensued, during which some forty shots were fired. The officers secured their prisoner and retired from the field without harm to themselves. Not so with Ah Quee, for he and another Chinaman were seriously wounded, and several Mongolians received slight injuries. An attempted abduction in the evening of January 3, 1874, resulted in a riot and the wounding of half a dozen of the participating Chinamen.

Upon a petition being presented to the Board of Supervisors, signed by 160 legal voters of the town, that body incorporated the town as "The Inhabitants of the town of Truckee," under the provisions of the Act approved April 19, 1856. The town as incorporated contained the south half of the southwest quarter and the south half of the southeast quarter of section 10, the south half of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 11, the northwest quarter of section 14, the north half and the southwest quarter of section 15, and the southeast quarter of section 16, township 17, north, range 16, east. The town government was to consist of five Trustees, Treasurer, Assessor and Marshal, to be elected January 18, 1879 and hold office until the first Monday in May, 1879, at which time and annually thereafter, the regular town election should be held. The officers were accordingly elected, but did not qualify, as a majority of the legal talent were of the opinion that the Act was annulled by the adoption of the Code.

The business of Truckee has been confined to three things, lumber, wood and ice. Millions of feet of lumber have been cut from the surrounding hills, and shipped in all directions. Thousands of cords of wood have been used by the railroad and shipped to consumers far and wide; a great deal of it has been

RESIDENCE OF **A. B. DIBBLE**, GRASS VALLEY,
NEVADA Co., CAL.

reduced to charcoal and sent abroad in that form. Thousands of tons of purest ice, cut from the frozen waters of the mountain streams, have been stored here in winter, and in summer scattered about the whole coast for the refreshment of the people. Truckee has been and is in the great ice supplying district of the coast. A large round house of a size sufficient to accommodate sixteen engines, was built here after the destruction of the old one in 1869. It is of wood, but is well protected from fire. Two snow plows are kept here, and during the winter see much service. A fire engine and train for use in protecting railroad property, especially the snow sheds, are kept here. There is also a repair shop 30x150 feet in size. Truckee has a fine school house, built in 1871, at an expense of $2,200, the old one having been burned in the fire of July 20, of that year. Smelting works existed here for a time, on account of the cheapness of charcoal, but were removed.

Three hotels open their hospitable doors to the public. The Truckee Hotel, J. F. Moody, proprietor, has always been the headquarters of the railroad. It stands by the track and contains the ticket office and waiting room. It was built immediately after the fire that destroyed Coburn's Station, in 1868, and was then known as Campbell's Hotel. J. F. Moody became the proprietor in 1870. It contains sixty-five rooms with sleeping accommodations for one hundred. Excellent meals are furnished here to travelers and railroad men, and from 150 to 200 sit down to the tables at every meal. Stages for Lakes Tahoe and Donner and for the Sierra Valley leave the hotel, and Harry Hollister, Mr. Moody's accommodating assistant, takes pleasure in giving information about the wonders to be seen, in regard to which no one is more familiar than he. The American House was built in 1868 and called the Weber House and later the Keiser House. The old American House stood where the Pacific House now stands, but was burned in 1878. Truckee is connected with Tahoe City by a telegraph line, constructed in 1873. In 1878, a line was built to Sierra Valley. Telephones are attached to both of these lines.

It is in summer time that Truckee becomes bustling with life. Hundreds of tourists take stages here for the many points of interest. Lumber and business enterprises are then at the height of activity. Three miles distant from the town is the celebrated Donner lake, a sheet of purest crystal water, lying at the base of tall, forest crowned and overshadowing peaks. Still and beautiful it lies, six thousand feet above the level of the storm tossed ocean. The railroad winds around the face of the mountains, far above the quiet lake beneath, glimpses of whose mirrorlike waters can be hastily snatched by the traveler, between the long rows of snow sheds, through which the train so securely glides. Lake Tahoe, although not in Nevada county, is one of the attractions of Truckee. This beautiful lake, lying among Sierra's crowning peaks, is one of the grandest scenes in California, and is one of the seven wonders of the coast. Thousands of delighted pleasure seekers stroll along its beach and sail over its clear waters during the summer season. Weber and Independence lakes and the Sierra Valley are all objects of interest to the traveler, who makes Truckee his base of operations. The Sierra Valley, lying forty miles north of Truckee, and with which it is connected by telegraph and stage line, is one of the tributaries of Truckee, to which it sends wool and butter for shipment. A railroad from Truckee to open up the vast timber interest of this region is among the possibilities of the near future.

Truckee contains three hotels, four grocery stores, three dry goods stores, two general merchandise stores, one clothing store, one drug and stationery store, one variety store, one hardware store and tin shop, one boot and shoe store, one furniture store, two markets, two livery stables, three breweries, one bakery, one carriage paint shop, one photograph gallery, ten saloons, two jewelers, two blacksmith and wagon shops, one tailor, one newspaper, one dentist, two physicians, four attorneys, one bank, one post office, one Wells, Fargo & Co. express office, one school house, factories and saw mills as described elsewhere, railroad round house and shops, one church, a number of handsome residences and a great many comfortable and neatly kept cottages. The population is about 2,000 whites and an indefinite number of Chinese, ranging between 500 and 1,000; besides these some fifty Washoe Indians hang around the town.

With a railroad to Sierra Valley and another to Tahoe City, and its possible extension to Carson City, Truckee would reach the object of her desires, to be the central shipping point of this vast lumber region.

"601."

This magic number has caused many a heart to quake with fear, and been the ruling motive for the sudden departure of undesirable citizens for "greener fields and pastures new." From its advent as a railroad town Truckee became infested with gamblers, blacklegs and ruffians, who added nothing to her wealth, but by their presence and lawless acts detracted from her fair name, retarded her advancement and rendered life and property insecure. During the years 1873 and 1874 the complaints of great lawlessness were frequent and earnest. An organization was finally formed to rid the town of all undesirable characters, and to so intimidate others that they would give up all thoughts of coming to Truckee. November 19, 1874, five desperadoes received a notice to quit town by four o'clock in the afternoon, signed simply "601." No time was lost by the notified parties, three of them leaving at once and the other two, George Brown and Harry Howard, departing on the eastward bound train at four o'clock. Quite a crowd assembled to witness their departure, and if they had any thoughts of remaining to brave the danger, the sight of the crowd dispelled them. Others were notified, and some of them failed to heed the warning, and on the night of November 24, 1874, a band of masked men, members of the "601," started out to make an example of them. Passing into a saloon where they expected to find the object of their search, they saw a man in a dark passage way in the rear who seemed as if aiming a pistol at them. He was instantly shot dead, and when brought to light proved to be D. B. Frink, editor of the *Republican*, and a member of the organization. Mr. Frink was one of the enterprising citizens of Truckee, and had devoted himself to the purification of the place, being one of the foremost in the "601." This accidental killing of their comrade ended the work of the maskers for that night. The funeral of Mr. Frink was attended by the whole town, the greatest sorrow for his untimely death and respect for his memory being shown.

Among those who left the town at the request of "601" was a young man named Spencer. Thinking the excitement had subsided he returned about three weeks later, and remained, notwithstanding intimations of trouble being received. About six o'clock on Christmas afternoon he and his father were standing in Frank Rabel's saloon, engaged in conversation with the proprietor, when eight masked men entered, one of whom discharged a load of buckshot into young Spencer's body. Spencer fell to the floor and the men departed, supposing him to be dead. Upon examination eight bullets were found lodged in his arm and shoulder. He was taken to Nevada City on the first train, and placed in the County Hospital, where he recovered in due time. This was the last public demonstration of the organization, and after that a notice signed "601" was a sure passport out of town. Since this purifying process Truckee has been as quiet and orderly a mountain railroad town as one need ever hope to see.

The last street fight of a character once frequent occurred on the afternoon of February 17, 1875. William Van Orman had married an abandoned woman named Mary Stuart, and failed to support her. She went to Virginia City and returned with William Bell to procure her trunk. As they were passing Jerry Payne's saloon on Front street, they were met by Van Orman, who instantly shot Bell. Five shots were fired by the two men, one of them lodging in Bell's abdomen, and two others in Van Orman's chest and back. Both men recovered from their wounds in time to slip out of town and avoid prosecution as well as the clutches of "601."

MAD DOG IN TRUCKEE.

Republican, June 20, 1874.

"As Cardwell & Gordon's stage arrived in town from the Summit yesterday, a dog was observed following not far behind,

frothing at the mouth profusely. D. W. Bowker and Frank Stevens, both of whom are noted dog fanciers and thoroughly acquainted with the instincts and symptoms of the canine race, saw the animal approaching the express office soon after the stage came, and instantly came to the conclusion that it was afflicted with the hydrophobia. Both of these gentlemen shouted 'mad dog,' and ran, as they supposed, for their lives. The dog also ran after them, and the race was one of the most lively and exciting that has been witnessed in Truckee. Every jump they made they yelled 'mad dog.' The doors of the express office and other buildings were quickly closed, as they naturally would be when a rabid dog was around, and Bowker and Stevens found no place open to give them welcome shelter. All the rest of the people in the vicinity were looking out for their personal safety, and for a minute or two these two men had nothing to do but to dodge and run. They circled around the express office a few times, the dog but a few yards behind, his green eyes gleaming wildly and the froth dropping from his distended jaws. The yells of the two men grew weaker under their tremendous exertions. Stevens tried to climb a pine tree in the rear of the express office, but lacked strength through fear and exhaustion, and managed finally to throw himself over the fence in the rear of the kitchen of the Truckee Hotel. This unusual act of Stevens somewhat disconcerted the dog, and after taking a ferocious look through the boards of the fence at the prostrate body, he turned and again made for Bowker. The latter at this critical juncture made a bee line for the front door of the hotel. Constable Getchell, who has taken considerable stock in rabid dogs in his day, and has prescribed for them with success upon divers occasions, appeared upon the scene of action with a hose, and as the dog came frothing after Bowker, he discharged a powerful stream full in the animal's face. The dog stopped as suddenly as if shot, and seemed grateful for the cooling stream poured upon him. Bowker in the meantime got inside the hotel, and received such assistance as his exhausted condition required."

It seems that the dog had followed the stage from the Summit, and his long run had made him thirsty, causing the frothing at the mouth, and ran after these gentlemen thinking one of them to be his master. They all recovered—Bowker, Stevens and the dog.

BOCA.

This little town is situated on the railroad, eight miles below Truckee, just below the junction of Little Tuckee river with the main stream. It was a birth of the railroad in 1868, of which it was first a construction camp. In 1868 the Boca Mill and Ice Co. commenced operations here in the lumber and ice business. They also opened a store, and soon quite a little town was formed by their employés. The town was named Boca by Judge E. B. Crocker. In 1872 a post office was established. The same year a school was opened, and the following year a new school house and a hotel were built. February 13, 1873, the store of the Boca Mill and Ice Co. was destroyed by fire, loss $8,000. August 18, 1875, was commenced the erection of the extensive mill of the Boca Brewing Co. It was completed in 1876, and its product has already become famous throughout the whole Pacific coast. The town now contains a hotel, store, post office, telegraph office, express office, brewery, saw mill, shingle mill, ice house, school house and a number of cottages. The shipments of lumber, ice and beer from this point are very great. Dividing the honors and profits of the lumber and ice business with Boca are several little side track stations along the road, such as Camp 16, Camp 18 (a store at this point), Prosser Creek, Alder Creek, Proctor's and Bronco, which also has a store. The great lumber and ice interests will be detailed in full in the chapter treating of manufactures.

CHAPTER XXVI.

NEVADA TOWNSHIP.

Boundaries—Nevada City—James W. Marshall in 1848—Pennington and Party—Caldwell's Store—First Family—Election of Alcalde—Naming the Town—Extract From Letter of B. P. Avery—Justice Olney—The City in 1850—Reading Room—Gloomy Outlook—Condition in 1851—A Magnificent Government—Letter from Hon. R. J. Oglesby—The Jenny Lind Goes Down Stream—Society—Incorporation by Court of Sessions—Statistics of 1855—Incorporated in 1856—Laird's Dam—Subsequent History—U. S. Patent—Anonymous Letters—Fires and Fire Department—1851—1852—First Water Works—1854—1855—Great Fire of 1856—Destruction of Life and Property—1858—1860—Organization of Fire Department—Water Works—Great Fire of 1863—1869—Incendiarism—Nevada City To-day—Gold Flat—Coyoteville—Selby Flat—"Now, You Git"—A Pioneer Printer—Tomlinson's Celebration—Silently Stealing Away.

NEVADA TOWNSHIP.

The only township in the county that is entirely surrounded by others, and in no place touches the boundary lines of the county is the township of Nevada. It is bounded on the north by the township of Bridgeport and Bloomington, on the east by Washington and Little York, on the south by Little York and Grass Valley, and on the east by Rough and Ready. Its superficial area is about seventy-two square miles.

This was one of the original townships and the boundaries have been changed but slightly, and simply for the purpose of making them more certain and to conform them to the line of the Government survey where necessary. As at present defined they are:—Beginning at the intersection of the South Yuba river by the line between sections 32 and 33, township 17, north, range 8, east, and running thence south to the one-fourth section corner between sections 20 and 21, township 16, north, range 8, east; thence east eight miles; thence north one and one-half miles; thence east two miles; thence north one mile; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence east three miles; thence north to the South Yuba river; thence down the South Yuba river to the place of beginning.

Running a little south of the center of the township is the famous Deer creek, a tributary of the Yuba, and dividing its waters from those of the South Yuba on the north and Bear river on the south are two nearly parallel ridges, between which the creek and its many small tributaries find their way westward and down the mountains. But little agriculture is carried on here, mining being the life and hope of the region. Of the many mining camps that had a brief existence mention is made in the chapter entitled "The Mines of Nevada Township." But one has grown to any importance as a town, Nevada City, one of the first and soon the most prominent point in the county.

NEVADA CITY.

The county seat and chief city of the county, and for many years the largest and most populous, is Nevada City. Tho' still retaining its prestige as the chief city it has had to give way to Grass Valley in the matter of size and population. It is the terminus of the railroad and in consequence continues to be, as it has been for years, the distributing point of supplies for a large extent of territory. Upon it the mining camps north and east draw for their supplies and sustenance. From it stages run in all directions and many heavily loaded freight wagons toil laboriously over the hills, carrying supplies to the mining camps that lie hidden in the recesses of the mountains.

The first time that the eye of a white man ever rested upon or his foot pressed the soil of Nevada City, so far as we can learn, was in the summer of 1848, when James W. Marshall, so widely celebrated as the discoverer of gold at Coloma, while conducting a party of immigrants over the mountains, encamped on the banks of Deer creek to spend the night. As was customary upon reaching a stream, after the discovery of gold, Marshall panned out some of the dirt on the bank of the stream and found good "color." What he found, however, did not impress him with the phenomenal richness the stream was afterwards found to contain, and he little thought that he had reached the richest river mining in the State of California, and that two years later, within three miles of the spot that witnessed this infant effort, more than ten thousand miners would be at work. Had he done so he and the others would have remained here, and the fame of Gold Run and Deer Creek Diggings would have gone forth to the world in 1848 instead of 1850.

Others may have come and passed away, leaving no trace of their presence, but the first settlers in the vicinity were Captain John Pennington, Thomas Cross and William McCaig, who

NEVADA CITY, 1853.

prospected in Gold Run in September 1849 and built a cabin there. But a month later Dr. A. B Caldwell, who had previously kept a store at Beckville, four miles down the creek, erected a cabin on Nevada street, back of Main street, on the slope of Aristocracy Hill, and opened a store, from which he supplied goods to the miners who had begun to settle in the vicinity. The locality became known as Caldwell's Upper Store. During the same month a Mr. Stamps, with a family consisting of his wife, her sister and several children, came to the locality and built a cabin on the forks of the ravine back of Coyote street. This was the first family and these the first ladies to settle here. For a number of years ladies, especially of a desirable kind, were in a woeful minority, but now their sweet presence and refining influence are a power in the city for good. Madame Penn was another woman who came in the fall of 1849; she was an indefatigable worker, taking her turn with her husband in carrying dirt and agitating the rocker.

About the time Caldwell's store was opened John Truesdale built a cabin on Broad street, and, later, a few other cabins were built, and early in the winter canvas tents and brush shanties were erected in great numbers by the miners who were attracted here by the reports of the fabulous richness of the diggings along Deer creek and Gold Run. The place became known, besides the name previously given, as Deer Creek Dry Diggings. The number of miners who wintered here, driven from the rivers by the high water, and awaiting the return of spring to commence operations here in earnest, is not certain, but it was probably in the neighborhood of one thousand. All the winter they kept coming in and as spring began to open they came in large numbers.

By March, 1850, the collection of tents, brush shanties and a very few board houses began to assume the appearance of a town. The people recognized the fact that a government was necessary, and as the new courts had not yet opened their doors, the election of an Alcalde, a judicial officer under the Mexican laws, was determined upon. At this election some 250 votes were cast, and Mr. Stamps was elected Alcalde. A better and more stable name was desired for the growing town, and a meeting of leading citizens was called at the store of Truex & Blackman, for the purpose of selecting one that would suit all parties and be a credit to the place. Among the names presented were, Sierra, Aurora, Nevada, Deer Creek and Gold Run. The name selected was suggested by O. P. Blackman, and the little town was christened Nevada.

By this time several hotels and boarding houses, saloons and stores had been opened. Madame Penn had built a boarding house on the site of the present Union Hotel, John Truesdale had built his board building on Broad street the previous fall. Truex & Blackman had built a log store on Main street, Robert Gordon a large store on Commercial street, and Womack & Kenzie a cloth hotel at the junction of Main and Commercial streets. Besides these there were several cabins and canvas houses, chiefly on Main street, which was the principal and almost the only street in town.

A letter from Benjamin P. Avery a well-known newspaper man of the Coast, published in *Bean's History and Directory of Nevada County, California*, is so interesting in its description of early mining life and of the birth of Nevada City, that the following extract is given. "I started from Mormon Island on a prospecting trip to Reading Springs (Shasta), in October, 1849. Rode a little white mule along with pork and hard bread and blankets packed behind me. On the way from Sacramento to Vernon, a trading station just started at the junction of the Sacramento and Feather rivers, I encountered a party on horseback who were coming from Deer creek, and who told me big stories about 'pound diggings' in Gold Run. As 'pound diggings,' *i.e.* claims that would yield twelve ounces of gold per day to the man, were just what I was in search of, I inquired the direction of this El Dorado, followed the old Emigrant road up Bear river to Johnson's ranch, at the edge of the foothills, and there took a trail for the creek, missing the road, or thinking I could take a shorter course. The first night in the foothills I had company, Caldwell, who was after a winter stock for his store on the creek, at a point seven miles below the site of Nevada, and several southern and western men. * * * Arrived at Caldwell's store, the only trading post on Deer creek at that time. I found it a square canvas shanty, stocked with whiskey, pork, mouldy biscuit and gingerbread; the whiskey four bits a drink, the biscuit a dollar a pound. A few tents were scattered over the little flat and about a dozen parties were working the bars with dug-out cradles and wire or rawhide hoppers, only one or two persons having cradles made of board and sheet iron. I prospected with good success in a claim that had just been abandoned by the notorious Greenwood, carrying dirt in a pan to a dug-out cradle. Went with shovel and pan seven or eight miles up the creek, testing several ravines as high up as the top of the ridges, seldom, in my ignorance, going deeper than a few inches, and always getting gold. A preacher, whose name I forget, was then hauling dirt from one big ravine back of Caldwell's on an ox cart, and washing it at the creek with good success. A few other men were carrying dirt from other ravines on their own backs or those of mules. All were close mouthed about yields, and regarded me as an interloper. They were Southwestern men, apparently, and mixed with their jealousy was a bit of contempt for the smoothed-faced 'Yorker,' whose long brown hair lying on his shoulders ought to have conciliated their prejudice, since it looked like following a fashion set by themselves. In my prospecting I somehow failed to get on the Gold Run side of the creek, and so missed my objective point, but I struck the conjunction of ravines in the little flat known afterwards as the site of Dyer's store; and in Rich Ravine, winding about American Hill, got a prospect that satisfied me to return immediately to Mormon Island for my companions. That locality was then (about October 10) completely unworked; I saw no 'prospect holes' anywhere in the vicinity."

After considerable trouble and delay Mr. Avery again reached Deer creek with one companion, E. Franchere, in February, 1850. He continues:—"To my intense disgust I found that my ravine was occupied from one end to another by long haired Missourians, who were taking out their 'piles.' They worked in the stormiest weather, standing in the yellow mud to shovel dirt into cradle or tom; one of them had stretched a canvas awning over their claims, which were only thirty feet along the ravine. All the other ravines leading into the flat at the foot of American Hill were occupied almost as thickly. Dyer had a log cabin in the midst, where whiskey and brandy were sold at six and eight dollars a bottle, molasses at eight dollars a gallon, flour one dollar a pound, and pork two dollars. Caldwell's new, or upper store was on the high bank of the ravine, above the little flat where the city of Nevada afterwards sprung into existence. It appears there had been great discoveries in this locality after my visit, the first of October, and as the streams rose in November the miners flocked in from the rivers. American Hill was covered with their tents and brush houses, while a few had put up log cabins. At night the tents shone through the pines like great transparencies, and the sound of laughter, shouting, fiddling and singing startled those old primeval solitudes strangely. It was a wild, wonderful scene. Gambling, of course, was common and fatal affrays were frequent.

"We pitched our tent by a big pine, using its trunk for a fireplace and cooking our pork and coffee out of doors. The woods looked grand when white with snow. Sometimes we had to rap it off the canvas roof at night to keep it from pressing upon our faces, or breaking down the tent. * * * Other considerable settlements had gathered at Gold Run, Grass Valley and Rough and Ready, on the other side of the creek. * * * We worked with rather poor success, in the vicinity, until the ravines began to dry in April, and then laid the beginning of that extensive and costly system of mining ditches that has since made Nevada pre-eminent in this, as in every other department of mining industry and invention. Small ditches were dug to bring the water from springs and brooks into the rich ravines about Dyer's, and were gradually extended as the water supplies retreated. The mines yielded wonderfully. From an ounce to twelve ounces a day was common, with cradles; while many a long tom party took home to their cabin at night a quart tin pail full of gold, much

of which was as coarse as wheat grains. Many a lucky fellow left with a fortune in the spring, and at the same time the embargo of mud and snow was lifted, so that teamsters and packers arrived with supplies from the lower country, and flour fell to thirty cents a pound, while boots that had been worth six ounces a pair could be had for one. It was not long before wagon loads of provisions sold for freight. With this rush of goods, accompanied by fresh crowds of fortune hunters, Nevada City sprang into being. My first sight of the embryo place was a surprise. I had been camping and working some distance lower down the creek, coming over to Caldwell's about once a fortnight for supplies we did not have, say for pipes, tobacco and molasses, or to pay an expressman two dollars to *inquire* if there was a letter for me at Sacramento.

"One Sunday on rounding the point of a ravine running down to the creek from American Hill (since named), I saw a big round tent on the little flat, with a flag streaming above it, muffled music resounding within, while around were several canvas stores, and wagons loaded with flour and other supplies, and, in fact all the signs of a bran new mining town. Franchere and I christened it Mushroom City on the spot. It was afterwards called Nevada, and when the first election for local officers was held we were importuned at our cradles, by genteel looking gamblers, who were the 'leading men,' to vote for their candidates. The population would have scattered rapidly but for the discovery of the famous coyote or drift diggings, which were first opened by a drift run in from Rich ravine, by miners who supposed they were following a ravine lead for a short distance. I sank a shallow shaft on the slope of American Hill, towards the ravine, during the winter, believing that the gravel bed might be rich, but struck water, and was obliged to desist, though I got a 'good color,' all the way down. You know how the entire hill has since been stripped to the bed rock. It was at Nevada that I saw the first ground sluicing in the State, which led by insensible degrees to hydraulic mining. * *"

The term of Alcalde Stamps' office expired in May by limitation, and a Justice of the Peace under the Constitution was elected. The election was ordered by the Court of Sessions of Yuba county, of which this was then a part. The successful candidate was a man named Olney, who had formerly been Secretary of State of Rhode Island under the revolutionary government of Dorr. In making his decisions legal precedents were not considered as at all binding. A few months after his election he died of consumption. His will, which was a verbal one bequeathed all his ready cash to the "boys," who were to have "a jolly good time with it." The sum amounted to about $6,000, none of which was allowed to be paid out for funeral expenses, everything being furnished and the grave being dug free of expense, but all was faithfully devoted to the object expressed in the will, and a "jolly good time" they had of it for several days.

About a dozen shake houses graced the town site on the first of May, most of them on Main and Commercial streets. These were all business buildings, and lots were staked off to the end of Commercial street, although not yet occupied. May 1, 1850, the first frame hotel was opened by J. N. Turner, on Main street, near the site of the present Union Hotel. It was called the Nevada Hotel, and entertained guests for the moderate sum of $25 per week. The house was 38x48 feet, and was built of rifted pine boards, all the boards, beams, floors, etc., being taken from one tree. The method of building shake houses was to set stakes in the ground at intervals of the length of a shake, and then to nail the shakes to them.

The first store on Broad street was that of Hamlet Davis, kept in a tent, in the month of May, 1850. Mr. Davis, Captain G. W. Kidd and Mr. Bedford extended the limits of the town in July, 1850, by laying out Broad street as far as the M. E. Church and Pine street from Commercial to Spring street, the lots were 70x90 feet, and were free to any one who desired to occupy them. The lines were run with a string.

Mr. Davis erected a two story frame building on the corner of Broad and Pine streets. In the second story a reading room was established where were kept Eastern papers from all the chief cities. These were obtained at the Sacramento post office, where thousands of them, sent by friends at home, were left uncalled for by the miners in the distant hills or the many unknown graves that fringed the overland route or nestled on the sides of Sierras verdant hills. The *Placer Times* of Sacramento in August, 1850, says:—"NEVADA CITY—This must be a fast place. Mr. Davis, of the firm of Brown, Davis & Co., has been in town, making arrangements for the opening of a reading room over their store, where they intend to have the latest advices from all parts. We find also numerous jobs from merchants, in every line, coming to our office; drug stores, hotels, livery stables and all the other concomitant pursuits of a veritable city, are represented upon 'posters' of every size and style. These are sure signs of business, and of the good sense of those who are engaged in its various branches. The population of Nevada City is estimated at about 2,000, but there are supposed to be four times that number within a circuit of four miles. A tri-weekly line of stages runs from Nicolaus through in one day, a distance of fifty miles, connecting with the steamer *Dana*." The reading room with an addition was converted into the first theater in the town, in 1851.

In August, 1850, Spring and Cedar streets were laid out. A bridge had been built across Deer creek a quarter of a mile below the Broad street crossing, and Bridge street was laid out to connect this structure with Broad street. This bridge lasted two or three years, and was then washed away. The next bridge built was on Pine street, to take the place of the old one.

Several small ditches were dug during the year, small now but for those times large enterprises. The Coyote diggings were discovered and the town of Coyoteville sprang up on the lead, just back of Nevada City. As winter approached the merchants began to lay in enormous stocks of goods. The winter before had been so severe that transportation was impossible, and goods had been extremely high priced. The population to be supplied being now eight or ten times as great as during the previous winter and the season being expected to be as severe, the merchants made their calculations accordingly. The reverse of their anticipations was the result. But little rain fell, no water could be had to work the mines, hundreds of miners abandoned the place in disgust, the prices of goods sank down to the lowest ebb, merchants failed and closed their doors, and Nevada City seemed to be in the last stages of the ordinary mining camp of mushroom growth.

The *Alta* in its issue of December 22, 1850, calls her "a frostwork city," and quotes the following from the *Placer Times*:—"NEVADA CITY—This has been the great inland mining town of California, containing at one time from six to eight thousand inhabitants (in the vicinity). It grew up rapidly, its location being in what was considered the most productive portion of California, but of late it has gone back almost as fast as it advanced. The growth of Nevada has been one of those wonders in California, which have astonished the beholder, but it shows the uncertainty of all business which depends upon the mines in any particular location. It may be good to-day, but disappear to-morrow. The mines may be productive in one locality for this month, but other mines may be better next. New discoveries are being made continually, which entirely modifies the aspect of things."

The mournful predictions of the croakers and the obituaries of the newspapers failed to terminate the career of Nevada City. The year 1851 opened with no less than two hundred and fifty buildings in the town, and scores of tents and cabins spread all over the surrounding hills for a radius of two miles. Mining operations were active and business began to revive. While merchants were just recovering from their severe losses and the town was assuming again the lively appearance of the previous year, a fire swept away the board shanties that comprised the business portion of the town. This was on March 11, 1851, and within a month from that date, so active and energetic were the business men in repairing their losses, that new buildings had taken the places of the burned ones and scarcely a trace of the fire could be seen.

In April the *Nevada Journal* made its appearance, except the *Sonora Herald*, the first paper published in the mining

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region. Its editor was Warren B. Ewer, now editor of the *Mining and Scientific Press*, San Francisco.

When rebuilt the city contained the Nevada Hotel by J. N. Turner, Gregory House, by U. S. Gregory, Washington Hotel, by Best, and Phelps' Hotel on south side of the creek. Some of the leading business houses were Hurst & Russell Beard & Co. (Capt. Kidd), Davis & Hurst, O. P. Blackman & Co., Dr. John Locke, Trnex & Co., and R. J. Oglesby. Main street was built up solid, but Broad street was only built in places here and there, and the residences and buildings throughout the town were very much scattered. Business was not so varied as at present but was more substantial; grocery and clothing stores took the lead.

Several citizens, filled with a little too highly inflated opinion of the present and future greatness of Nevada City, prepared a charter, in the spring of 1851, for its incorporation on a most magnificent scale. Some thought better order could be preserved and some desired one of the many offices provided for by the charter, and the accompanying substantial salary. The charter was presented to the Legislature, and upon a report of its passage being brought to town an election was held and Hamlet Davis was chosen Mayor. Before he became fully invested with his new dignity, it was discovered that the election had been premature, the bill not having become a law when the election was called. Another election was therefore necessary, and Moses F. Hoyt was chosen Mayor; L. F. Chubbuck, Clerk; Thomas Freeman, Recorder; Mr. Barton, Marshal; Dr. Clark, James Barker, Ira P. Twist, Dr. Gardner, John R. Crandall and five others, Aldermen. A few weeks later, Mr. Crandall moved away and Dr. Gardner died, and Niles Searls and one other were elected to fill the vacancies. Judge Searls was elected President of the Council. The government was conducted on as magnificent a scale as that on which the charter had been framed. The Council purchased a City Hall, on the spot now occupied by the Keeney residence, on Main street, built a jail, purchased a lot and building for a hospital, the lot now occupied by the school house. The hospital was a long structure that had been used as a boarding house; it filled up rapidly with patients, forty or fifty soon finding accommodation there, and was a very expensive elephant on the hands of the new government. No taxes and but few licenses were collected, the expenses ran up to over $8,000, and ruin and bankruptcy began to stare the young city in the face. In September, 1851, a public meeting was called to discuss the situation. At this meeting, over which Judge Searls presided, all the Aldermen agreed to discharge all the city employees and suspend operations. Although this course was opposed by the salaried officials, it received the approbation of the people and was adopted. The Legislature was petitioned to repeal the charter, which it did early in 1852. The script issued by the city was never redeemed, although it was the subject of speculation for some time, and samples of it are still preserved by several as memontoes of the most magnificent government the city has ever had.

The Recorder, although a police judge, was mistaken by the miners to be a mining recorder and to him they brought their mining notices, which he accepted with the gravity of an owl, duly recorded and charged therefor a fee that would astonish us in these degenerate days. Business was lively, and when the government came to an end he had enough to retire upon.

We have received a very characteristic letter from Hon. Richard J. Oglesby once a residence of Nevada City, and later a Major General in the army, and Governor and Senator of the State of Illinois, from which the following is an extract:- "I crossed the plains, starting from St. Joseph, Missouri, May 5, 1849, in command of a six mule team, with twelve other mules and eight other men. After enjoying the scenery and society of several other spots, I finally reached Nevada City, situated in the mountains at the gate of Deer creek, in September, 1850, and remained there until August 10, 1851. I found the mountain valleys, plateaus and hills covered with an active lot of adventurous but very genteel and circumspect people, hunting and finding gold, some on top but the larger number under the ground, 'coyoteing.' The city was already built, the streets laid out and the hotels, saloons and stores occupying all the available lots for business. There was very little law, but a large amount of good order; no churches, but a great deal of religion; no politics, but a large number of politicians; no offices, and strange to say for my countrymen, no office seekers. Times were indeed good, although the greenback had not then been invented. Crime was rare, for punishment was certain. I was present one afternoon, just outside the city limits, and saw with painful satisfaction, as I now remember, Charley Williams (Butcher Bill was the man) whack three of our fellow citizens over the bare back twenty-one to forty strokes, for stealing a neighbor's money. The multitude of disinterested spectators conducted the court. My recollection is that there were no attorney's fees or court charges. I think I never saw justice administered with so little loss of time or at less expense. There was no more stealing in Nevada City until society became more settled and better regulated. I was a small merchant until the fire came in the spring of 1851 and burned up my fortune and my store, just opposite Turner's Hotel and some fellow's saloon. After that, until sad fate tore me away from the charming and delightful city, I was a teamster and merchant. I never separated from my mules until, on the tenth of August, 1851. I finally started on the return trip to my old home. Anxious to speed our fortunes, Mr. Packard, Mr. Smallwood, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Coner and brother and myself entered into partnership, during the winter of 1850-1, to run a tunnel into one of the richest looking hills of the coyote range. I do not remember how far we ran into the mysterious earth, but when I left that tunnel was still running."

On the third of March, 1852, a severe storm of wind, snow and rain set in, that raged with fury for several days. The rivers and creeks began to rise and send their water in a rushing torrent down the mountains. Deer creek was "booming," drift wood and logs came rushing with irresistable force down the surging stream. Extending over the stream and resting upon supports was the Jenny Lind Theater, erected the year before, when the peaceful character of Deer creek gave no warning of such a scene as this. On a little island just below Broad street bridge stood a house occupied by a woman. When the creek began to assert itself the house was surrounded with water that soon began to make itself too familiar, and entered the house. The woman shrieked for help, and was carried to not dry but high land, on the back of a sympathizing miner, who waded through the turbulent stream. Early on the morning of the sixth Broad street bridge was carried away, and about noon the crowd of spectators, who were watching the developments with great interest, saw a heavy log strike Main street bridge and drive it from its foundation, sweeping away the remaining props that sustained the theater. Amid yells of "There she goes," the building swayed and toppled into the stream, to be soon resolved into its component boards by the whirling and eddying waters. The Illinois Boarding House adjoining the theater accompanied it in its journey down the stream. The loss was about $10,000, and since then no one has been anxious to build over Deer creek.

The excitement over quartz discoveries in 1851 was great and Nevada became great in proportion. A post office was established here, the mails being brought from Marysville by J. G. Fordyce, on the back of a mule. Benjamin Blanton was the first post master, and had his office near the present court house. The office was a good one for perquisites and the incumbent retired in a few months with at least sufficient means to import some fast stock, one of which, "Wake-up-Jake," was quite a celebrated animal.

On the third of January, 1852, the *Nevada Journal* said: "Within the past year we have had several beautiful churches erected in our city. The general character of the city has improved. There is much less gambling carried on, less drunkenness, less fighting, and a higher tone in society generally. We have had also many families settling down in our midst, and, perhaps, to the humanizing influences of correct female society are to be attributed many of the beneficial results in morals we have named. The improvements at Nevada, generally, are not of a superficial character. They bear the stamp of enterprise and are destined to continue. The new developments in quartz leads of surprising richness make room

for still more mills; and it requires little prophetic power to anticipate that before ten years are over, with a Sacramento railroad, a Yuba ditch, the influx of farmers, operations in quartz, new discoveries in placer diggings, and the consequent growth of mercantile and mechanic business, with the influx of families, Nevada will be second in importance and wealth to few cities in California." This prophesy has to a great extent been realized, although the railroad has but just been obtained and the influx of farmers fails ignobly to put in an appearance.

As an evidence that the influences of "correct female society" were working for good, and that the people desired to approach more nearly to the conditions of the society to which they were accustomed before the alurements of gold drew them from home to embark in the wild excitements of mining life, is the fact that a public meeting was held on Sunday, August 8, 1852, to adopt means for the better observance of the Sabbath. Resolutions were passed requesting merchants to close their places of business on Sundays, and binding the signers to patronize only those who did so. Since then the majority of business houses have observed the Sabbath.

In 1853 Hamlet Davis erected the first brick building that the town contained. It was on Broad street near the corner of Pine. The following year several others were built, and still more the next. During 1853 Nevada was connected with Marysville, Sacramento and other points by telegraph, and the first message was sent October 5, 1853.

Another attempt was made at a city government in 1853. The Court of Sessions was empowered by an Act of the Legislature to incorporate towns, and upon petition to the Court of Sessions of Nevada county the town of Nevada City was incorporated. For two years the government plodded peacefully along, and then its vital spark was extinguished by the Supreme Court. A man having been arrested for some misdemeanor, Wm. Stewart was employed as his counsel. Bill Stewart, as he was generally called, threatened that if the man was not discharged he would "bust the government." His threat was not headed, and he had *quo warranto* proceedings instituted by the Attorney General, which resulted in a decision by the Supreme Court, in 1856, that the law under which the town was incorporated was unconstitutional, the Constitution not conferring such powers upon the Court of Sessions.

The *Democrat* published the following in its issue of January 3, 1855. "Mr. Wm. Bullington, County Treasurer, has kindly furnished us with the following statistics of the City of Nevada, which embraces an area of half a mile each way from the court house. The town, which is less than five years old, is steadily increasing in the number of its inhabitants. The old shells erected three and four years ago, have nearly all disappeared, and new and more substantial buildings erected in their places. It is but little over a year since the first brick building was finished, and there is every prospect that by the first of January, 1856, the value of this property will be quadripled.

	January 1, 1855.
Value of brick buildings	$92,000
Stages arriving and leaving daily	20
Private expressmen leaving semi-weekly	5
Saw Mills	8
Average for each mill per day	2,500
Quartz Mills	2
Average tons crushed by each per day	15
Newspapers	2
Banking houses	4
Mercantile houses	98
Jewelers stores	2
Retail liquor houses	79
Hotels and boarding houses	24
Number of families	156
Attorneys at Law	18
Practicing Physicians	15
Dentists	3
Drug stores	3
Churches	5
Total number of houses occupied	907

Marriageable young ladies have increased to double the (size and) number published in the *Golden Era* some six months ago, and there is still room for more."

On Febrnary 23, 1855, in consequence of the suspension of Adams & Co., there was a run upon Wells, Fargo & Co. The agent paid out all the coin and at two o'clock P. M. closed the doors. The excitement was great but as soon as it was allayed Wells, Fargo & Co. were fonnd to be in good condition.

Although the prediction of the editor was not fully realized, still Nevada took a great stride forward during the year. Telegraphic communication was established with Downieville, mining industries were increased, and the city continued to advance in prosperity until the summer of 1856, when it was almost blotted from existence by the conflagration of July 19, 1856.

The Trustees took advantage of the fire to widen and to a degree straighten some of the streets, lengthen others, project new ones and establish a higher grade for Main and Broad streets. Rebuilding was commenced before the ruins had ceased to smoulder, and in one month after what had seemed to be an insurmountable calamity two hundred and fifty wooden buildngs had been completed and twenty-five brick structures were in process of erection. So wonderful was the recuperative power displayed by the city, that in a few months all traces of the disaster were removed, and the old buildings replaced by finer structures, more durable, commodious and of better material than those that had been destroyed. The merchants procured new stocks of goods, and either at the old stands or in better locations were soon ready to supply the increased demand. McConn & Co. erected a three story brick hotel, extending thirty-two feet on Broad street and one hundred on Pine. A new hotel, the Monumental, was opened by S. W. Grush, in December, 1856, at the foot of Main street,

An Act passed the Legislature, approved, April 19, 1856, incorporating Nevada City, which was endowed with sufficient vitality to serve the purpose for which it was intended. The city embraced one square mile, the center being the junction of Broad and Pine streets. The expenses of the first six months of this new government were exceedingly large, owing to the damage wrought by the fire, and it looked as if this was also to be a bankrupt government, but by economy the debt was soon extinguished. From July 1, to December 31, 1856 the receipts and expenditures were as follows:—

For building bridges	$2,878.05
For Police	1,780.29
For sundries	1,129.18
Total Expenditures	$5,787.52
Receipts	1,145.00

At the fall election of 1856, Nevada City cast 2,081 votes, a greater number being cast only by San Francisco and Sacramento.

In June, 1856, Amos T. Laird & Co., the most extensive gravel miners of Nevada City, entered upon the construction of a dam six miles above the city for the purpose of making a reservoir. The contract was let to Moore & Foss who had nearly completed the work, when the winter rains so filled the reservoir that the dam began to indicate symptoms of giving way. The contractors sent word to Mr. Laird, but as he had not accepted it he declined to exercise any authority that would render him liable in case of accident. The dam was forty feet high and the water was thirty feet deep and backed up over an area of 200 acres. An attempt was made on Saturday, February 14, 1857, to draw the water gradually off, but between four and five o'clock on Sunday morning the water burst out and came foaming and roaring down Deer creek in an irresistable wave fifteen feet above high water mark. Main and Broad street bridges were washed away and even Pine street bridge, high above the stream, was so badly injured as to be rendered impassable for some time. Boswell & Hanson's store. Ely's feed store, Wait's blacksmith shop, half of the Monumental Hotel. a few miners' cabins and the Gold Tunnel Quartz Mill went sailing down on the crest of the wave. Great injury was inflicted upon mining claims along the stream. Boswell and Hanson were sleeping in their store, when the roar of the approaching flood aroused them. They rushed into the street in their night

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clothes just in time to escape being carried down with the building. The water came rushing down the creek at its full hight for half an hour and then began to rapidly to lower. The losses in the city were:—

Boswell & Hanson	$25,000
Bridges	5,000
Monumental Hotel, S. W. Grush	5,000
Gold Tunnel Quartz Mill	3,000
Wait & Co.'s blacksmith shop	1,800
J. S. Ely, feed store	1,500
Whitmarsh's wagon shop	1,000
Niman & McElroy, house	1,000
D. Belden, house	700
	$44,000

The damage to flumes, mining claims, cabins, etc. made the total losses amount to about the sum of $100,000. Several suits for damages were instituted, but as Laird & Co. were held not liable and Moore & Foss were irresponsible parties, nothing was ever recovered. The Monumental Hotel was repaired and opened on the first of May.

Another disastrous fire occurred May 23, 1858, laying in ashes the whole business portion of the city. In less than a month, however, sixty-five new frame buildings were erected and the construction of half a dozen brick ones entered upon. In June, 1859, the discovery of the Comstock lead was announced and crowds began to rush to the Washoe region. By this begin Nevada City suffered a serious depopulation, which lasted for two or three years. The killing of Henry Meredith and the Washoe war have been related in the chapter on general history of Nevada county. The depression in quartz mining in this vicinity in 1863 and 1864 was very great, mines ceased working, miners sought more active localities, and business was so dull that the merchants became quite skillful in pitching quoits. One saloon keeper went to the extent of advertising his wants and desires as follows:—"One hundred thousand square drinkers wanted at Blaze's, corner of Pine and Commercial. No drunkards tolerated on the place."

In March, 1863, Nevada City was surveyed and mapped by Ostram & Coswell.

On the morning of November 8, 1863, the city was again laid in ruins by flames, but it quickly recuperated. Companies were formed who immediately built the Union Hotel and National Exchange Hotel, new business houses were erected and a new court house, and business soon after reviving, Nevada City recovered from this last blow also.

April 19, 1865, in honor of the martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, there was a grand funeral procession of the military companies and civil societies of the county and citizens. Addresses were delivered by Rev. D. A. Dryden and Hon. David Belden. All business was suspended and guns were fired every half hour.

On the night of Sunday, July 28, 1867, the Indian Rancheria, about two miles from the city, was destroyed by fire. It consisted of about forty or fifty miserably built huts and two or three wooden shanties. This place had been occupied by them ever since the settlement of the county by the whites. The Indians were all absent on a *pow-wow* at Brown's Valley, and were surprised upon their return to find their homes destroyed by a fire they had probably left burning when they went away.

On Friday, July 26, 1866, a meeting of citizens was called for the purpose of taking steps to secure a United States patent to the land on which the city was situated. This resulted in the issuance of a patent in 1869, for the south half of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of section 12, the north half of the northeast quarter of section 13, township 16, north, range 8, east, the lot numbered 2 and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the lots numbered 3 and 4 and the east half of the southwest quarter of section 7, and the lot numbered 1 and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 18, township 16, north, range 9, east; containing in all 644 68-100 acres.

Upon October 11, 1870, the ill-feeling existing between two factions of Chinese culminated in a general battle between them. Over one hundred wrathful Celestials, armed with knives, pikes, bars of iron and clubs, mingled their Mongolian imprecations in one general babel of yells and rushed upon each other. Extermination was in their eyes and "hi-yahs" on their lips. The Sheriff instantly organized a posse and quelled the riot, arresting some twenty-five of the Chinamen. No one was killed, but several of the combatants received severe wounds during the affray.

In 1872 Nevada City had a revival of mining activity that has continued ever since, and bids fair at the present time to increase in a greater proportion than before.

The twentieth day of May, 1876, witnessed the driving of the last spike in the Navada County Narrow Guage Railroad, a full account of which is given in the chapter on Transportation.

August 24, 1878, the Trustees bought the property on Broad street now occupied by the City Hall, and remodeled the building for the purpose it is now put to.

One of the most curious instances of juvenile depravity and criminal cunning occurred here recently, worthy of being more fully recorded than this work admits of. For a long time prior to April, 1879, many persons in the city, both male and female, were annoyed by receiving anonymous communications of an obscene character. These were so skillfully delivered that the bearer could not be seen, were shoved under doors, dropped on sidewalks, scattered on the floor during dancing parties, and circulated at public entertainments. Efforts were made to find the perpetrators, but for months they remained undetected. The paper, ink and other materials used were unlike any other to be found, and the handwriting was always the same. The composition showed the author to be possessed of sufficient education to write grammatically. At Hunt's Hall these missives would fly about the room, and the sharpest eyed detectives failed to see from whence they came. Finally it was surmised that they were thrown through the ventilation registers, and an officer secreted himself in the basement during one of these affairs, and while there, a man entered and stepped up to the register. The officer seized him and after a severe struggle succeeded in overpowering him. Upon being brought to a light he proved to be a young man named E. H. Moore. Search was now made for his confederates, as it was evident that Moore was not able to write the letters in question. Two other young men were arrested on suspicion, but discharged for lack of evidence. Moore was sentenced to one hundred days in the county jail.

By Act of March 12, 1878, Nevada City was again incorporated with the limits of the previously mentioned U. S. patent. The city government consists of five Trustees, two elected on the odd years and three on even years, Assessor, Marshal and Treasurer. The Board chooses its President and Clerk from among their number. The election is held the first Monday in May.

FIRES AND FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Nevada's baptisms of fire have been often and severe. Four times has she been nearly blotted from existence, the whole business portion being laid in ruins, and yet from the smouldering ashes, Phœnix like, she has arisen, a better and more substantial city. After every disaster she has sprung to her feet with renewed vigor and fresh courage, exhibiting an energy and perseverance that knows not defeat.

While in the pride of her youth, with the soft flush of virginity still upon her brow, she received the first visitation of the Fire King. At two o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, March 11, 1851, a fire originated in a saloon on Main street near Commercial, and so combustible were the closely packed shake and board shanties and canvas structures, that all thought of arresting the flames seemed futile. Here and there were quantities of powder stored, and these exploded, sending flaming brands flying into the air and spreading the flames far and wide. Standing in the city, were many tall pitch pine trees, about whose spreading branches the flames writhed and twisted, and along whose towering trunks their red tongues shot far up into the blackness of the night. With no facilities for combating them, the citizens seemed almost helpless in their path.

Going a distance beyond the limits of the fire, the people quickly tore down buildings and with buckets of water and wet blankets combated successfully the passage of the flames across the narrow lane thus made. All of Main street to Deer creek was burned and the lower part of Broad street, the chief business part of the town; the loss, chiefly in stocks of goods approximated $500,000. One hundred and twenty-five buildings were burned, but they were nearly all of a very cheap class and of a primitive order of architecture. Had this fire been accidental the citizens would have accepted their loss with the resignation and buoyancy of feeling peculiar to them, but it was the work of the incendiary's torch. Great was the excitement and high did their indignation run. A committee of inquiry was appointed, and by them three men were denounced as the criminals. Had they not taken counsel of their fears and disappeared into the almost unknown world without, they would have been summarily hanged by the justly incensed populace.

At three o'clock on the morning of September 7, 1852 an alarm of fire was raised at the National Hotel, at the foot of Broad and Main streets. It was an accidental fire, originating in the kitchen of the hotel. The flames spread with great rapidity, and seized upon Adam's & Co.'s building on one side of Deer creek and the old Deer Creek Hotel upon the other. In a few moments the flames had destroyed the house occupied by Mr. Bowers and three other buildings on the same side and the store of Mr. Lawson and the National Stables, at the foot of Main street. Twelve buildings were soon laid low, and nothing but the most determined efforts and the fact that the old buildings at the foot of the streets had been washed away, saved the balance of the town. The loss was about $25,000. The sweepings and ashes from the ruins of Adam's & Co.'s building were washed out in a tom and yielded $300 worth of dust.

In 1852 the first attempt was made to supply the city with water. John Williams laid pipes from Gold Run to Broad streets. On Main street were a well and pump. Williams extended his water pipes along upper Main street to the top of the hill. In 1853 most of the houses in town were supplied with water through 9,000 feet of pipe.

Wednesday, November 28, 1854, a fire ravaged Main street, originating in a boarding house just above the junction of Commercial street. Great exertions coupled with a liberal supply of water in consequence of the pipes subdued the flames after nine buildings, valued at $6,000, were burned.

The next fire started in the kitchen of the Virginia House, on the West side of Broad street, February 20, 1855. Every house between the two M. E. churches, sixteen in all, was burned. The flames were arrested by the pulling down of a house and the formation of a bucket line. It was a narrow escape from a conflagration. The loss was about $40,000, including the Virginia House, Hotel de France, Dr. Hillersheit's Hospital and Dr. Holdridge's Hospital.

It was not until July 19, 1856 that the people of the now busy and prosperous city learned what dreadful power lies in the combined force of wind and flame. About four o'clock on the afternoon of that memorable day, a fire was accidentally started in Hughes' blacksmith shop on Pine street; it rapidly spread, igniting a brewery that adjoined the shop, and then leaped across the street to the United States Hotel and the livery stable of Kidd & Knox. From here, impelled by a strong west wind, it made rapid headway, lapping up the frail buildings with its scorching tongue, and twining its long, red arms of flame about the brick structures, until, clasped in their warm embrace, they fell crumbling to the earth. Great was the excitement and consternation of the citizens; men rushed to their stores or homes, hoping to save a little from the rapacious clutch of the devourer; mothers, wild with terror, hastened with their little ones to places of safety, nor gave one thought to the roaring flames, save to snatch their babes from their relentless grasp. All attempts to stay the onward sweep of the flames, or to wrest from their consuming breath anything of value, were futile, and the brave and desperate who attempted it were compelled to abandon their hopeless task and seek safety in flight. In one short half hour the town lay a heap of smouldering ruins; nearly all the dwelling houses, all the wooden business structures and all but six of the twenty-eight supposed fire-proof brick buildings were consumed. It was estimated that the total loss approximated $1,500,000. A statement which was by no means complete was made a short time after the fire, giving a list of two hundred and fifty different losses, aggregating the enormous total of $1,050,700. A portion of the list is here given, not only to show the extent of individual losses, but also to give an idea of the composition of the city and to show who were the leading business men of the town:—

Abbott & Edwards	$42,000
P. Hendrickson, brick store and goods	40,000
Rogers, Hamilton & Co.	40,000
S. Rosenthal & Bro., building and goods	40,000
L. P. Frisbie, theater, etc.	25,000
A. Block & Co., clothing store	25,000
Edward Kelsey, brick buildings	25,000
Nevada County Court House	20,000
Rosenheim & Bro., jewelry and clothing	20,000
Four churches	20,000
T. H. Caswell	20,000
J. M. Flurshutz, brick building, etc.	18,000
C. Josephson, clothing	18,000
J. S. Wall & Bro	17,000
W. J. Knox, buildings and contents	16,000
Sandford & Son, building and goods	15,000
Hirshman & Bro., cigar store	15,000
Z. P. Davis, brick building	15,000
G. W. Keeney	15,000
Yates & Tallman, hardware	13,000
A. B. Gregory, goods and building	12,000
D. Lachman & Bro	12,000
G. W. Kidd, buildings	12,000
George A. Young	10,000
J. Ramos, buildings	10,000
L. Samuels, building and cigars	10,000
B. F. Collier, building and contents	10,000
G. O. Killbourne, buildings	10,000
C. W. Young, building and jewelry	10,000
A. Johns, brick building	10,000
Wm. Orr, buildings	10,000

United States Hotel, Metropolis Hotel, New York Hotel, Hotel de Paris, N. P. Brown & Co. *Nevada Journal*, I. J. Rolfe & Co. *Nevada Democrat*, Union Hotel, Virginia House, Keystone House, John Anderson, A. A. Sargent, California Stage Co., Oriental Hotel. Baker & Palmer's Sash Factory, H. C. Gardiner, Wells, Fargo & Co., Tweed & Fletcher, Steifert & Cohen, Lewis Rosenbaum, Sol. Kohlman & Bro., K. Rice, S. Connell, Burns & Healey, Northouse & Singer, Boswell & Hanson, J. Julien, H. Shirpser, J. C. & B. F. Dickerman, J. F. Rudolph, Dreifuss & Leppert, Cook & Coburn and some two hundred others, all of the losses not given being under $10,000.

The burned district extended from the top of the hill on Broad street to the creek and from Spring street, including the Baptist church to Caswell's lot on Main street, including the court house, embracing a smouldering area of 160 acres.

More than the destruction of their property, more than the sudden plunge from prosperity to ruin, the city mourned the loss of the brave spirits who became victims of their own heroic efforts to battle with the destroyer. Ten were known to have perished in the flames, and it was feared that still others met the same terrible fate. The *Nevada Democrat* says:—"Mr. William B. Pearson, one of our partners, together with A. J. Hagan, S. W. Fletcher and J. Johnson, all young men of unblemished character and integrity perished in the late conflagration. For two years they had had their offices and places of business under the same roof as ourselves, and in the vain attempt to save the building from the devouring element, they lost their lives. They had no intention of remaining in the building, but before they were aware of their danger, the wooden buildings around them had taken fire, and the brick walls in which they were enclosed proved but a feeble barrier

RESIDENCE OF **DAVID WATT**, GRASS VALLEY,
NEVADA Co, CAL.

to the intense heat from without. What their feelings must have been, when they found the roof above them on fire and the certainty of a horrible death staring them in the face, can better be imagined than described."

These gentlemen entered the building, which stood on Broad street, was owned by Kidd & Knox and was the first brick building erected in the city, to close the iron shutters. With them was T. E. Beans, who with Mr. Fletcher went up to the second floor to close the shutters there. The fire by this time was burning fiercely on both sides of the building, and Mr. Beans, who feared that retreat was cut off below, calling upon Fletcher to follow him, made a hazardous leap from the window upon a shed, and escaped. Mr. Fletcher either feared to take the leap or thought the building would withstand the flames, and closed the shutters. The friends of the imprisoned young men made strenuous efforts to save the building and rescue them, but all hope was ended by the explosion of a number of kegs of powder, that sent the building toppling in ruins to the ground. Several days after the bodies of the unfortunate victims were found in the cellar, buried under the ruins, whither they had probably retreated upon finding all hope of escape cut off from above.

A leading merchant, Peter Hendrickson, was burned in his brick store on Broad street, where it is thought he had intentionally remained, considering it fire-proof. John Yates, a member of the firm of Yates & Tallman, was burned in a brick building on Commercial street. Mr. Thomas, a saloon-keeper, and William Wilson, a plasterer, died the following day from the effects of burns. The remains of two unknown men were found amid the ruins, one on Broad and one on Commercial street. William F. Anderson, editor of the *Democrat*, and Geo. A. Young were severely burned while escaping from a brick building on Broad street, but finally recovered.

A relief committee was immediately organized by the citizens to relieve the necessities and ameliorate the sufferings of the hundreds so suddenly deprived of both house and clothing. Those who had been so fortunate as to live beyond the reach of the flames generously threw open their houses for the reception of the houseless, while many in the city and sympathizing friends from without contributed to a relief fund, which the committee wisely and judiciously expended.

Spurred on to some protective measures by the great calamity so recently experienced by the city, the business men formed an organization, in August, 1856, for the protection of the city from fire. A detail of six persons was made each night to patrol the city and guard against fire. J. C. Malbon (King of Pungo) was appointed captain of this watch and devoted his entire attention to it. A committee of superintendence was appointed, of which Isaac Williamson was chairman. Those who joined the association were required to take their turn on watch once a month or to pay one dollar a month for the salary of the captain and other expenses. As freedom from fires instilled into the minds of the citizens a false sense of security, this excellent organization was allowed to die out from apathy.

From this state of lethargy the people were again violently aroused by the dread alarm of fire. On Sunday, May 23, 1858, a fire originated in a Chinese wash house on Broad street near Commercial, and although the alarm was immediately given and strenuous efforts made to subdue the flames, they spread to other buildings. There being no fire department and no facilities whatever for fighting the flames, the fire gradually spread until nearly all the wooden buildings on Commercial, Main and Broad streets as far as the bridges were burned. All the fire-proof brick buildings stood the test and preserved their contents. The progress of the fire was so slow that great quantities of property were conveyed to places of safety. Some of the buildings burned had good cellars in which merchandise was stored and saved. The progress of the flames up Broad street was arrested by tearing down the building on the corner of Broad and Commercial streets. By the use of wet blankets and buckets of water the Methodist church, Union Hotel and some other wooden buildings in the path of the flames were saved. The court house was also preserved by the same means. But few residences were burned and there was consequently much less suffering than after the previous fire. Some of the heavy losses were:—

Mrs. C. A. Frisbie, theater, American Exchange and other buildings	$ 15,000
A. Man, Golden Gate Hotel	7,000
J. C. Abbott, buildings, etc	6,000
Mrs. Isabella Waters, building and jewelry	6,000
E. Weiss, buildings, etc	6,000
E. Kelsey, buildings	5,000
L. Sweeney, house	5,000
G. Lippert, N. Y. Hotel	4,000
L. Rebori, two houses and goods	4,000
M. Chanval, Hotel de France	4,000
J. B. Lobdell, livery stable and dwelling	4,000
Thomas Marsh, five houses	4,000
J. C. Birdseye, two buildings	4,000
William H. Orr, three houses and stock	4,000
Frank Shellhorn, brewery	4,000
S. Oates, Monumental Hotel	4,000
Gas Works	3,000
Ozias Walker, Virginia House	3,000
Palmer & Perry, sash factory	1,000
S. P. Stiles, Yankee Blade Hotel	1,500
Other losses	112,575
Total	$207,075

After this lesson the people aroused themselves and did considerable able-bodied talking about a fire department. They even went so far as to informally organize a company. The ladies of Nevada gave a ball at the court house a year later, December 26, 1859, during a temporary revival of interest in this subject, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the protection of the city from fire. The fund accumulated by the ladies was:—

Receipts of Ball	$1,179.00	
Expenses	255.50	
		$ 923.50
Proceeds of a theatrical benefit		149.00
Total		$1,072.50

Notwithstanding this sum of money lay idle, no fire company was formed.

Early in 1860 the Nevada Water Company brought water into the city, laying a pipe to the corner of Broad and Pine streets. On May 20, 1860, a fire broke out that would have proved a serious one had it not been for the water just brought in. A piece of leaky hose was procured, and with this and wet blankets the fire was prevented from spreading. The Keystone Hotel and three other buildings near the corner of Broad and Commercial streets, valued at $13,300, were burned. Another fire a few days later was extinguished by sending to Grass Valley for the hose company there. As yet the city had provided not even a piece of hose for fire purposes.

The advantages of a hose company, so ably demonstrated by the two last fires, soon led to the formation of a fire department. Nevada Hose Company, No. 1, was organized June 12, 1860, N. E. Wheaton, Foreman; William Barton, Assistant Foreman; H. Hunt, President; W. H. Crawford, Treasurer; M. H. Funston, Secretary. Wheaton resigned a month later, and T. W. Sigourney was elected Foreman. The company numbered forty-seven members.

The next day, June 13, 1860, Eureka Hose Company, No. 2, was organized, W. P. Harrington, Foreman; J. B. Jeffrey, Assistant Foreman; I. J. Rolfe, President; James Monroe, Treasurer; Ed. Muller, Secretary. Thirty-four members composed the company. Company No. 1 raised a subscription among the merchants of Main street, and purchased a four-wheel hose carriage of a Sacramento company for $400. Company No. 2 raised $1,000 by subscription on Broad street, and purchased a hose cart. William Barton was elected Chief Engineer, June 26, 1860, and one thousand feet of hose were purchased. A Board of Delegates was organized, consisting of three members from each company. Protection Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, was organized with thirty-seven members, June 23, 1860. Nevada Hose Company located on Main

street, and Eureka Hose Company on Broad street. The latter company purchased cart and apparatus of Pennsylvania Company, No. 12, of San Francisco, and changed their name to Pennsylvania Company, No. 2. The hook and ladder company purchased apparatus to the value of $900.

In June, 1860, an election was held to decide between water propositions submitted by Charles Marsh and the Nevada Water Co. It resulted in favor of Marsh by a vote of 442 to 94. The proposition accepted was to build a reservoir of 1,200,000 gallons capacity on Buckeye Hill, fifty feet above the highest point in the city; pipes to be laid in all the principal streets; water to be furnished for fire purposes free of cost; Marsh to have the exclusive right to furnish the city with water for twenty years, except so far as others had already acquired rights. By Act of the Legislature, April 17, 1861, Nevada City was empowered to levy an annual tax of twenty cents on every one hundred dollars to support the fire department.

Notwithstanding the fact that the city had three well organized fire companies and an inexhaustible supply of water with a pressure of 150 feet, it again suffered a total destruction of its business houses and public buildings on Sunday, November 8, 1863.

About noon on that dreadful day the alarm of fire was sounded and flames were seen issuing from the rear of the Bed Rock saloon, on the south side of Broad street. The fire companies responded with alacrity, but for some unknown reason there was but little pressure of water and the hose threw a feeble and almost useless stream. The reservoirs were full and the cause of the failure of water was not known. All the long afternoon did the flames hold high carnival in the doomed city. The fire quickly crossed Broad street and made headway towards Main and Commercial streets. By judicious management the fire could have been kept on the east side of Pine street, but the Chief Engineer was negligent. *Bean's Directory* says: "Let it pass into history that the Chief Engineer at that time, when his services were needed, was engaged in saving the duds of his strumpet." A stand was made by some citizens at the corner of Pine and Commercial streets, and with a piece of hose attached to a hydrant they prevented the fire from crossing Pine street from Broad to Church street.

A great many goods were removed to places of safety. The flames were prevented from spreading to the residences on the hills by hard work and the tireless exertions of the citizens. When five o'clock came and the last building had succumbed to the firy embrace of the demon, the citizens gazed upon a broad expanse of smoking ruins, where but a few hours before had stood a fair city, wrapped in the quiet of a Sabbath day. The ground burned over was almost identical with that of the great fire in 1856, and the number of buildings burned was about 250, lacking but few of the number destroyed at that time. It must be remembered also that the class of buildings was far superior to those burned before, larger and constructed of better materials. Owing to the decline in values since 1856 and to the fact that the loss of merchandise was but slight in comparision to that in the former fire, the comparative smallness of the loss, $550,000, will be readily understood. All the hotels and restaurants, every church but the Baptist, the court house, nearly every business building and a number of residences were burned. The following is a list of the principal buildings destroyed with their value:—

Bailey Hotel	$25,000
Odd Fellows' Hall	16,000
National Exchange Hotel	25,000
Gas Works	15,000
Court House and Jail	10,000
Catholic Church	8,000
Methodist Church	5,000
Episcopal Church	5,000
Presbyterian Church	3,000
St. Louis Hotel	3,000
U. S. Hotel	4,000
South Yuba Canal Office	3,000
Theater	1,700
Hughes' Sash Factory	2,700
Hoagland's " "	2,500
Armory	2,750
New York Hotel	3,000
Hotel de Paris	1,000

The failure of the water supply was the subject of a great deal of discussion, and the firemen threatened to disband unless the water was given into the entire control of the fire department.

March 5, 1869, a fire which was prevented from becoming a general conflagration by the exertions of the firemen, occurred on Spring street. A strong wind prevailed and the danger to the city was imminent. Three buildings were destroyed, including the old Union Stables, the oldest building in the city, having been erected in 1850 and been spared by the previous fires.

Upon the nights of August 4 and 5, 1877, a dastardly attempt was made by unknown incendiaries to destroy Nevada City. Packages of matches and gun powder, saturated with kerosene, were laid in many places throughout the city; but the project was discovered and frustrated before any damage had been done. A meeting of citizens was called for the evening of the sixth, at the theater, for the purpose of organizing a vigilance committee. A large number of names was enrolled and a night patrol established. Several suspicious characters were "warned," and straightway shook the dust of the city from off their feet.

With a system of water works, the construction of which cost over $38,000, with two well organized hose companies, one on Main and one on Broad street, with plenty of hose belonging to the fire department and to private individuals, it would seem as if Nevada City should continue to be as free from fire in the future as she has been for the past sixteen years.

Nevada City as it is seen to-day presents a most wonderful contrast with the collection of shake shanties and canvas buildings that were huddled together on the little flat thirty years ago. Handsome brick structures have taken the places of those temporary stores; large hotels open their hospitable doors to far different appearing guests than those who thronged the canvas and rude frame hotels and boarding houses of '50; handsome residences and snug cottages, with neat and tastefully ornamented yards, have succeeded the scattered cabins of the early days. To the rattle of the dice and the monotonous "Make your game, gentlemen," have succeeded the happy shout of school children and the ringing welcome of the church bell.

Nevada City contains two large and four small hotels, twenty-three saloons, nine grocery stores, four dry goods stores, three clothing stores, four drug stores, one boot and shoe store, two furniture stores, two books and stationery stores, four variety stores, one hardware store, one crockery store, three tobacco stores, three jewelry stores, five restaurants, one harness shop, one undertaker's establishment, one harness and saddlery dealer, two photograph galleries, three livery stables, four breweries, one foundry, six blacksmith and wagon shops, four meat markets, one hydraulic pipe manufacturer, one sash and door factory, two lumber yards, one bank, one post office, one Wells, Fargo & Co. express office, two newspapers, one gas works, one water works, six physicians, eleven attorneys, two dentists, two engine houses, two school houses, one theater, one hall, one military company, six churches, one city hall, one court house, one suspension bridge and a great many mining interests that will be enumerated in another place.

GOLD FLAT.

The early mining of Deer creek and Gold Run has been detailed in the history of Nevada City, commencing in 1849. In 1850 the diggings on the flat were discovered, the run having by that time been pretty well exhausted. In August, 1850, there were four cabins in the run and two on the flat. In April, 1851, there was quite a mining camp on the flat, and by July the miners had come so rapidly that the place became a busy village, with two stores, a butcher shop, four boarding houses, six saloons, the Round Tent gambling house, about thirty cabins and a population of 300. In 1852 the flat was almost abandoned, the miners having gone to seek better places. In

RESIDENCE OF **A. B. BRADY**, GRASS VALLEY,
NEVADA Co, CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

the fall of 1852 the claims were consolidated into large tracts and companies began to sluice off the dirt. Amos T Laird and J. C. Fordyce each brought in a ditch and the ground was worked off from six to twenty six feet deep. The old tailings were also worked over. The chief miners were Laird, Allen, Monroe and Head. The town was all gone in 1853, and some of the houses were hauled to Marysville, and the flat was again nearly deserted. A few houses remained and as the quartz leads began to be discovered and developed, permanent settlements were slowly made, until now there are about sixty houses scattered about upon the flat. Most of the settlers are working in the quartz mines, many of whom own promising ledges. The last store kept here was by Armstrong, near the Sneath and Clay mine, from 1854 to 1856. This is the Oakland School District, and the first school was taught in J. B. Byrne's house in 1856, by Mrs. Taylor, and was attended by about twelve scholars. The Oakland School has now a very neat school house and ranks as one of the first in the county. The town is but a mile from Nevada City, and the people do their trading in that place or Grass Valley.

COYOTEVILLE.

Upon the discovery of the Coyote diggings in 1850 a bustling mining camp made its appearance on the lead, just above the old cemetery, which rejoiced in the name of Coyoteville. For several months the population was nearly equal to that of Nevada City, which was in danger of being outstripped by her vigorous neighbor. The consolidation of claims soon reduced the population of Coyoteville, and when the ground was worked out, the once extensive camp became but a suburb of Nevada City, of which it is now a corporate part.

SELBY FLAT.

Lying north of Nevada City and on the opposite side of Sugar Loaf is Selby Flat, a place that was quite a village in 1851 and for a few years later. It was soon reduced to the habitation of a few miners who were working in the large claims into which the small ones had been consolidated.

"NOW, YOU GIT!"

In the first year of Nevada's infancy, society was considerably mixed; gamblers and ministers, what few there were of the latter, were the only vain creatures who boasted of the luxury of a "biled shirt," and by this distinguishing mark were they known; but as to which of the two classes they belonged was always doubtful, and frequently ludicrous mistakes were made. But few families had at this time settled in the city, and the representatives of the gentler sex were chiefly single ladies and of none too good a character. One of these who blessed the city with her presence in 1850 was Mary Mahaffey, who was living with a since prominent violinist.

Mary went to Sacramento and there by her fascinating graces so enslaved the heart of a young man who had embarked in the then speculative business of ranching on Bear river, that he followed her to this city and laid his hand, heart and purse at her feet. After due deliberation a plan was hit upon to secure the purse without the other incumbrances.

It was the day before the dawning of the new year, and it was decided to have the ceremony that evening. The unsophisticated rancher was conducted to a saloon on Commercial street and introduced to the Rev. John White, who was a no less individual than Jack White, a prominent gambler. White had on a collar and "biled shirt," and these evidences of respectability, accompanied as they were by the fact that he had in some mysterious way secured possession of a bible, convinced the rancher that a regularly built minister stood before him. And when, upon interrogation as to the denomination he represented, White assured him that he was a regularly ordained minister of the Episcopal church, his heart beat with joy.

Tom Marsh, proprietor of the saloon, assumed the duties of County Clerk, and issued the candidate for matrimonial bliss a license, for which he charged him an ounce of dust. The party then repaired to the faro rooms in the Dawson house, and Tom Henry and Bill Robinson, who tended bar in Barker's Exchange, were selected as a committee of invitation. They evolved the following formula, a copy of which was sent to the choice spirits of the town. The uniformity of title shows the equality that then existed in social circles:—

"Dear Colonel—A rancher from Bear river will be spliced to Mary Mahaffey this evening. The business will be transacted over at Dawson's Castle, Parson Jack White bossing the affair. You are wanted for to be there, for Mary would feel bad if you wasn't. COMMITTEE OF INVITERS.

P. S.—No guest will have to kiss the bride if he don't want to. Parties will please leave their firearms and cutting implements at home."

About two hundred men responded to the invitation, and the ceremony was performed with due dignity by the mock parson, the bride being given away by her musical friend. After these solemnities they all passed out into the bar-room to "liquor up." A fine supper was spread and the merry wine went around, for which the deluded husband paid $800 without a sigh. With a few choice spirits the happy pair adjourned to the musician's house. While the serene benedict was enjoying himself in sweet conversation with his dear one, and as the clock was just trembling on the stroke of twelve, the lovely siren took a shot-gun from the corner and said, "Now you git." He did, and his "love's young dream" went out with the dying year forever.

A PIONEER PRINTER.

Among the strange characters of Nevada City, of whose eccentricities much can be said in a kindly spirit, was the well-known printer, Alexander Hunt. "Alex.," as he was familiarly known, was, in truth, an odd genius. He was born in New York State, and was a nephew of ex-Governor Hunt of the Empire State. He was early taught the mysteries of the "art preservative," and became an excellent job printer, and for a long time worked in the office of the New York *Herald*, when that influential journal was printed on a hand press. To manipulate this machine was the duty of Alex., and he pulled the handle with great dexterity. The most excellent papers that were early published on this coast bear witness that printers were not proof against the seduction of the gold excitement, and Hunt became one of those anomalies, a "forty-niner."

He first worked in the office of the *Placer Times*, at Sacramento, when T. H. Rolfe was editing that spicy little sheet. Alex. was a strong, powerful man, brave and generous, but he would get drunk, as other good printers have done before and since. It was his duty to work the press, and when drunk it was impossible to do this satisfactorily. One day he came in quite overcome with too great a flow of spirits, and Mr. Rolfe told him to make a still hunt for some secluded retreat, where he might sober off, but not to return until he had accomplished that end. Alex. was grieved was wounded to the heart at the prospect of an edition of the paper being worked off without the press feeling the touch of his skillful hand. In his desperation he decided upon a scheme that would assure a due appreciation of the value of his services. When Mr. Rolfe had closed his eyes in refreshing slumber, and was just in the midst of his third and soundest nap, the man who was to do the press work awoke him and informed him that the handle to the press was missing. The handle was as important to the press as a clown is to a circus, and a diligent search was commenced, first for the handle, and then for Alex. After scouring the infant city, the object of their search was discovered curled up in a corner, with the coveted handle safe in his loving grasp. Both the man and the handle were hurried to the office, and the paper was run off in due season. Alex. many a time chuckled to himself over the success of his strategy.

Alex., a short time later, came to Nevada City, which he made his headquarters, working at times on nearly all of the papers that have flourished here. He procured a coffin of suitable dimensions, and used it as a bed, sleeping in it at night. His home was wherever he could find room to store his funeral habitation. Frequently he would engage four pall bearers to carry him through the streets in funeral procession. During these expeditions he would sometimes lie down in the coffin with all the gravity becoming the chief actor of a funeral, and

at other times he would sit bolt upright and gaze upon the curious spectators. One night he found a hearse that had been left in the street, and into it he stowed his sepulchral dwelling and retired to rest. In the morning some boys, who caught sight of the coffin in the hearse, were very much agitated upon finding that it contained what they supposed to be a dead body.

A favorite habit was that of blacking one boot and white-washing the other. It was his style of war paint, and when he appeared in that costume it was well understood that he was on the war path and would be thoroughly drunk before night.

Notwithstanding his peculiarities, he was kind hearted and generous, well liked by everyone, and there was none who had not a kind word for Alex. For a number of years before his death, which occurred in 1874, he was perfectly temperate, and although scarcely able to do any work, lived at the Union Hotel, where a few duties performed earned his board and clothing. There are few people in Nevada who have not a kindly remembrance of old Alex. Hunt.

TOMLINSON'S CELEBRATION.

During the exciting Presidential campaign of 1860, Bell and Everett had no more enthusiastic supporter than O. M. Tomlinson, of Nevada City. Tomlinson was an eccentric genius who owned some water power near Sugar Loaf, that he had used in elevating and washing dirt. When his claim was exhausted he commenced the erection of a flour mill. As the fourth of July began to draw nigh the idea of a celebration suggested itself to Tomlinson. He wrote four verses of a campaign song, and each noon drilled his workmen in its execution. Schmidt Schneider, a violinist, was engaged to play the air for the men, while A. W. Potter acted as leader of the choir. The untuneful voices of the workmen grated so harshly upon the musician's ear that he would add his German imprecations to the general discord. At last came the long expected fourth and the dedicatory service of the flour mill was witnessed by a crowd of people. Judge Colburn read the Declaration of Independence, and then Tomlinson marshaled his host, before whom stood Potter with his baton and Schneider with his fiddle, for the crowning effort of the day. With many dexterous flourishes Schneider executed the well known air, "Oh! Willie We Have Missed You," after which was sung with majestic wavings of the baton and ear-piercing discords of the choir four verses, of which the following is the only one tradition has preserved:

To Union true we will be,
Brave, brave to wave;
Here on the land of the free
And our gift from the brave
Why did you stray from home?
I will tell you, they "Pearced" me away,
Till tears of fear had never come;
They "Bucked" me hard to stay,
Till roaring came on the swell,
With sound cheerful, cheering, that,
For chosen choice was John Bell
And Edward Everett.

SILENTLY STEALING AWAY.

In the fall of 1866 a boarder at one of the leading hotels of Nevada City, having exhausted both his credit and money and being firmly convinced that it was much cheaper to move than to pay his board, conceived a brilliant and strategic plan for effecting his purpose. His wardrobe was too extensive to be removed in the ordinary way without attracting attention, and he therefore secured the services of a friend to stand beneath his window, when night had enfolded the city in her dusky mantle, and receive the articles he would lower to him from above. When the time arrived the strategist peered down into the gloom from his third story window and cautiously inquired, "Are you there?" "All right," came in muffled tones from below. Article after article was swiftly and silently lowered, and the owner chuckled softly to himself as the invariable "All right" ascended through the night air from the ground beneath. At last all had been safely lowered, and the exultant boarder descended the stairs to find that his effects were in the possession of the landlord, who had in person manipulated the lower end of the transportation line, and whose voice had uttered the laconic "All right" as each article fell into his clutch.

THE "BIG SCARE."

The following occurrence on the night of January 17, 1865, is so well related in *Bean's History*, that we feel compelled to copy it:—

"Sheriff K. had received information during the day, from one of his attaches, who had visited the famous locality of Allison Ranch, that the secessionists of that place and Grass Valley contemplated a raid on Nevada. The direful news was whispered about among the brave and faithful, and the stifled cry of "to arms" passed from mouth to month. The Sheriff was sure his information was correct. The city was to be sacked, the banks were to be robbed, the arms of the Nevada Light Guard were a prize for lawless men intent on raising the standard of insurrection on the Pacific Coast.

"Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro,
And gathering tears, and tremblings of distress,
And cheeks all pale, that but an hour ago
Blushed at the praise of their own loveliness;
And there were sudden partings, such as press
The life from out of young hearts, and choking sighs,
Which ne'er might be repeated; who could guess
If ever more should meet those mutual eyes."

Some families were removed to other quarters. It is said a few women and children were urged to flee to the fastnesses of the Sugar Loaf, and complied in the greatest consternation. The Sheriff was indefatigable in mustering forces to defend the city to the last extremity. He proceeded without hesitation to fortify—himself with old Democratic whisky. The Nevada Light Guard assembled at their armory, and the Sheriff attempted to take supreme command, by not allowing a soldier the privilege of going out to bid his wife the last adieu. He informed the warriors assembled that, like Jackson at New Orleans, he was going to make the property of the city defend it. Captain Kidd, a banker, was forthwith, for one, pressed into the service, and harnessed with the military accoutrements of Mark Rhineberger. Now, Rhineberger was slightly less than twice the hight of Kidd, and consequently as the gallant Captain marched to the field of Mars, the cartridge box pendant on one side, at every one of his martial steps struck the ground. It was probably such an apparition as is rarely to be met with in the light of day. Yet, as the opportunity had come of dying for one's country and fireside, and glory is supposed to be won by expiring with the harness on, and as war harness was scarce, the thought could not be entertained a moment of taking it off, and time would not allow of taking it up. For it was expected the bugle blast for a charge would be heard at any moment. Guards were set, and the measured tread of sentinels was heard during the suspense of that awful night. The stars shone out as beautifully and bright as if they were not soon to have their light reflected from a mirror of blood. Silent, unconscious witnesses of many a midnight tragedy! The Court House was surrounded by a cordon of braves, some prepared for the most desperate encounters with sixteen shooters, revolvers, hatchets and knives. The night slowly wore away. No enemy appeared. Judge B——, a distinguished lawyer, took the attache of the Sheriff, who had been in the camp of the enemy, and gave him a searching cross examination in private. He returned, shook his head ominously, and looked unhappy. Scouts, armed to the teeth, were sent out by authority, to examine every foot of ground on the way to Grass Valley, to reconoiter the enemy and return, if possible, to give warning to the beleaguered city. The weary guards, chilly with night watching, paced to and fro, the points of their bayonets gleaming in the starlight over their heads, while occasional dialogues were spoken, one of which is remembered. A new hand at the trade of death approached an old soldier, both on duty, 'I suppose,' said he, 'Uncle Billy, that you have done your share in this bloody business in your time.' 'Yes,' said the veteran, 'I have seen some service.' 'You must have killed some men in your long military career.' 'I dont know; I have fired in the direction of the enemy several times,' said Uncle Billy. 'Well, this will be the first time

RESIDENCE OF **L.R. WEBSTER, M.D.** COR. SCHOOL & MAIN STS
GRASS VALLEY, NEVADA CO, CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

I ever pointed a gun at my fellow man, and I would give a great deal that I could wipe this night out of my memory."

'Blaze' was kind hearted and considerate, as he always is when his race is in distress. He sent up to the Court House a bottle of cock-tails. 'Who comes there,' said Joe K——, the Senator, on guard. 'Friend, with a bottle of cock-tails,' was the answer. 'Advance, friend, with the cock-tails,' said Joe, promptly, 'd—n the countersign!'

The 'wee sma' hours ayont the twal' came and went, but no enemy. Suspicion crept in that the town was to be spared a day or two longer. As Captain Lancaster of the Invincible Guard would not surrender entire command to the Sheriff, the latter announced in stentorian voice, that the county was to be deprived of his valuable services as an officer, and retired to a game of 'seven up,' in superlative disgust, resigning the city of Nevada to a fate deserved by the insubordination of its inhabitants. In the midst of the game, the gas light was suddenly extinguished, and the Sheriff retired in not very good order to other quarters. And thus ended the 'Big Scare.'"

CHAPTER XXVII.

ROUGH AND READY TOWNSHIP.

Jonas Speet in 1848—Rose's Corral—Bovyer's Trading Post—Township Boundaries—Rough and Ready Settlement—Captain Townsend's Venture—Rev. James S. Dunleavy—Judiciary Committee—Brundage's Mass Meeting—Masons and Odd Fellows' Association—Decline and Revival of the Town—Fire of 1853—Good Resolutions in a Bad Place—Destruction by Fire in 1859—Present Condition—Newtown—Mooney Flat—Spenceville.

The first township in which a settlement was made, and one of the first to become known to the outside world was the township of Rough and Ready. The earliest trace we can find of white men is that of Jonas Speet, now of Colusa, California. He says, in a letter: "Sometime in the summer of 1838 I went prospecting up Deer creek, and just remember that I came to the finest kind of a valley, which I think they afterwards called Penn valley, but nothing occurred which would be of interest." Pen valley was so named from the fact that a corral or pen was built there in early days, and should not be spelled Penn, as though named after the celebrated Quaker.

Early in 1849 John Rose built an adobe building at Rose's Corral, between the Anthony House and Bridgeport, the following year he built another nearer Rough and Ready, which was called Rose's Second Corral. In September, 1849, David Bovyer established a trading post at White Oak Springs, where he traded with the Indians who dwelt there in large numbers, and who had learned to collect gold dust. Ignorant of the value of the dust or of beads, they were at first willing to exchange measure for measure and then weight for weight. Trading with them on such terms was profitable business. A settlement was also made at Rough and Ready that fall.

When the county was divided into townships Rough and Ready was one of them. It is the southwest corner of the county, and is adjoined by Yuba county on the west and Grass Valley and Nevada townships on the east; it is separated by the South Yuba river from Bridgeport township on the north, and by Bear river from Placer county on the south. It contains about 153 square miles and its boundaries at present are: Beginning at the junction of Deer creek and Yuba river, and running thence south on the Yuba county line to Bear river; thence up Bear river to the line between ranges 7 and 8, east; thence north to the corner of sections 13 and 24, township 15, north, range 7, east; thence east one mile; thence north to the north line of township 15, north, range 8, east; thence east to the corner of sections 32 and 33, township 15, north, range 8, east; thence north to the South Yuba river; thence down the South Yuba to the Main Yuba river; thence down the Main Yuba to the place of beginning.

Rough and Ready township offers more advantages for agriculture than any of her sister townships. The elevation is so slight that the climate is favorable to grain and fruit of almost every variety. Little valleys are plentiful, in which agriculture may be carried on. The hills and valleys are well adapted to grazing. Plenty of clear water can be had in the natural water courses or can be brought to any desired spot by a little labor spent in constructing a ditch. Everything seems favorable for a good future before the township, agriculturally. Its mines, also, are a source of wealth, the gold and copper mines now developed give promise of others to be opened in the future.

ROUGH AND READY.

The history of the town of Rough and Ready is like that of many a mining town in California. A discovery of rich diggings, an influx of miners and merchants, a sudden growth of population and business, prosperity and importance as long as the mines continued to yield, gradual deterioration with the decline of the mines, and, finally, resolved into a small village, with but little more than the memory of other days to live upon.

The first settlement was made in the fall of 1849 by the Rough and Ready Company, from which the town derived its name. The leader of this company was Captain A. A. Townsend, of Iowa, the others were Rev. Mr. Pope of Iowa, Putnam and Carpenter, of New York, and Peter Vanmetre, John Richards, Holt, Colgrove, Hardy and Dunn, of Wisconsin. Captain Townsend had served under Gen. Taylor in the Winnebago war, and for this reason the company was styled Rough and Ready. The company crossed the mountains by the Truckee route, and arrived on Deer creek, near the mouth of Slate creek, September 9, 1849. Here they mined in the bed of the creek for several weeks with good success. Grizzlies and deer were plentiful, and while one of the company was out on a foraging expedition after game, he came to the ravine below Randolph Flat. Being thirsty he stooped to slake his thirst in the clear stream at his feet, and in doing so discovered a piece of gold lying exposed upon the bed rock. The company prospected here, and finding rich ground, removed their camp from Slate creek to this place. Two of the men were dispatched with a wagon to Sacramento to procure provisions, the route chosen by them being the same afterwards known as the Telegraph road.

But a short time after the settlement here of the Rough and Ready Company, another, the Randolph Company, appeared and located on Randolph Flat. In this company were William Gambrel, James Patterson, William D. Malone, two Dameron and others, from Randolph county, Missouri. The Rough and Ready Co. had endeavored to keep their success a secret, they had located the whole ravine, and had even taken up claims that were known to be of no value, in order to keep others away. They maintained their monopoly whenever any miners began prospecting in the neighborhood, by going to the place they were at work and claiming the ground. This was the state of affairs when the Randolph Co. appeared and located on some ground claimed by the others. This proceeding threatened to result in a difficulty between the two companies, but a compromise was effected, and the two parties divided the ravine between them. The Randolph Co. built two cabins at the head of the flat.

These companies were very successful in their mining operations, and Captain Townsend returned East in the spring to procure some more men. He made up a company of forty men, whom he had under contract to work for him one year for the wages that then prevailed in the States. All are familiar with the magical growth of mining localities in the summer of 1850, and when Townsend arrived with his new party in September, he was both surprised and disappointed to find four or five hundred people in a town composed of a motley collection of tents and shanties, where but a few months before stood only the cabins of the two companies. He was obliged to hire his men out to the owners of claims, and to buy an interest in a claim for himself.

The first family at Rough and Ready was that of a Scotchman, named Riddle, who came here with his wife from South America. In April, 1850, James S. Dunleavy came with his wife and built the first frame house, paying $200 per thousand feet for the lumber at the mill near Grass Valley. Mr. Dunleavy had come to this coast as a minister, and had for several years previously resided in San Francisco, where he was elected by the inhabitants of that place in 1847 to represent them in the

Council called by Fremont, the acting Governor. The reverend gentleman got drunk on the night of the election, and seems to have retrograded rapidly, for upon his appearance in Rough and Ready he opened the first saloon in the new town, and a few months later dedicated the first ten-pin alley in the county.

Not owing to, but with the establishment of Dunleavy's saloon, the settlement began to grow. The roads which the severe weather of the preceding winter had rendered impassable for wagons, began to free themselves from mud, and there was a great rush of miners from below to Deer creek, the fame of whose marvelously rich diggings had gone abroad. Claims were taken up on all available ground, tents were pitched on the flat and along the ravines, everywhere; a few shake and board shanties were built. Merchants came in with there stocks of goods and whiskey. The first store was opened by H. Q. Roberts, in a tent, consisting of the mainsail of a vessel, that some sailors had originally taken to the Anthony House, supported by pine poles stuck in the ground. This was in March, 1850.

The population grew so rapidly that it became necessary to have some kind of government, to maintain order and protect the people in their rights. A mass meeting of citizens was called, and a committee of three chosen to administer justice in the community. There was no higher court, and from their decision no appeal could be taken. Their authority was sustained by the people and their power was almost absolute. This committee administered justice equitably and with entire satisfaction. Under their direction the town was laid out and lots apportioned to the people. All disputes concerning claims and lots were brought to them and the people abode by their decree. They assumed all the functions of a court of justice, appointed a constable, issued writs and even accepted bail bonds for the appearance of accused parties. In the fall, in pursuance of an order of the Court of Sessions of Yuba county, of which this region was then a part, an election was held for Justice of the Peace and Constable. William G. Ross was elected Justice and Stephen S. Ford, Constable. This court was conducted on an exceedingly original plan, until Justice Ross departed from the town, and E. W. Roberts was elected to succeed him, in February, 1851.

It was during the uncertainty of 1850, when everything was new, and government of a legal kind was yet a stranger to the town, that E. F. Brundage conceived the idea of a separate and independent government. He issued a high sounding manifesto, and called a mass meeting to organize the State of Rough and Ready. About one hundred men adhered to him for a while, but the whole affair was so severely ridiculed that the State of Rough and Ready vanished like mist.

The population increased so rapidly in 1850, that at the election in October there were nearly 1,000 votes cast. In the fall a society called the Christian Association was formed, and held services in a little clapboard shanty. A subscription was started for a newspaper, but with no favorable result. The question of a new county was agitated, and Rough and Ready aspired to the honor of being the county seat, giving way, however, to the claims of Nevada City. A number of cases of cholera, that fearful scourge from which the State suffered so severely in 1850, appeared in Rough and Ready, and in September the Masons and Odd Fellows organized themselves into a benevolent association. The cases of destitution relieved by them were many, and the generous people of the town aided them in their charitable efforts by liberal contributions.

The size of claims, at first limited to fifteen feet square, was extended to thirty feet square, and all the long, dry season the miners threw up heaps of dirt, awaiting the time when the rains of winter should provide the water for washing their treasure. They waited in vain, for the wet season of 1850–1 was a dry one, as it were, and the consequent lack of water led to the construction of ditches to supply the deficiency. In November a party commenced a ditch from Squirrel creek to run to Rich Flat, which they completed before the end of the year. Another company surveyed a line from Deer creek, but found a party of Nevada City men bent on the same purpose. They united and constructed the Rough and Ready Deer Creek Ditch, which was completed in the fall of 1851. The scarcity of water, while waiting for the completion of the ditch, paralyzed the mining industries and business of the town. Miners departed for more favored localities, business was at a complete pause, merchants failed in large numbers, buildings were torn down and removed, and the town presented a most dilapidated appearance. The appearance of water had a reviving influence, and the town regained, to a degree, its former prestige.

The now prosperous town was visited by a devastating conflagration, on the night of Tuesday, June 28, 1853. A careless person left a lighted candle too near a canvas partition when he retired to sleep, and the result was that in a few moments the whole business portion of the town, including forty hotels, stores and houses, was burned to the ground. The loss was estimated at $59,700. With the energy characteristic of those days, the town was quickly rebuilt, the streets being widened, and the new buildings, better and larger than the old, and concentrated more together.

According to a report made to the State authorities in 1851 Rough and Ready had a private school, small, to be sure, but none the less a school. But very few children were in the town, and the school was maintained but a short time. In 1853 Miss Franklin opened a school, and soon a public school was organized. In 1855 and 1856 the town had about three hundred buildings, some of them of a very extensive character. The Masons and Odd Fellows each had a lodge here, and there were also an Encampment of Odd Fellows and two Divisions of the Sons of Temperance. From 1856 the most easily worked of the placer mines became exhausted, and as no quartz ledges had been developed, there was nothing to sustain the town, and it began to decline.

In December, 1856, the people of Rough and Ready met in public convention, and resolved that a proper observance of the Christian Sabbath required the suspension of business on that day, and agreed to close their stores on Sunday for one year, commencing January 1, 1857. The meeting was held and these good resolutions passed in a no less place than the *Union Saloon*.

Nearly the entire town was destroyed by fire on Friday, July 8, 1859. The fire originated about six o'clock in the evening in a building belonging to P. R. Bowers. A high wind prevailed, and as the people possessed no facilities for combating fire, the flames had complete control. The fire only ceased for lack of material, the whole town being laid in ashes, except Gilham's store, Downie House, Odd Fellows' Hall, and three or four other buildings. A large quantity of furniture, goods, etc., that had been taken from the burning buildings and placed in fancied security on a hill, caught fire and was consumed. The following is a complete list of losses:—

S. M. Gilham, buildings and goods	$3,000
P. R. Bowers, store	500
Geo. Gephart, clothing store and buildings	4,000
A. L. Slack, restaurant	1,000
E. Goodman, cigar store and dwelling	4,000
S. Goepfert, store room	150
Kean & Heritage, building	500
L. Walling, restaurant and dwelling	2,000
Dunster's barber shop	150
O. S. Coston, wagon shop	350
L. Carr, dwelling	350
J. H. Heilshorn, dwelling and livery stable	3,500
Heilshorn & Wyatt, saloon	1,800
Charles Kerns, shoeshop	350
Masonic Hall	5,000
Webber & Outwell, saloon	1,800
J. P. Van Hagan, buildings	1,550
Maj. H. W. Woods, goods	12,000
John Single, blacksmith shop and dwelling	1,600
J. M. Maguire, dwelling	1,200
Dr. H. Davis, dwelling, instruments, etc.	3,000
William Blundell, dwelling	1,250
Abe Dobson, dwelling.. } Mrs. Dobson, millinery. }	1,000

RESIDENCE OF **Wm BETTIS**, GRASS VALLEY,
NEVADA Co, CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

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Methodist Church	2,000
Warren Davis, dwelling	1,200
A. C. Kean, dwelling	750
A. J. Niman, dwelling	600
Rev. J. H. Maddux, clothing and library	500
S. Jackson, store room	250
G. Jacobs, dwelling	500
Personal property unspecified	12,000
Total	$67,850

Subscriptions were taken in Grass Valley, Nevada City and other localities for the relief of those so suddenly deprived of their homes.

From this blow the town never recovered. The rich surface diggings that had drawn the people here had become nearly exhausted, there was nothing to induce the people to remain and build up another town. A few who still had paying claims remained, and there was population enough to maintain a store, saloon, post office and express office. Such has been the condition of Rough and Ready ever since the fire that blotted it out, and such is its condition to-day. Where once stood some three hundred houses, stores, saloons and shops, Masonic Hall, Odd Fellows' Hall, and a town throbbing with busy life, are now some two dozen houses scattered about a single store.

NEWTOWN.

In the fall of 1850, some sailors commenced work at the head of a ravine running into Deer creek, six miles west of Nevada City and three miles northeast of Rough and Ready, and the locality was known as Sailor Flat. The town which instantly sprang up here was christened Newtown, which, in fact, it was, being younger than the surrounding settlements. Although small, this place was the scene of many exciting incidents, which are related in other portions of this work. In three or four years the mines were practically exhausted, and the town went the way of all mining camps of a like situation.

A few houses are still in the vicinity of the old Newtown.

MOONEY FLAT.

This little town is almost in Yuba county, lying along the boundary line, just below the mouth of Deer creek. It has been the scene of considerable hydraulic mining since 1855, and contains the residences of miners who are still at work there, for the two large companies now operating at that point. A hotel and fine school house are among the adjuncts of the town.

SPENCEVILLE.

The copper discoveries led to great excitement in 1865–6, and thousands rushed to the copper belt to take up claims. Towns were laid out, and there was an immense boom. Spenceville Hacketville, Wilsonville, Queen City, and several others made great pretentions, but the subsidence of the fever left them without any population and now even their sites are hard to find. Spenceville, however, still remains and is quite a little village, where the San Francisco Copper mine works are situated. A school and post office are situated at this point. Three general merchandise stores and a hotel, are well supported by the miners and the surrounding farming community.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Boundaries—Washington—Alpha—Omega—Gold Hill—Fire.

Washington was one of the original seven townships of the county, and was in extent by far the largest, embracing the present Meadow Lake township within its limits. The old boundaries were:—Bounded on the north by the south line of Eureka township and the southern boundary line of Sierra county; on the east by the State line; on the south by the northern boundary line of Placer county; on the west by the eastern boundary lines of the townships of Nevada and Little York. Meadow Lake township was cut off from the eastern end by the Board of Supervisors, February 16, 1866, and Washington was left with its present dimensions, which are:—Beginning at the corner of townships 17 and 18, north, ranges 13 and 14, east, and running thence south to the Placer county line; thence west on said line to the source of Bear river; thence down Bear river to the line between sections 4 and 9, in township 16, north, range 11, east; thence west to the corner of sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, township 16, north, range 10, east; thence north seven miles to the north line of township 17, north, range 10, east; thence east to the place of beginning. The area of the township is about one hundred square miles.

The township of Washington lies on the western slope of the summit peaks, ranging from about 5,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea level. It is wholly given over to mining enterprises, gravel and quartz, and is the scene of some quite extensive mining operations. In the winter time it is almost inaccessible by stage, frequently communication being maintained with the outside world by messengers mounted upon snow shoes. When winter makes its approach, the little towns and camps lay in a supply of needful articles, sufficient for their wants until the return of spring shall open the roads and permit them to renew the supply conveniently.

WASHINGTON.

The little town of Washington, from which the township in which it is situated derived its name, lies on the South Yuba river, twenty miles from Nevada City. It was one of the first settled of the mining camps in the county, dating back to 1849.

In the fall of 1849 a company from Indiana arrived at this point, and decided to remain through the winter. The place of their location was called Indiana Camp. The winter was a severe one, and the snow lay on the ground to such a depth that but little work or prospecting could be done, and they, therefore, amused themselves and supplied their larder with bear steak and venison by hunting the bears and deer that the severity of the winter had driven down the mountains from the higher altitudes. When returning spring removed the embargo of snow, deer hunting was abandoned and gold hunting resumed. The river was found to be quite rich and many others were attracted to the spot. Another party had made its way to this vicinity in the fall of 1849. This was a company from Oregon, led by a man named Greenwood. They prospected up the South Yuba river as far as the Indiana Camp, their success drawing after them quite a number of others from farther down the stream. They located that fall at Greenwood's Camp, afterwards called Jefferson, a mile and a half below Indiana Camp. In the spring a majority of those who had spent the winter in Greenwood's Camp came on to the river in the vicinity of Indiana Camp, and these were soon followed by crowds of men from below, so that quite a town began to make its appearance. The new town was named Washington by its patriotic inhabitants.

By the month of August, 1850, there were about one thousand men at work on the river, constructing dams, canals, etc., for the purpose of working the bed of the stream. In the vicinity of Washington in 1850–51 there were probably three thousand men. The town of Washington, which was the headquarters of this busy hive of workers, had become a thriving, bustling, animated mining camp, with hotels, saloons, restaurants, bowling alleys, stores and all the accessories of a successful mining town. When the work of laying bare the river channel was completed, it was found that the golden visions of the laborers were not realized in their fullness, and a great many deserted Washington to seek more favored localities. This gave Washington a bad name, and it is well known that it has as fatal an effect on a mining camp as it has on a dog to give it a bad name, and progress was necessarily slow. Those who remained made an ounce or two per day, and many of them returned East with considerable wealth. The region gradually became developed, and the population somewhat increased. Rich gravel banks were discovered in the neighborhood, hydraulic mining was introduced, and Washington became and has always remained the most considerable town in the township. In the vicinity and tributary to it were the rich diggings on Poorman's creek, Gaston Ridge and Fall

creek. In 1858 the town of Washington had five provision stores, two clothing stores, two hotels, one billiard saloon and the usual complement of liquor saloons and gambling rooms. The population was in the neighborhood of two hundred. In 1866 Washington was about the same size as in 1858, containing two hotels, several stores and saloons, a butcher shop, a shoe shop and a population, including a considerable number of Mongolians, of about three hundred and fifty.

Washington still remains the principal locality in the township, and unlike most mining towns, has never had the misfortune to be destroyed by fire. A store was burned in October, 1867, and the proprietor in kicking about in the ashes discovered $1100 in gold coin, which he had laid away so carefully that he had forgotten the fact, and had charged parties with its theft. The town now contains two hotels, two stores, two saloons, shoe shop, market, post office, school house and a population of about two hundred and fifty, exclusive of Chinese.

ALPHA.

The town of Alpha, about two miles south of Washington, was first located in the spring of 1853 by Charles Phelps. The mines were what were known as hill diggings and attracted a great many miners. For some time the town was imperfectly supplied with water, and was consequently nearly deserted in summer, but became a busy camp during the wet season. It saw the hight of its prosperity in 1854 and 1855, in the latter of which years it cast fifty-nine votes. A ditch was brought in and the hydraulic hose introduced, thus lessening the number of miners but increasing the yield. Alpha is now worked out and abandoned. At one time Dibble Lodge, No. 109, F. and A. M. was located here.

OMEGA.

About a mile east of Alpha is the town of Omega, still the scene of quite extensive hydraulic mining operations. Ravine diggings were worked here in 1851, and the hill diggings discovered and opened in 1852. Omega soon became a flourishing camp, and three ditches were brought in for the working of the mines, and large hydraulic mining operations have been constantly carried on here. A lodge of the Sons of Temperance was organized in 1855 and a Masonic lodge in 1860. A fire destroyed the town August 24, 1861, but with the energy usually displayed under those circumstances, it was quickly rebuilt, only to be again laid low on the twelfth of November, 1863. Again was the town rebuilt and has remained free from destructive fires to the present time.

In 1858 Omega was at the hight of its prosperity, and contained four provision stores, one clothing store, two meat markets, three blacksmith shops, four saloons, one tin shop and a population of about two hundred. At present, Omega has one hotel, one store, a post office, a school house, and a population of about one hundred and fifty souls.

GOLD HILL.

Another of the early mining camps where hill diggings were found was Gold Hill, two miles west of Washington and a little way south of the river. Gold Hill was almost entirely destroyed by fire October 2, 1856. The fire originated about four o'clock in the morning in the store of J. Job, and the flames made such rapid headway that all attempts of the excited people to oppose them were unavailing, and nearly the entire town was laid in ashes. The origin of the fire is uncertain, but some men had been up nearly all night playing cards, and had retired less than an hour before the flames broke out. The losses, although not great in amount, were still severe ones for a small mining community to bear. They are given, to show what the town consisted of and who its business men were:—

J. Job, store and three buildings	$ 8,000
F. McLeod, dwelling and furniture	3,500
George Moore, store and ten-pin alley	3,000
Mr. Prior, dwelling and tools	2,000
Wm. Boswell, dwelling and tools	2,000
Pier & Livingston, " "	1,500
Scott & Braden, " "	1,500
Mr. Burrington, " "	600
Ward & Sprout, " "	500
William Farnham, " "	400
F. Todd, " "	400
Gilbert White, " "	300
Mr. Young, " "	200
Rutsell & Sweet, butchers	500
C. J. Corkey, billiard saloon	2,000
Z. Ball, blacksmith shop	200
Thompson & Ankron, house	150
Wm. Knowls	150
W. G. Monroe	100
Total	$27,000

The town never recovered from this blow, and the mines soon after becoming exhausted, the place was abandoned.

There have been many mining camps in the township which did not rise to the dignity of towns, and that will be spoken of in a succeeding chapter devoted to mines. Of these Phelps Hill, Jefferson, and Rocky Bar are the most prominent.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE COURTS OF NEVADA COUNTY.

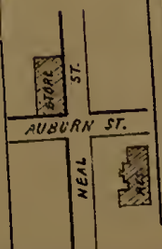
Introduction of Law—The Mexican Courts—Supreme Court—District Court—County Court—Court of Sessions—Probate Court—Justices of the Peace—Courts Under the New Constitution.

The introduction of law into Alta California may properly be said to have been in 1769, when Father Junipero Serra, founded the Mission of San Diego. The Padres had full civil control of the mission settlements and administered justice, not as we have been accustomed to in our courts of law, but in the manner best calculated to further the interests of their religion and government. Later, when Pueblos were established, justice was administered by an Alcalde (Judge), whose authority and that of the other civil officers gradually encroached upon the jurisdiction of the Padres, until finally, when the Missions were secularized, the civil power obtained supreme control, its authority extending along the whole coast, and as far inland as the military arm had strength to carry it.

Under the Mexican laws of 1837, we find the courts established as follows for the territory of California:—The highest court, having an appellate jurisdiction and corresponding in character to our Supreme Court, was the Superior Court of California, consisting of four Judges and an Attorney General. It was divided into the first and second benches, the three senior Judges composing the first and the junior the second. The first bench was called the Court of the Third Instance, and its decisions were final. Appeals lay to this court from the second bench or Court of the Second Instance. The latter court had first jurisdiction of appeals from the Court of the First Instance, the highest local court then existing, and having somewhat the powers of our District Court. It became customary for the First Alcalde to discharge the duties of Judge of the Court of the First Instance. The lesser magistrates consisted of the Alcaldes and Justices of the Peace, whose duties were very similar and corresponded closely to those of our Justices.

During the period intervening between the American conquest, in 1846, and the establishment of the new courts under the Constitution in 1850, the courts became seriously disorganized. In many places of recent growth, notably the towns and cities that dotted the valleys, brought almost miraculously into being by the inward rush of the eager gold seekers, there had as yet been no court, and no law but that administered by the settler and the miner. To remedy this defect, Gen. Bennett Riley, then Military Governor, issued a proclamation, June 3, 1849, in which, among other things, he called upon the people to elect Alcaldes and Judges, under the Mexican laws which were then in force, who should administer justice until the courts to be established by the Constitution should become clothed with the powers to be given them by that instrument.

RESIDENCE OF WM GEORGE.



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STORE OF **WM GEORGE,**
COR. NEAL & AUBURN STS
GRASS VALLEY, NEVADA CO, CAL.

This was done in the few localities then sufficiently settled to require a magistrate, a condition at which this region had not arrived at that time.

The courts established by the Constitution of 1849 and their history so far as they relate to this county, are as follows:—

SUPREME COURT.

By the Constitution of 1849, the highest judicial power in the State was vested in a Supreme Court, with appellate jurisdiction of causes involving over two hundred dollars, and in all cases of tax, municipal fines, and criminal cases amounting to a felony, in questions of law only. The Court consisted of one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, any two of whom constituted a quorum. The agreement of two of them was necessary to a decision. The term of office was fixed at six years, one Justice to be elected in 1851, and one on each second year thereafter. The Judge whose term was the first to expire was made the Chief Justice. The first Justices were elected by the first Legislature and one of them was chosen by lot, whose term should expire January 1, 1852, one in 1854, and one in 1856. The Governor was given the power to fill any vacancy by appointment until the next general election. In February, 1852, Justice Heydenfeldt, by joint resolution of the Legislature, was granted leave of absence for six months. It became evident after his departure that the remainder of the Court could not transact much business, because a disagreement between them rendered a decision impossible. Therefore, March 25, 1852, the Legislature passed an Act authorizing the Governor to fill any temporary vacancy by appointment. The next day Hon. Peter H. Burnett was appointed, but declined to serve, deeming the Act unconstitutional. April 2, Hon. Alexander Wells was appointed. The constitutionality of the Act was attested on an agreed case, and the Court were divided in their opinions, Chief Justice Murray giving an opinion against the legality of the Act, and Justice Anderson, one in its favor. There being then no decision of the question, Justice Wells took his seat May 5, 1852. When Justice Heydenfeldt returned, he gave an opinion concurring with that of Chief Justice Murray against the Act, and thus it was declared unconstitutional; not, however, until Justice Wells had retired from the bench. The constitutional amendments of 1863 altered the composition of the Court, establishing it as it remained until the new Constitution took effect, January 1, 1880. The number of Justices was increased to five, one to be elected every second year with terms of ten years. Five were elected in 1863, and the length of their terms decided among them by lot. The causes which could be appealed were placed at those involving over three hundred instead of two hundred dollars.

DISTRICT COURT.

Under the law of 1850, Sutter and Yuba counties were in the Eighth Judicial District, and the first term of the court was commenced at Marysville June 3, 1851 by Hon. Wm. R. Turner. The next term was held in Sutter county, at Nicolaus. The jurisdiction of this Court was very large, including chancery, civil and criminal. It had original cognizance in all cases in equity, and its civil jurisdiction included all cases where the amount exceeded two hundred dollars; causes involving the title to real property or the validity of any tax, and issues of fact joined in the Probate Court. It had power to inquire into all criminal offenses by means of a Grand Jury, and try indictments found by that body.

The first Grand Jury was drawn in Yuba county, and assembled June 4, and was composed of the following citizens:—W. Fetter, foreman; F. W. Shaffer, George Hubbard, W. W. Cleveland, A. T. Farish, J. S. Kelly, W. W. Nelson, N. D. Meek, John H. Washburn, Wm. King, I. Washburn, Norman Hudson, A. H. Johnson, Morton Cheeseman, W. E. Whitman and Wm. Ferguson.

In 1851, the Legislature took from the court its criminal jurisdiction and conferred it upon the Court of Sessions, leaving it the power of hearing appeals from that court in criminal matters, and the power to try all indictments for murder, manslaughter, arson, and other cases that could not be tried in the Court of Sessions. At the same session the Legislature formed Yuba, Nevada and Sutter counties into the Tenth Judicial District. In 1851, Hon. Gordon N. Mott was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Hon. Wm. R. Turner to another district.

At the opening of the District Court, at Marysville, October 10, 1851, Hon. W. T. Barbour was present, with a commission from the Governor as District Judge of this district. He intimated that he desired an interview with Judge Mott before making the formal demand for the office, and the court was adjourned till two o'clock in the afternoon. During the recess Judges Mott and Barbour, together with the members of the bar, held a consultation in the office of the Recorder. Judge Barbour stated that he had a commission from the Governor as District Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, given in consequence of his election to that office by the people at the last general election, and that he had taken the constitutional oath of office. Judge Mott stated that he also had a commission from the Governor as District Judge, and claimed that, as his commission was given to fill a vacancy in the office occasioned by the failure of the Legislature to elect, and as it did not mention the term for which he was to hold office, it would hold till the election of District Judges in 1852. The Constitution provided for the filling of such vacancies "at the next election by the people," and the question of right lay on the interpretation of these words, whether they meant the next election, or the next regular election for the office to be filled. Upon the assembling of the Court in the afternoon, Mr. Barbour appeared and demanded the office and records (this course having been previously decided upon), and then the Court adjourned to allow the matter to be carried to the Supreme Court. There it was decided that Mr. Barbour was the rightful claimant to the position; he accordingly took his seat without further interruption. Mr. Barbour held a term of Court in Nevada, soon after, which was the first held here. In 1853, the Tenth Judicial District was changed by the Legislature so as to embrace Yuba, Nevada, Sutter and Sierra counties.

In 1855, Nevada, Sierra and Plumas counties were united as the Fourteenth District, and so remained until 1857, when Plumas was detached, the district being too large. Sierra was taken out also a short time afterwards, leaving Nevada county in a district by itself. When the constitutional changes were made in 1863, Nevada and Placer counties were associated together as the Fourteenth Judicial District, and so remained. At that time the civil jurisdiction was raised from amounts of more than two hundred dollars to three hundred dollars, and it was given exclusive power to try all indictments for treason, misprision of treason, murder and manslaughter. But little change was made in the powers of the District Court after 1863. A Judge had the authority to hold Court in any district, by request of the Judge of that District, or upon designation of the Governor. The term of a Judge of the District Court was fixed by the Constitution at six years. By the Act of March 20, 1872, the Judge was empowered to hold terms of court in Truckee, to hear cases arising in Meadow Lake township. A term was appointed to be held there in September, 1872, Judge Ramage of Sacramento county to preside; but when the time came the Judge was prevented from attending by sickness, and no court was held. No attempt was afterwards made to hold the District Court in Truckee.

COUNTY COURT.

The County Court was held by the County Judge, whose term was fixed by the Constitution at four years. An appeal lay to this court in civil cases from a Justice of the Peace. The business transacted by this court was at first necessarily very small. In 1863, the Legislature made the jurisdiction of this court to embrace cases of forcible entry and detainer. The Court of Sessions having been abolished, criminal jurisdiction was given to this court with power to try all indictments, except those for treason, misprision of treason, murder and manslaughter, which indictments must be certified to the District Court for trial.

An act of the Legislature, approved March 30, 1872, authorized the County Judge to hold terms of court in Truckee to hear cases arising in Meadow Lake township; court was

held there annually until the new Constitution abolished the County Court.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

The Court of Sessions was composed of the County Judge as Chief Justice, and two Justices of the Peace as Associate Justices, whose term of office was one year, and who were elected annually by the Justices of the county. The duties of this court included those now discharged by the Board of Supervisors, which the court continued to perform until 1855, when the Board of Supervisors was organized. In 1851, the power to inquire into criminal offenses by means of a Grand Jury, was transferred from the District Court to this court. All criminal indictments were tried here, except for murder, manslaughter, and arson. By the Constitutional changes in 1863 this court was abolished.

PROBATE COURT.

The County Judge is also Judge of the Probate Court. The jurisdiction of this Court embraced all probate matters. Issues of fact joined here were adjourned into the District Court for trial, or by agreement could be tried in this court. Afterwards, by Act of Legislature, the Probate Court was given the power to summon juries and try issues of fact. There were no great alterations in the powers of this court. In common with the District and County Courts the Probate Court was empowered to sit at Truckee, but never availed itself of the privilege.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

By the law of 1850, the term of a Justice of the Peace was fixed at one year; his jurisdiction extended to the limits of the township in which he was elected. He had cognizance of actions on contract, for damages, and to recover specific property when the amount or value did not exceed two hundred dollars. In 1851, his powers were considerably increased. He had jurisdiction of actions to recover money, for damages to personal property, for fines, penalties and forfeitures, actions on bonds, enforcement of lien on personal property, actions to recover personal property and judgment by confession, where the amount in all these cases did not exceed five hundred dollars, and on a bond taken by him, even if the amount did exceed that sum, cases of forcible entry and detainer, and the trial of the right of mining claims. The criminal jurisdiction included vagrancy, disorder, petty larceny, assault and battery, breaches of the peace, and all misdemeanors punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars and not more than one year's imprisonment. In 1863, forcible entry and detainer cases were transferred to the County Court, and the civil jurisdiction reduced to amounts not exceeding three hundred dollars. In 1870, the jurisdiction of this court in cases of misdemeanor was extended to fines of one thousand dollars and imprisonment one year. In 1874, this jurisdiction was reduced to fines of five hundred dollars and six months' imprisonment.

UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The new Constitution, adopted by the voters at an election held May 7, 1879, changes the whole system of judiciary. Article VI, Section 1, of that instrument reads:—"The judicial power of "the State shall be vested in the Senate sitting as a Court of "Impeachment, in a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, Justices "of the Peace, and such inferior Courts as the Legislature may "establish in any incorporated city or town, or city and county." The Supreme Court is to consist of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, elected by the people, and their term of office is fixed at twelve years. There are to be twelve Judges of the Superior Court in the City and County of San Francisco, two in each of the counties of Sacramento, San Joaquin, Los Angeles, Sonoma, Santa Clara, and Alameda, one in the counties of Yuba and Sutter combined, and one in each of the other counties in the State.

The Superior Court combines the duties and powers of the present District, County, and Probate Courts. The term of a Judge of the Superior Court is fixed at six years. The Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts were chosen at the last general election, and assumed their duties on the first day of January, 1880. "The Legislature shall determine the number "of Justices of the Peace to be elected in townships, incorpo- "rated cities and towns, or cities and counties." It will also have power to establish inferior courts.

CHAPTER XXX.

SKETCH OF THE NEVADA COUNTY BAR.

BY HON. A. A. SARGENT.

The Attorneys who Have Constituted the Bar of Nevada County, and Many Interesting Anecdotes in Regard to Them, and to the Legal and Illegal Proceedings in the County.

FROM the earliest settlement of Nevada county its bar contained men of learning and ability. Rich mines hereabouts instantly attracted large numbers of people, who originated all kinds of mining enterprises and engaged in general business. The former were fertile in causes of litigation, giving abundant and profitable employment to the legal profession. Conflicting locations and boundaries of mining claims, and disputed water rights, were the abounding incentives to legal strife for many years; and many of the leading cases to be found in the California Supreme Court Reports originated in Nevada county.

Among the earliest lawyers in this vicinity were E. F. W. Ellis, Niles Searls, Stanton Buckner, James F. Hubbard, Hiram C. Hodge, John T. Crenshaw, John R. McConnell, Lorenzo Sawyer, Thomas Freeman, Thomas H. Caswell, T. G. Williams, John Anderson, J. B. Townsend, William T. Barbour, T. J Bowers, and William H. Lyons, all of whom came here in 1850; and James Irwin and R. M. Wood, who came in 1851, or early in 1852.

Ellis was a clear-headed, popular man, and an excellent lawyer. He would probably have made his mark had he remained in this State. He represented this section in the Legislature in 1851, and, returning to Illinois in 1852, was a member soon after of the Legislature of that State. He was first Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifteenth Illinois Regiment, the first regiment in the war from that State, and afterwards its Colonel, which grade he held when he was killed at the battle of Shiloh. His last words, as he fell shot from his horse, were, "Catch me, boys!" Ellis was a bold, fearless man, of powerful frame, and many stories are preserved of his personal exploits. In the summer of 1851 C. A. Frisbie had a saloon that stood on Main street, just above the present site of the South Yuba Company's office. Ellis' office was just at the forks of the road, in which also he slept. He was accustomed to wear a red flannel shirt, red drawers and red stockings, and at night to divest himself of his outer garments and sleep in his red under apparel to which he added a round red conical night cap, tapering to a point and hanging over backwards. The "boys" used to run late at night at Frisbie's, and W. T. Barbour, then District Judge, liked to keep them company. One night Judge B. got into an altercation with a gambler, and words ran high. The row waked up Ellis, and he rushed over without waiting to dress, to see who was being murdered, picking up as he ran a stout pine root. As he rushed into the saloon he saw the gambler with Barbour's head in chancery, and pistol drawn, just about to kill him. Down came the root in Ellis' hand on the head of the gambler, who fell like a bullock, when Ellis whirled round and ran back to bed. He appeared and vanished so suddenly that nobody knew who it was, and it was not found out for some time after; but his interposition probably saved Barbour's life.

Ellis was once trying a case in the old court room on Broad street, opposite the present National Hotel, in which he commented with great severity on the testimony of Dr. W. The doctor was a Tennessean, an airy man, very punctilious on the point of honor. As Ellis addressed the jury a long bar table stood between him and the body of the court room. Looking round, at some exclamation in the auditorium, he saw W. draw a pistol and make towards him. Ellis at once drew from his breast a knife about a foot long and went for him, leaping over the table at a bound. W. made a rush to escape,

SODA WORKS & RESIDENCE OF
W. E. DEAMER,

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GRASS VALLEY, NEVADA COUNTY CAL.

and never stopped until he got into the street, when Ellis returned and calmly concluded his speech to the jury.

Hon. Niles Searls was one of the first residents of Nevada, and early engaged in his profession. He still lives here, though he absented himself for some years in New York. He was at one time District Attorney of this county subsequently District Judge, and more recently State Senator. On another occasion he was elected District Attorney, but refused to qualify. He has always enjoyed a large practice when at the bar, and the confidence of his fellow citizens.

Stanton Buckner was a lawyer of the old school. His strong forte was to demur to everything. He was excessively prolix and somewhat dull of apprehension, but mild and gentlemanly. On one occasion a much younger member of the bar vigorously attacked him in a case, calling him a pettifoger. After court one of the legal fraternity, who feared that the old gentleman's feelings had been hurt, began condoling with him, and deprecated the attack. "Yes," said Judge Buckner, as he was called, "but did you hear my reply?" "No," said his friend, "what was it?" "Why, I told him I wasn't," said the Judge, with an air implying that the retort was quite crushing. A favorite gesture of Judge Buckner was to lock the index finger of his right hand into the little finger of the left, and move the hands emphatically up and down. Whenever he assumed this attitude he was ready for extended remarks. In arguing a petty criminal case before Justice Endecott he took his favorite attitude and said, "I will now show your Honor that a man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty." "The court admits that" said Endecott, who was a thin, bony man, and who had been wriggling in torture on a hard bench for a couple hours; "the court is with you in that, but it does not admit that there is any presumption that the court's bottom is made of cast iron!"

Hiram C. Hodge was county treasurer in 1851–3. He was also a practicing attorney, and was counsel for the only man who was ever judicially hung in this county for stealing. The culprit was a half-witted fellow named Barrett. He stole a few articles of so little aggregate value that it is doubtful if his offense amounted to grand larceny. He was tried before the court of sessions, and sentenced by the jury to death, as the law then permitted, and was hanged in July, 1852. It has always been the impression among members of the bar cognizant of the facts, that he should have been persuaded to plead guilty and take the imprisonment the court would have inflicted, rather than be subjected to the risk of death at a time when juries were particularly vindictive against those who committed thefts. The poor fellow was probably entirely irresponsible for his acts.

Hon. J. T. Crenshaw served in the Senate in 1854, and was afterwards postmaster at Nevada. He was in the rebel service and was killed at Vicksburg.

Hon. John R. McConnell died last year in Colorado. He was long a member of the Nevada bar, and considered one of the most able and learned of its members. He was one of the earliest District Attorneys of the county, and subsequently Attorney General and a member of the Legislature a short time before his death, elected from Los Angeles county, to which he had removed. He was very studious and fond of old and curious law. He used to wear a bare place in the carpet along the whole length of his office, where he paced up and down reading his books. His methods were always honorable and above board, and, despite an occasional over indulgence in stimulants, he was held in general esteem.

He had as a client, Dr. W., whose litigation was often of an important character. On a trip below the doctor had borrowed $1,000 of one of the Supreme Judges. After judgment in the District Court, which was to be appealed to the Supreme Court, McConnell said to him:

"W., I wish you would pay that $1,000. We have got to go to the Supreme Court."

"Mack," said W., "you don't know anything about human nature. If I were to pay that $1,000 the Judge would have no further interest in me."

Hon. Lorenzo Sawyer first came to Nevada in October, 1850. He stayed about a month and went to San Francisco and engaged in law practice. After being twice burned out, he returned to Nevada in August, 1851, and practiced law here until August, 1853. He returned then to San Francisco, where he was elected City Attorney. January 25, 1862, he went to Virginia City. A telegram reached him there May 26, asking if he would take the bench of the Twelfth District made vacant by the resignation of Hon. A. Campbell. On his assenting the Governor telegraphed to him to come at once and stop at Sacramento for his commission. This he did, and opened his court at Redwood City June 2. This celerity was at a time when travel was by stage, over bad roads, and, of course, far slower than at present. That fall he was nominated by both parties and elected without opposition. In 1863 the new Supreme Court was elected, under the amended Constitution. Sawyer being one of the new judges, drawing a six years' term. On the 6th of December, 1869, President Grant sent his name to the Senate as the first United States Circuit Judge for this coast, and he was confirmed on the 10th of January, 1870, and has served in this important office acceptably ever since.

"Tom" Freeman was here but a short time. He had a broad Missouri pronunciation. After a visit at San Francisco, the first he had ever paid to a seaport, and seeing the numerous ships in the harbor, many of the store-houses of those days being also ships, he expressed his wonder "whar they all come from." He was the first Recorder of Nevada City, where Hoyt was the successful "miners' candidate" for mayor, and a board of ten aldermen and many other officers enjoyed a fleeting and expensive splendor. This government filled the gap between two Legislatures when the sessions were annual. I. Williamson was appointed to ascertain the amount of the city's debt and discovered it to be over $8,000 for about five months, and about $750 assets. This debt was never paid, as the Court of Sessions failed to levy a tax for that purpose. Freeman made a good thing out of his office, as the miners supposed him to be a mining recorder, and brought their notices to be recorded. Such recording was faithfully attended to, and fees charged therefor that would be considered astonishing in these slower days. The profits of his short-lived office enabled Freeman to "go home well fixed."

Hon. Thomas H. Caswell was elected as the first County Judge, May 26, 1851, and subsequently reelected, holding the office eight years.

An incident connected with the election day may be mentioned. A mining controversy existed between one Cassin and a shoemaker named Hayden. On the day in question Hayden was deliberately shot and killed by Cassin, who was tried and acquitted. He went to Eureka, now Granite ville, and soon after killed another man in the streets of that town. The populace fell upon him with pick handles, seized from a barrel that stood by, and beat him to death.

Col. R. M. Wood was a member of the Legislature from Contra Costa county. He was killed as one of Henry A. Crabb's party of invasion of Sonora, Mexico.

T. G. Williams was elected City Attorney of the municipal government before referred to.

Hon. W. T. Barbour was appointed the first District Judge of this district—then the 10th—and subsequently elected for a full term.

J. B. Townsend was Judge of the Municipal Court of St. Louis, Missouri, before coming here.

Hon. W. H. Lyons was State Senator in 1852.

These are believed to be all the lawyers who came to Nevada City within the first two years of its settlement, dating from the time when it was called indifferently, "Deer Creek Dry Diggings," and "Caldwell's store." They held forth in a court room supported by posts and enclosed with red cloth. But two of them now live in the county, both at Nevada, viz., Hon. Niles Searls and John Anderson. Nearly all the others have left the State, and some are dead. In those days they were young men, full of hope and energy. The few survivors are gray-haired veterans, scarred in the battle of time. They were, however, but the advanced guard of the legal army, the main body of which followed close in their track.

In 1852 came James Churchman and C. Wilson Hill; in 1853, H. C. Gardiner, A. B. Dibble, Joseph Conn, and W. M. Stewart; in 1854, T. B. McFarland, Josiah Chandler, Bean, Alexander Anderson, J. W. G. Smith, Geo. S. Hupp, Francis J. Dunn, C. A. Tweed, A. A. Sargent, C. J. Lansing, Johns, E. W. Roberts, and John I. Caldwell; in 1855, A. C. Niles, D. Belden, H. I. Thornton, C. A. Johnson. During the same years, or soon after, came also James K. Byrne, W. F. Anderson, C. F. Smith, J. S. Carpenter, S. H. Chase, E. W. Mazlin, M. Kirkpatrick, M. P. O'Connor, J. C. Deuel and J. C. Palmer.

James Churchman was a brilliant and somewhat erratic man. He was a cotemporary and associate in Illinois of that famous school of lawyers in which were numbered Abe. Lincoln, S. A. Douglas, E. F. Baker, Dick Yates, Lyman Trumbull, and others. Churchman was one of the best talkers at the Nevada bar, but not a pains-taking practitioner, and was often beaten by men far his inferiors in natural ability. He once read from the syllabus of a reported case to establish a proposition. Dunn was his antagonist, and read from the text of the case to show that it did not sustain the syllabus; whereupon Churchman argued at length that the latter, rather than the text, was the authority. He held that, the reporter being there, and an officer of the court, would know what the court said and meant, while the text might be full of the mistakes of the printer. His Honor, Judge Searls, did not take this view of the matter. President Lincoln gave him the appointment of Consul at Valparaiso.

A. B. Dibble, for years the head of the firm of Dibble & Byrne, is still a resident of Grass Valley, has been actively identified with much of the litigation of his section of the county, and is accounted an excellent jury lawyer. Although Mr. Dibble has occasionally made himself felt in politics, we believe he has never held an office. He was once nominated for Congress, on which occasion an opponent published of him, and an associate on the ticket, the following false, defamatory and exceedingly improper matter, being the refrain of a long "poem:"

> "Dibble is lazy and Skinker wont work,
> Dibble for Congress and Skinker for Clerk;
> Dibble is little and Skinker is thin,
> Dibble is beaten and Skinker gone in."

Hon. William M. Stewart studied law in McConnell's office, and practiced here a number of years alone and as a member of the firm of McConnell & Stewart. He is a man of energy and intelligence, as his career shows. He was District Attorney of Nevada county and State Attorney General. He removed to Nevada State, where he was a member of the Territorial Legislature and Constitutional Convention. He was elected to the United States Senate from that State in 1864, and again in 1869, serving in that body eleven years.

When Stewart was District Attorney, he prosecuted a man before the Court of Sessions, who had been indicted for mayhem in biting off an ear. The trial developed that the prosecuting witness had been the aggressor, and deserved what he got. Stewart began to lose interest in the result of the case, but his interest was revived by the testimony of Dr. J. R. Coryell, who was introduced by the defense as an expert. The Doctor swore that, as the ear was not quite bitten off, it being left hanging by a little skin, it would have been possible to save it. But, as the victim was a laboring man, to whom time is valuable, they had cut it off to save the time it would take to cure it. Had it been a gentleman's ear, they would have saved it. It was usual to save gentlemen's ears, but to cut off laboring men's, to save time. Churchman, who defended, made an eloquent speech. When he had concluded, Stewart arose and said to the jury that the only question in the case was whether laboring men had a right to have ears, and sat down. The jury instantly found in the affirmative.

Hon. Thomas B. McFarland was a miner at Shelby Flat before he engaged in his profession here. He was at one time a member of the Legislature, subsequently District Judge of this district; and more recently Register of the Sacramento Land District.

Alexander Anderson was a lawyer of ability. He met his death by an explosion of the steamer Pearl on a trip from Marysville to Sacramento.

Francis J. Dunn was one of the most singular characters at this bar. He was a man of sturdy sense, somewhat uncultivated, who had picked up a fair knowledge of law, was pleasant and accommodating when sober, and opinionated and surly when in his cups. It cannot be denied that quite a number of those who practiced at the bar frequented somewhat assiduously the numerous saloon bars, and imbibed alcoholic spirits as readily as the Spirit of the Laws; and these were by no means the least brilliant and able among the profession. Many anecdotes were current in the olden time concerning the convivial habits of the limbs of the law. At early morning Dunn and Buckner met at Blaze's saloon, each with a market basket on his arm. Buckner said to Dunn, as he took his drink, "The early bird catches the worm!" "Yes," replied Dunn, "and a good many cocktails too."

A party of men going along the Downieville road came across a well-dressed man lying by the side of the road. They roused him and inquired, "Who are you?" "I am Francis J. Dunn; considered, and justly considered, the best lawyer in the State of California," said the disturbed one, struggling to a perpendicular.

On one occasion, in replying to an argument, Dunn said: "The remarks of counsel remind me of a quotation from a classical poet. I cannot exactly recall the name of the poet, and I have forgotten the quotation; but, if I could repeat it, the court would see that it is à propos."

It is related that Dunn prepared his statements for the Supreme Court without much condensation or regard to method, copying all kinds of papers and orders into them. Before printed transcripts were in vogue such documents were rather confusing. It so happened that as Dunn was arguing one of his cases in the Supreme Court, Judge Murray, under some mistake as to the facts, said to the advocate that the court did not want to hear him any further; but, some time after, decided the case against him. Dunn soon had another case before the same tribunal, and commenced reading his interminable transcript, with motions, orders and evidence set out at appalling length. "State your case, Mr. Dunn," said Judge Murray; "it is not necessary to read the whole record." "No you don't, may it please your honors," said Dunn, "the Supreme Court told me that once before, and then decided the case against me. I am going to read this record and make the court understand me." This counsel did, to the horror of the court, which had then no limit for time, and the reading and argument occupied three days of the time of the court. It was not long thereafter that the Supreme Court fixed a limit to the length of counsels' speeches.

George S. Hupp has been a member of the Nevada bar for many years, his service having been interrupted only by a short residence in the State of Nevada.

Hon. Charles A. Tweed has since been a United States Judge in Arizona.

Hon. Aaron A. Sargent came to Nevada city in 1850. While publishing the Nevada *Journal* he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He has served one term as District Attorney, six years in the House, and six in the Senate, at Washington.

Hon. C. J. Lansing served in the Senate in 1859.

Hon. Edward W. Roberts is a Rough and Ready and Grass Valley lawyer of long standing, and served a short time as County Judge by appointment, and a term as State Senator in 1863.

John I. Caldwell has constantly practiced at this bar since 1854.

Hon. Addison C. Niles has served as County Judge of Nevada county, and on the Supreme bench of the State. His term on the latter closed with the adoption of the new Constitution, and he has returned to practice at Nevada.

Hon. David Belden was a popular member of the Nevada bar. He was elected County Judge by one majority over H. M. Moore, a present Sand Lot orator, and subsequently was a State Senator from this county. He removed to Santa Clara county, where he was elected District Judge, and is the present Superior Judge of that county. He is noted as a wit and orator as well as lawyer. As illustrating his humor and independence we give a 4th of July address delivered by him in

RESIDENCE OF **WILLIAM CAMPBELL**, GRASS VALLEY,
NEVADA Co. CAL.

1857. A burlesque celebration of the day was attempted by a portion of the citizens of Nevada. A procession in which figured mock Chinamen, Mrs. Partington, soldiers armed with wooden swords, with tin buttons and epaulettes, and other grotesque figures, paraded the streets, and halted at a stand erected in front of Harrington & Patterson's saloon on Broad street. Here the declaration of independence was read by George S. Hupp, when the orator of the day was introduced and spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Windy Guards and Fellow Citizens. When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a speaker to address an audience of this description, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind and a proper regard for his own character, require that those causes which place him in this position should be laid before the community.

"Opposing to the best of my abilities the demonstration of this day, and contesting each measure whose object was an exhibition of this character, I have only to assure this audience that there exists between myself and these masqueraders no community of feeling, no sympathy of sentiment, and I shall address myself briefly to those gentlemen who have forced me upon the community as the orator of this occasion.

"Gentlemen of the Windy Guards:—Eighty-one years since, upon the day which we now commemorate, our revolutionary ancestors pledged for their freedom and ours, their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors. In this our celebration of that event prudence would not permit us, if called upon, to peril our valuable lives—our fortunes are laid up where neither moth, rust, nor revolutions can change them; but the little that is ours, our sacred honor, we have this day sacrificed with a prodigality worthy of a better cause. It was but little; but like the widow's mite, it was our all. [Groans and demonstrations of dissatisfaction by the Guards.]

"Gentlemen, it is meet and proper that you should groan. Good cause has the community to groan with you and for you. Upon an occasion when you should feel like patriots and act like men, you have disguised yourselves as mountebanks and acted as fools. [Groans by the Guards and cheers by the outsiders.] You have defiled these streets, and through these streets, prostituting yourselves in an exhibition disgraceful to you as men, sacrilegious to you as Americans. [Renewed groaning, cheering and confusion.] You have in your feeble effort to desecrate a day sacred and venerable from the associations of the past, and our national landmark for the future, embalmed yourselves in merited ridicule and contempt. [Great confusion. The Windy Guards shoulder arms, call for music and march off groaning.]"

After the tumult had subsided, the speaker proceeded:—

"It is not surprising that men who have so little respect for themselves, or for this day, should interrupt their speaker. They have furnished another argument in support of the Hindoo religion and gone beyond the doctrines of the Brahmins. They have shown us that the dissolution of the body is not necessary to the transmigration of the soul; but that while in the body, spirits can assume the animal forms to which their instincts incline them. But, gentlemen, as those whose special orator I am have left, I shall not inflict on you what was designed for their special edification, but, in a few words, excuse myself to you."

Here the speaker spoke of the reverence due to the day. If it could not be celebrated in a proper manner, it should not be burlesqued. Exhibitions of the character just seen are indications of degeneracy. "We can," he said, "make ourselves objects of pity to some, contempt to others, and ridicule to all; but the day itself, with its mighty memories, is safe and sacred in the history of the past. We may widen the gulf which separates us from the past; but we cannot cross to pollute it."

Three cheers were given to the orator at the conclusion of his stirring address. The Windy Guards at first did a little quiet cursing, but finally joined in the laugh at their own expense.

We will give another specimen of Judge Belden's sustained humor further on.

Hon. Henry I. Thornton served one term as State Senator from Sierra county, to which place he removed on leaving Nevada. Hon. M. Kirkpatrick was also a Sierra county Senator; and Hon. S. H. Chase served Nevada county in that capacity in 1856, and Hon. M. P. O'Connor in 1876.

William F. Anderson and Edward W. Mazlin have served in the office of District Attorney. The last named was first Clerk of the State Board of Equalization and afterwards private secretary of Governor William Irwin. He has just been appointed again clerk of the Board. Of these gentlemen only Dibble, Hupp, Roberts, Caldwell, and Niles now are members of this bar.

Other lawyers have since, from time to time, added their weight to the Nevada bar. Those who have already been named and the following are believed to be a complete list of those who have ever been its members:—

John Caldwell,* William H. Martin, George W. Yant, F. W. Thayer, George L. Waters, George B. Tingley, Henry Meredith, D. W. Perley, S. W. Fletcher, Thomas P. Hawley, John Garber, Henry L. Joachimssen, Theodore F. Miller, Heard, Thomas B. Reardon, Marcellus S. Deal, O. P. Stidger,* Edward H. Gaylord,* Joseph Kutz, Loring W. Williams, William W. Cross, J. B. Johnson,* Cornelius Taylor,* John D. Clark, J. M. Walling,* Charles W. Kitts,* D. J. Crowley, W. D. Long,* Fred Searls,* C. W. Cross,* H. V. Reardon,* P. F. Simonds,* John T. Shurtleff,* J. J. Weisenburger,* A. J. Ridge,* A. Burrows,* James A. Stidger* and C. F. McClashan.* Those marked with an asterisk are still living and practicing in the county.

Hon. John Caldwell is here noted as a member of the bar of his own court. He served as District Attorney, and was the last County Judge. He is the present Superior Judge of the county.

Martin & Yant were a firm that walked in the humbler paths of the profession. The former was from the "Sunny South," the latter hailed from Ohio, and retained a full share of the idioms of the Buckeye State. During one of those depressions to which all mining communities are subject, not being overburdened with business, they concluded to try their hand at quartz mining. The mining enterprise, however, was soon abandoned, and Martin's explanation of the cause, and theory of the legal rights of the respective parties, are given, as related by Judge B., to whom they were confided: "I'll tell you all about it," said M. "I stood more from Y. than any man ever did from another since Hull surrendered at Detroit; but there were some things flesh and blood couldn't stand. I wanted to get along, for I liked Y., and didn't find any fault when he made me cut the wood, and do the cooking, and wash the dishes, and when he put me in all the mean places in the mine; and I stood his drinking all the whisky and swearing that I had done it; and I let him eat potatoes and milk, and mustard on water melon, and sugar on his beans, and molasses on his pork; but when he would call it '*them molasses*,' that was too much! I couldn't stand that, and I wouldn't. I told Y. he'd got to quit that infernal 'them,' or it would bust the firm; and it did it. I was right about that, B., old boy! That sort of conduct would bust out any firm in the world. There's no foolishness about this. I've been looking up the law. Old Story's full of it; full as a goose. He says no man has a right to use such language to his partner; that the court will enjoin him and appoint a receiver. He says that's where the chancellor gets his work in. That's the glory of our equity system. When it finds a fellow saying 'them molasses' to his partner, it just sets down on him."

Hon. George B. Tingley had been a Senator from San Francisco for a number of years before he became a member of this bar. He was a better Senator than lawyer.

Henry Meredith removed to Virginia City, and was killed in a fight with Indians at Pyramid lake, in 1860.

D. W. Perley had some notoriety from his connection with the difficulty at the breakfast table of the International Hotel at San Francisco, which resulted in a duel between Senator D. C. Broderick and Judge D. S. Terry, and the regretted death of the former.

S. W. Fletcher was at one time District Attorney. He was an amiable young man, generally liked, of some promise, and was burned to death in the great fire at Nevada City, of July

19, 1856. The pioneer brick building of Nevada was built in 1853, by Hamlet Davis, on the site of the present Brown block, on the corner of Pine and Broad streets and was supposed to be fire-proof. When the fire broke out young Fletcher, who had an office in the building, A. J. Hagan a banker in the building, a nephew of Mr. Davis, Jay Johnson a former County Surveyor, T. Elliott Beans, and W. B. Pearson, a printer, undertook to close the iron shutters of the building and make their escape. So rapid was the fire that retreat from the front was found impossible and the lowest rear aperture was a window, two stories high. Beans jumped from this window on to a shed, and is to-day alive, a prosperous citizen of San Jose. He called for Fletcher, who was standing in the window, to follow. The leap was rather hazardous, and Fletcher turned back and closed the shutter. The remaining inmates evidently believed that they were safe in the building, which, however, burned to the ground. When the fire was over, the ladies were found with the faces to a drain in the cellar, to which they had evidently been driven to get a breath of air.

Hon. Thomas P. Hawley was County Clerk and District Attorney of the county, and is now Supreme Judge in the State of Nevada. The latter office has been held by Hon. John Garber.

Henry L. Joachimssen is, and has been for several terms, a Justice of the Peace in San Francisco.

Hon. Thomas B. Reardon was the last District Judge of this district.

M. S. Deal served as District Attorney.

E. H. Taylord has been a member of the Legislature, and has served several terms as District Attorney, now holding the office.

Hon. Joseph Kutz was once State Senator.

Hon. William W. Cross studied law in McConnell's office and practiced here for awhile. He removed to Visalia, and is the Superior Judge of Kern county.

With the able array of counsel in 1850-51, there was a lack of judicial tribunals having jurisdiction of higher offenses. The territory now known as Nevada county was, until near the middle of 1851, a part of Yuba county, and Marysville was the county seat. The great difficulty and cost of trials at such a distance, and a certain lack of confidence in the judicial authorities at the county seat, occasioned a tendency toward lynch trials. A memorable trial of this character took place at Nevada City, in April, 1851, wherein three men, named Allen, Miller and Ridgely, were tried for stealing $2,600 in gold dust from J. Chambers' butcher shop on Broad street, found guilty and publicly whipped. Ridgely was employed in the shop and originated the robbery. Allen was the son of a respectable man in Ohio, a gentleman by education, who had served with credit as an officer in the Mexican war. He had recently lost all his money in gambling, tried to drown his sorrow in drink and in this condition listened to the temptation of Ridgely. Miller was a drunken fellow, in the employ of Pell's circus, then exhibiting at Nevada. The lynch trial was held in the rear of the site of the present National Hotel. At the place were assembled a considerable company of bearded, rough-looking men, wearing felt hats, long boots and red flannel shirts, who seemed seriously in earnest in the business at hand. The proceedings were orderly and even solemn. A president was chosen and a committee of safety. The president took a stump and explained the object of the meeting. Three men now in the Sheriff's hands, under commitment for Marysville, were believed to have robbed a store in town of a lot of gold dust. To let them go to Marysville was to let them go unpunished. No one would prosecute them there or care whether or not they were punished. The people here could give them a fair trial and owed it to the community to see that there was retribution for such crimes. He suggested that they select a Sheriff, who should demand possession of the prisoners. One, Augustus Hall, was made Sheriff, and started with a posse for the prisoners. He shortly returned with them, having, by the use of gentle force, overcome the resistance of the lawful officers. The prisoners were seated inside a ring cleared for them, surrounded by their guards. A judge was chosen, after a number of gentlemen selected had declined, and also a jury of six. Counsel was also selected for the prosecution and defense, and money was raised on the spot to pay for their services—one hundred dollars each. Witnesses *pro* and *con* testified, and the trial lasted two days, resulting in a verdict of guilty and a sentence to thirty-nine lashes. Allen confessed his guilt and one of the others gave up his share of the plunder. The punishment of these two was somewhat reduced. The penalty was inflicted next morning on a hill southeast of the town, the stripes being so well laid on by "Butcher Bill" and a teamster, that the men lay curled up when it was over at the foot of the tree to which they had been bound. They were compelled to leave town almost immediately. Ridgely was reported to have died from his terrible punishment. This example discouraged larceny for months, and it is remembered that thereafter miners could leave their gold with impunity in their cabins, and even in their sluice boxes.

As late as September, 1855, a man, probably innocent of any offense, came near being hanged by mob law at Grass Valley. A serious fire, supposed to have been the result of incendiarism, had burned up a large part of the town, and Frank Foster had been employed by the citizens as private night watchman to keep a lookout for similar attempts. During his rounds he saw a man near an unfinished building striking a match and immediately arrested him. The man was an illy-dressed stranger, who declared he only intended to light his pipe. But public excitement was great, recent losses had been severe, and circumstances that in calmer times would not have excited even suspicion, now seemed confirmation strong as holy writ. He was about to be taken to the county seat, when the mob seized him and were about to hang him to a tree, when J. M. Fouse, a Justice of the Peace, W. Banks, a constable, and Low. Sowers, a popular citizen, made law and order speeches, begged the people not to disgrace the town, plead that there was no certainty of the man's guilt and he should have a legal trial, and deprecated the commission of an act that the doers might regret to their last moment. On this urgent showing the mob let the prisoner go, and he made off, followed, however, by the crowd, when one Osborne called a halt and urged the hanging of the prisoner. He spoke of the danger of the town; said it was no use to have the county authorities try him, for he would be acquitted. He said Nevada had hanged a man but Grass Valley never had, and it was necessary to hang one in Grass Valley, so that each town might have a wholesome example. As there was considerable rivalry between the towns referred to, this argument was convincing, and the mob rushed again for the victim. He was, however, run off through a narrow alley by some of the cool-headed ones, was taken to the county seat, tried and acquitted, as there was no real evidence against him.

A very striking illustration of the danger of mistake from mob law was furnished at Rough and Ready in the Spring of 1851. W. M. Stewart and Jack Watson rode into town one day on horseback, when they saw a man being led by a mob. The man was stripped naked except the pantaloons. "Hallo," said Watson to Stewart, "what are they doing that for? I bet that is an innocent man. Dare you go into that mob?" Stewart, without stopping to think, said "Yes." They dismounted from their horses and ran into the crowd, with pistols drawn, calling out "There is a mistake! You have got the wrong man!" The mob were passing under a new building, on which there was no roof, but the sides were up and cross stringers, with some boards on them, and a ladder reaching to this platform. Stewart called out "Take him up the ladder," and the crowd, swayed by this seeming authoritative interference, obeyed. "Now choose a committee and try him," directed Stewart. A committee of six was chosen, when Stewart told the man to make his statement. The man related that he was on his way from Sonoma county to Nevada City to engage in saw milling; that he came into town the night before and put up at a hotel; that, besides some small amount of other money, he had in his pocket $300 in Mexican doubloons, which his accuser, who occupied the same room, saw and charged him with stealing from the latter; that he had left his partner, Taylor, in Sonoma county. "What evidence have

RESIDENCE OF G. HAMILTON.

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HAMILTON HALL.

PROPERTY OF G. HAMILTON,

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you of the truth of this?" asked Stewart. "There is a letter in my coat pocket from my partner." The coat had been left in his room at the hotel. It was found, and in it a letter from his partner Taylor asking him to go to Nevada and learn all he could about the opening for saw milling business, stating that he had deposited $300 to his credit at Brannagim's bank, and explaining the whole transaction. Before the reading of the letter was concluded everybody was satisfied of the truth of the story and the innocence of the accused. As it was about finished a man was seen running hastily down the street. "There goes the d—d scoundrel," cried the mob, rushing after the accuser, who dashed off on his mule for his life. He was followed a long way towards Deer creek by the excited crowd; his mule, which he had abandoned, was found, but he escaped. The man who was saved from hanging by the good instincts and courage of Watson and Stewart, was Owen of the firm of Taylor & Owen, saw mill men for years thereafter on Gold Run.

The legal profession and forms, however, were only set aside in such criminal cases. Civil suits gave lawyers enough employment. With the array of talent and youthful vigor in the profession in the early days, with vague statutes and novel surroundings, with perplexing questions that it took a dozen years to solve and some of which are yet debated, with an eager, crowding population, and the flushest of times, it is no wonder that work was soon and abundantly found for lawyers. A vigorous law suit arose out of a contested claim on the "Coyote lead" at the threshold of settlement here. At an early day this lead, lying just back of Nevada City, had been traced by miners from a ravine into the range of low-lying hills, and proved to be of extraordinary richness. In 1850–51 the whole hill surface between Buckeye and Lost Hills was dotted with small claims, which were vigorously worked by means of what were called "Coyote holes," the earth being drifted out and hoisted by a windlass to the surface. With the waste dirt piled around the mouth of the pits, and the small crowd of workers to each, they looked like highly animated ant hills. The dirt was hauled in carts to Deer creek, where it was washed in "long-toms." One of the richest of these claims was known as the "French claims," and was on Buckeye Hill, owned and worked by J. Figuière, now in the San Francisco post office, A. Isoard, still living at Nevada, Pierre Dreydemie, Joseph Durand, R. Mathieu and one Mayet, all Frenchmen, of whom only Figuière could speak English. From this claim as high as $912 per pan was taken out. This exceeding richness tempted certain persons, among whom were two lawyers, namely, Hiram C. Hodge and T. G. Williams, who had acting with them T. W. Colburn, his brother Charles, T. Robson and Thomas Barton. These individuals coveted the possession of the lucky owners, and, in September, 1850, proceeded to the claims and demanded an inspection of the receipts for foreign miners' licenses, $20 per month each, then exacted by the State. The Frenchmen had none to show which were fresher than two months old. They produced those which they had, which were signed by Richardson, tax collector, who was afterwards killed by Cora at San Francisco. The Hodge party objected that the licenses had expired and the Frenchmen had no right to the ground, and said they would take it as first claimants after forfeiture. In vain Figuière protested that it was not their fault if the tax was not paid; that the tax collector had not since been round; that they were ready to pay the money to any one entitled to receive it; the new claimants thought they had a good thing, and meant to keep it. They forbade any further working of the mine, or carting its dirt, and assumed to take possession. The French Company thereupon employed Niles Searls and E. F. W. Ellis to commence suit for them, which was brought before Justice Edwards. The suit was tried before a jury of six men, J. N. Turner, affectionately remembered as "Nick," being foreman. On the trial Barton swore that the defendants had stood by and seen the Frenchmen take out gold by the bucketful, and they "wanted a slice." He said they thought the foreigners had had enough of it, and it was time for American citizens to have a show. The case was fiercely contested and excited a great deal of interest. The jury found for the Frenchmen, and the public ratified the verdict with great unanimity.

The jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in 1850–51, who were then the only judicial officers known in these diggings, was a little shadowy, or very substantial, as the reader pleases; and some lawyers, in those days, certainly not in these, did not have supreme reverence for the tenth commandment. Witness the following incidents. Three or four miners had taken up a set of claims on Buckeye Hill, and began a tunnel to reach the supposed lead. A party of lawyers in town either had a prior claim, or thought the claims desirable, and came to the ground where the miners were at work and demanded possession. This was promptly refused, when the legal gentlemen raised a crowd in town, and returned to effect their purpose by force. In those days the average age of the citizen was about twenty-five, and it was not difficult to get up a crowd for any purpose. There was a good deal of recklessness, but withal fairness, too, in popular movements. The warlike crowd, ostentatiously armed, came surging on to the ground, and half a dozen eager spokesmen demanded possession in the name of the alleged owners, and began throwing the tools off the claim. Thereupon a young miner, belonging to the assailed party, asked to be heard before further violence; for, he declared, if his party were not in the right they did not want the ground, and if they were they proposed to die on it. "That's right! let's hear him!" shouted the crowd. Thereupon the young red-shirt gave a history of the location of the ground by his party, and clearly exposed the want of right of their antagonists, and appealed for fair play. The appeal was so effectual that the crowd turned back to town, in spite of the efforts of those who had induced them to come, leaving the orator and his partners undisturbed. But it would be disrespectful to the legal profession to suppose that such a rebuff as this exhausted its resources. The next move in the game was an injunction, issued out of a justice court, to restrain the defendants, their agents and employés, from further mining on said claims, or extracting any gold therefrom. A trial followed, wherein the justice, being duly prompted, held that, as it was "a proceeding in equity," no jury could be allowed to the defendants; and he found them "guilty of unlawful detainer," and fined them "five hundred dollars for a breach of the peace," and the injunction was made perpetual. The only satisfaction the defendants got for this miscellaneous legal and judicial pelting, was to notice afterwards that the lawyers spent thousands of dollars in running a tunnel into the claims, and never got a color of gold to compensate them. Their virtue was its only reward.

Jacob M. Fouse, Justice of the Peace at Grass Valley, issued an injunction in 1852–3 to restrain certain parties from working a mine at Pike Flat. He said the plaintiffs ought to have protection, and his court was there to give it, and he did not mean to allow a failure of justice if he could help it.

A remarkable instance occurs to us of the important cases that were tried in Justices' courts in early days. E. W. Roberts was a Justice of the Peace in Rough and Ready township in 1851. In the spring of that year a case was tried before him involving the possession of a mining claim on Lauders' Bar, valued at $100,000. Jurisdiction was given to Justices in those days by statute in disputes in regard to mining claims, no matter what their value; the theory of the statute being that it was the possession, not the fee, of land, which was in dispute. A formidable array of counsel appeared in the case, being no less than Lorenzo Sawyer, Stanton Buckner, Tom Freeman, N. E. Whitesides, of Yuba, Si. Brown and Tom Bowers. The trial lasted three days and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. A new trial was commenced the next day and lasted ten days, during which forty witnesses were examined, the jury rendering a verdict on the eleventh day. The defendants paid a bill of costs of $1,992 in gold dust, at $16 per ounce.

A case of the infliction of whipping as a punishment of theft by sentence of a court took place at Nevada City in 1852. A man grabbed a lot of money from a gaming table in Barker's Exchange on Main street. He was caught, tried before a Justice, and sentenced to receive twenty lashes, under a law that then permitted that punishment. He was taken to the lot

on which the court house stands, stripped and tied to a pine tree, and whipped by Bill Wilson the Deputy Sheriff.

A curious criminal case was examined before Justice John Anderson in 1852. A public woman, popularly known as "Old Harriet," kept a saloon on Broad street, overlooking Deer creek. She had a man, who kept bar for her, and did any necessary fighting. Opposite her establishment was a dance house. A man named Pat Berry was mining on the opposite side of Deer creek, at Gold Run. Owing to a recent freshet there were no bridges at the foot of the town, but a tree had been cleared of limbs and felled across it, over which foot passengers made their way. The stream was still high, and raged among the naked boulders and logs, which were then innocent of tailings. On Saturday Berry came over to town, having made some money during the week, and rigged himself out with an entire new outfit—shirt, pants, boots, necktie, and even new belt and buckle. He spent the evening until late at the dance house and then went over to old Harriet's place, which was the last ever seen of him alive. In the course of the night a man in the neighborhood heard what he took to be a cry of "murder," but he may have been mistaken. Two or three days after, about six miles below Nevada, in an eddy in the creek, Berry's body was found, completely naked. On the forehead was a large, extravasated wound, the blood discoloration proving that this wound was given while the person was alive. Finding him in this condition led to search for previous traces of him; and it was discovered that he had passed the evening at the dance house, and then gone to Old Harriet's, where all further trace of him was lost. Harriet and her fighting man were arrested and charged before the Justice with murder. McConnell prosecuted and Sawyer defended. The examination lasted several days. The prosecution proved that Berry had money, traced his movements the night of his death, as herein stated, showed that the wound on his head must have been given while he was alive, and that it was made with some round, blunt weapon; that there was a pair of scales on old Harriet's counter, and a large weight, which would produce such a wound; the condition of the body, with a new, strong suit of clothes entirely missing; which, it was contended, it was impossible could be torn off by the stream, or at least, without greatly marring the body, which was intact, except the death wound on the head. The cry of murder was also proven, leaving a close knitted theory by the prosecution, well-sustained by circumstances, that Berry had been murdered and stripped at Old Harriet's and thrown over into the creek. On the other hand it was shown that Berry lived at Gold Run; that he was somewhat intoxicated; that he had a narrow log to walk in the dark. It was contended that he must have pitched off and struck his head on a rock, which would account for the extravasation of the blood, there being time for it to flow before the drowning. As to the missing clothes it was argued, though with less confidence that they had been stripped off by the water, rocks and logs.

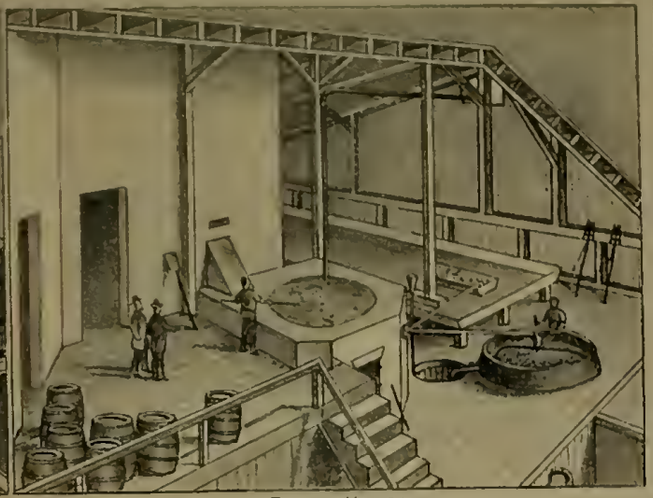
The case was so puzzling that the Justice took it under advisement for several days. While he was considering it two men walked the log in company, when one of them pitched off and disappeared. Everybody turned out to find the body, but the search was unsuccessful for several days, when it was found in the eddy below the town from which Berry's body was taken. The head of the new victim was marked with the same kind of extravasated wound as that of the first one, but there were no other wounds on the body, and all his clothes were gone except the shirt, which was turned inside out and hung at the wrist. The case was at once reopened and this evidence of what might happen was submitted. When she heard the new testimony old Harriet exclaimed: "The Lord has intervened to save an innocent woman!" Of course the accused went free.

The flood referred to, which swept away the bridges in 1852, carried off as well a theater and other buildings which were built over the water. The owner of this theater had not found it a paying speculation, or had undertaken a work beyond his means, for he had left his mechanics and material men unpaid. These had put a number of mechanics' liens on the property, and there were, besides, several mortgages upon it. One day there was a trial in progress before County Judge Caswell to determine the priority of liens. While the court was so engaged there was a great commotion outside, when the court and lawyers all rushed out to see what was the matter. The creek was in full sight from the street in front of the court room, and it was observed that the raging waters had knocked the props from under the theater, and it leaned over the water at an angle of forty-five degrees. "There," said Sawyer, who was in the case, "there is a lean that will take precedence of us all." Pretty soon the theater went crashing down the creek over the rocks, and disappeared in the foaming waters. The interest in the lien case was visibly diminished.

In the summer of 1852 Rev. Adam Bland was pastor of the Methodist church at Nevada City. He was a zealous man, not remarkable for great gifts as a preacher, but popular and acceptable for his earnestness and sincerity. Among the constant attendants on his ministrations was Mrs. Miller, who was much more devoted to the services of the sanctuary than her husband, who preferred to pass the Sabbath at poker and other sportive games. One Sunday Mr. Bland took occasion to discourse against those men who neglect gospel ministrations for the gaming table, and let their wives attend church alone. He spoke with such particularity that everybody recognized to whom he referred. This came to Miller's ears, who took occasion to meet Mr. Bland near his church, then standing where the old graveyard now is, and to give him a thrashing. Mr. Bland was a muscular Christian, and it so resulted that Miller was the one thrashed, and that soundly, though Mr. Bland always insisted that he only shook him against the ground. Getting the worst of the encounter, Miller complained before "Zeke" Dougherty, an eccentric Justice of the Peace, that the preacher had committed assault and battery upon him. "Old Zeke," as he was called, was a noted character. He was a shrewd old man, of limited education, honest and wilful, with a shrill voice and brusque manner, and an outspoken dislike of shams. The court room, when the case came on, was crowded. A good many ladies of the preacher's congregation, as well as his brethren of the church, were present, and a general attendance of the wicked, all these glorying in the fighting parson, but ready to enjoy fun at anybody's expense. When the case was called for trial, McConnell, who was then District Attorney, did not appear to prosecute. "Mr. Sheriff," said the Justice, "call Mr. McConnell. Somebody has got to prosecute this man, ——— or I'll let the d——d prisoner go!" After repeated calls the District Attorney reluctantly appeared, and the facts were developed. The learned Justice summed up the case as follows: "I think this was a fair fight. Miller commenced it, and got a good licking. It was good enough for him. The prisoner is discharged." The decision was received with smiling approval by the ladies, and with hilarious applause by the ungodly, who speedily indulged in drinks all round, in which the Judge was induced to share.

In 1854 Niles Searls was nominated for District Attorney by the Democrats and C. Wilson Hill by the Whigs. A couple of fellows had stolen some horses on the Yuba above Washington, and were arrested and brought to Nevada for preliminary examination, before Justice Dougherty. The stolen horses were found in their possession. The boys, Democrats and Whigs, agreed that Searls should prosecute and Hill defend, as a trial of their quality, and their fitness to be elected District Attorney; and it was so arranged that they were appointed for these duties by the court, which was not, however, in the secret of the arrangement. An immense crowd filled the court room, the respective political parties confident in their champions. Searls introduced his evidence, and made out a clear, clean case of stealing. Hill called several witnesses and had them sworn. The first question he asked was if the witness had known the defendants in Providence, Rhode Island, and what their character was for honesty there. "What do you expect to prove by that?" demanded the Justice. "The prisoners' good character," replied Hill. "Good character!" squealed out old Zeke. "Good character! when they were found with the stolen property in their possession! Good character, when they are proved to be d——d thieves! They are committed! Sheriff, take them to jail." Hill had no chance to show his skill in

FERMENTING CELLAR.



BREW HOUSE.

RESIDENCE,

BREWERY,

OF

THOS. HODGE & CO.

GRASS VALLEY, NEVADA, Co, CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

that criminal case. The justice did not know that it was a show case, and probably would not have stood it if he had. The political prestige was gained by Searls, who was elected.

Among the *causes célèbres* occurring in early times was one of forcible entry and unlawful detainer, brought by one faction of a church in Nevada city against another faction, which had taken possession of the church edifice, and held it to the exclusion of the complaining brethern. The case was tried before Justice I. P. Van Hagen, a weak, amiable old man, and by jury. The proceedings were turned to a ridiculous farce from the start by the unfortunate fact that the prosecuting lawyer was excessively inebriated, and the other lawyers were not far behind in that regard. The justice sat behind a light pine table. The prosecutor, in arguing law points to the justice, and especially that he should "go to jail with my brother Thayer," whom he believed the court intended to commit for contempt notwithstanding the court's disclaimer of such intention, would strike the table heavily with a hook, and make it dance almost to the judicial nose. "Do not pound my table, Mr. Dunn," said the justice. "May it please your honor, I will pound your table," said D., hitting it a blow that made the frail article of furniture skip again. A few days before D. had had a dog case before the same justice, the decision in which did not please him. Alluding to that case he said, "I dreamed a dream the other night, that an old fool of a justice decided that a dog is property." [Whack.] "Don't pound my table, Mr. D." "May it please your honor [whack], I will pound your table!" [Whack.] Here one of the jurymen said, "We have had enough of this sort of thing. I have something better to do than to listen to this drunken gabble." "Yaas, you have, have you?" said D. with a sneer. "Who are you? Know it all, don't you?" The other lawyers had been grinning, and rather helping out the absurdity of the thing; but this intervention was too much for them, and they thought it necessary to frown down further levity. The case proceeded until it came to D.'s turn to address the jury, when he began as follows: "Gentlemen of the jury; and when I say 'Gentlemen of the jury,' I mean eleven of you; for there is one of you who is very far from being a gentleman!" Here the juror who had criticised D.'s conduct of the case jumped up and pulled off his coat, to give him a thrashing. Peace was restored with great difficulty, and the case concluded.

It is only fair to Mr. Dunn to remark that his eccentricities, when under the influence of liquor, color the memories of him, perhaps to the unjust exclusion of other more worthy impressions. His practice was large, and he was quite successful in conducting it. He was understood to be scrupulously and even belligerently faithful to his clients, and his convivial habits were broken by long spells of sobriety. He was not the greatest toper at the Nevada bar, but was probably the most eccentric man when inebriated. That liquor was a potent agent in driving, or obstructing the legal machine, numberless stories in illustration might be related.

In 1853 a most remarkable scene where liquor was an active agent was enacted in Justice John Little's court, at Rough and Ready. William Watt had located a set of mining claims in Boston Ravine and his right was disputed by a combination who claimed the whole ravine. Dibble was attorney for the combination, and it was not believed possible to win a mining case against him in Grass Valley. Watt was sued and got a change of venue to Rough and Ready. His lawyers were J. Conn and W. M. Stewart. The other side had E. W. Roberts, H. C. Gardiner and A. B. Dibble. The court room was a small space partitioned off from Si. Brown's saloon. It was stipulated in the case, as neither party wished to appear mean, that all the liquors imbibed by the court, jury, parties, lawyers and outsiders, should be charged as costs, and abide the result of the suit. The plaintiffs proceeded with their case, and quite liberal use of the resources of the bar was made by all hands. When it came to defendant's turn it was found that the main witness, an old Scotchman, had been made staggering drunk, as it was suspected, by the other side; and was in such a wild, crazy condition, that it seemed doubtful if he would get to his senses in a week. The only chance for the defendant, it was concluded, was to break the whole thing up in a row, and for that the materials were abundant. A big Kentuckian and as big New Yorker, on the jury, were pretty far gone, and each boasted of his native State, and came near fighting the thing out, then and there. The court took a recess until evening. When it again met the jury were in such a condition that the plaintiffs wanted to adjourn until morning. Stewart said, "No; if getting folks drunk is your game, there will be enough of it," and audaciously argued to the Justice that if an adjournment were had the verdict would be good for nothing." The stupid old Justice, who was trying his first case, accepted this view of the law, and refused to adjourn. The defendant put in some formal testimony, but the important witness was *hors du combat*, and the jury were so drunk that it made little difference. Roberts commenced the argument, and was followed by Conn, the jury drinking all the time to their hearts' content, in which they were encouraged by suggestion and example from defendant's side. Gardiner followed, and then Stewart, exhausting most of the night. When Dibble came to speak some of the jurymen told him to "dry up," and some got to disputing with each other and giving the lie. They were too drunk to hurt each other. When the jury retired, they asked for whisky. "Yes," said defendant's lawyers, "that is in the stipulation," and a demijohn was sent out with them. The next morning's sun saw the jury lying loose all round town. They had separated without agreeing on a verdict. This was what the defendant's side had intended when it was found the principal witness had been seduced. By the law in those days, in case of mis-trial, the plaintiff had to pay all costs before he could have another trial. The costs were fourteen hundred dollars, twelve hundred of which were for liquors at Si Brown's bar. The plaintiffs were not able to pay the bill and were sold out for costs. Watt kept his claims on Boston Ravine, and this was his first start in Nevada county. He subsequently became a wealthy and influential citizen of Grass Valley, prominent for years in all political contests, was elected to the State Senate, and was killed some years since by being thrown from his buggy on the Eureka road. His popularity was very great and his generosity a proverb. His untimely death was a cause of general sorrow.

In 1859, Alexander Lones sued a military company at Nevada, called the Nevada Rifles, for rent of their armory, at the corner of Main and Commercial streets. Flursheutz, a brewer, had owned the building and rented it to the company. He mortgaged it to Lones, who foreclosed and bought in the property, of which he took a kind of forcible possession. He afterwards brought this suit to recover rent. Rufus Shoemaker, County Clerk, and at one time editor of the Grass Valley *Union*, a portly gentleman, was captain of the company. Belden drew the following answer, which is inserted in full without apology for its length, as it is replete with humor. Hank Knerr was a member of the Rifles, and signed as attorney, though not a lawyer, as any one could practice in Justices' Courts. "Peter Mushaway, Esq.," referred to in the answer, was a well known local character, half pauper and wholly bummer. The "King of Pungo" was I. C. Mahon, first city marshal. The exhibits were prepared by John Pattison, the local Nast, and were drawn on yellow paper, with proper embellishments. The case was tried before Justice E. W. Smith and appealed to the County Court, among the records of which the pleadings may be seen by the curious to this day. The reader will notice that, with all the extravagant humor of the answer, the pleader kept an eye to a good defense:

Before E. W. Smith, J. P.,
Nevada Township and County.

State of California, County of Nevada:

H. A. Lones, *Plaintiff*,
vs.
Rufus Shoemaker, et al., *Defendants.*

Now comes Henry Knerr, especially retained for this cause, and answering personally and severally for each of the defendants therein sued, shows to this Court that the judicial iniquity of this attempt of plaintiff is unparalleled and his impudence unprecedented in the history of men. Defendants further show through the said Knerr, their learned counsel, that language and the forms of speech are unable to convey their true feelings and the wrongs they have suffered at the hands of this plaintiff;

wherefore the defendants refer this Court to the several exhibits appended to and accompanying this answer and made part thereof. They deny first each and every material allegation of plaintiff's complaint, and they also take this opportunity of expressing their astonishment at the moral obliquity of plaintiff which induces him to make such statements. They refer him to the case of Ananias and Sapphira his wife (1st Paul) as a precedent in point and a wholesome warning to this plaintiff. Having thus generally answered, defendants by their said counsel, Knerr, proceed to particularize, and they deny that said plaintiff now is, or ever was, the owner of the certain house upon Main street; but defendants say that said plaintiff's possession of said premises was most violent and summary, as will more fully appear by reference to Exhibit A, hereby referred to and made part of this answer. Wherefore these defendants say that one Mr Flurshutz, a gentleman of Teutonic extraction, is the owner of said premises, and that he doth likewise compound a very refreshing beverage called lager beer. And these defendants say that they have, for a long time, to wit, for the period of three years, paid their rent to the said Flurshutz in small sums, to wit, in sums amounting to one and two bits.

And defendants, further answering, say that they have not leased the said premises of the plaintiff, nor do they hold the same, nor have they held the same under him, nor have they in any way attorned to him for the use of the same. But defendants show that said plaintiff has often attempted to lease said premises to these defendants, and to induce said defendants to attorn to him, the said plaintiff, as landlord, as will more clearly appear by reference to Exhibit B, made part of this answer. But defendants say that, firm in their integrity of purpose, unseduced by flattery, as undismayed by disaster, they have ever resisted his importunities; that they have never recognized him as their landlord, and that, completely disgusted with his present course, it is their settled intention to never recognize him in any capacity whatever. And the defendants further show that during the term and time in which said plaintiff charges these defendants with the occupation of said premises, the same were held and occupied under a lease from said plaintiff by one Madam Clark as a dancing school, and that these defendants were evicted and ejected by said Madam Clark, the lessee of said plaintiff. These defendants, proceeding to narrate the facts connected therewith, show that, being naturally men of sanguinary propensities, they did march, arrayed in gorgeous apparel, very wonderful to behold, and with divers fearful weapons, to the said hall, to the end that a certain doughty warrior, one King of Pungo, should instruct them in the slaughter of men. And defendants show that, as they drew near to said hall, they heard music and the sound of revelry, whereupon, with the speed of an antelope, or of divers antelopes, said defendants did incontinently rush toward said hall. And defendants show that, as they entered said hall, there came out against them divers women, as more fully appears by Exhibit C No. 1, hereby referred to as part of this answer. And defendants show that before they could get up to their muskets, they were dispossessed, evicted and ejected from said premises, as most especially appears from said Exhibit C No. 2, whereby defendants say they suffered great loss in uniform, munitions of war, wind and tuition in the art of strategic warfare, to have been given by the aforesaid King.

And defendants further answering, show that during the term of said occupancy, as sued upon by said plaintiff, said premises and building were out of repair and inaccessible, on account of the ruinous condition thereof, and that said defendants were utterly unable to occupy the same on account of their ruinous condition, and that the said plaintiff did suffer and permit said premises to thus become untenantable, well knowing the condition thereof; and defendants aver that, although as brave as lions, they are as wise as serpents, and well knowing the premises, and that if the premises fell upon said defendants, there would not be a grease spot left of any one, save and except their captain, said defendants did with great courage, but some haste, retreat from said building. And defendants show that the weapons and munitions of war owned by these defendants, and in said building, would have been utterly lost and destroyed but for the exertions of a certain courageous individual, P. Mushaway, Esq., said Mushaway removing, at the peril of his life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the said munitions of war and commissary stores therefrom, said Mushaway being hereby referred to by these defendants as Exhibit E, and made part of this answer. Said defendants further refer to Exhibit D, herewith filed, as more fully explaining the condition of said premises and the exertions of said Mushaway. And defendants further refer to Nos. 1 and 2 of Exhibit E, as more fully explaining the condition of said premises, the whole thereof being hereby made part of this answer.

And defendants show that, in consequence of the condition of said premises, these defendants have suffered loss and injury in the sum and to the amount of seven thousand four hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eighty-one cents, in manner and form following, to wit: These defendants show that during the year 1858, the Indians upon the frontiers of California, and in the neighboring State of Oregon, did proceed to kill and massacre the white population then and there living. See Senator Gwin's letter to Mr. Buchanan, hereby referred to and made part of this answer. And these defendants show that had said defendants been sufficiently trained in the art and science of war, these said defendants would have been employed by the Government to exterminate said Indians. And said defendants show that they are informed and verily believe that had they taken the field, said Indians would now be extinct and wiped out, and that the feats of horrid war performed by these defendants would have redounded to their glory and the national honor, in the sum above set forth. And defendants refer this Court to Exhibit F, as more fully illustrating the intentions of these defendants, said exhibit being made part of this answer. But defendants show that, upon account of the ruinous condition of said building, defendants were not trained; and not being trained, were not taken; and not being taken, did not perform those feats; whereby they have suffered loss and injury in the sum and to the amount above named.

And defendants finally answering, deny that they are or any of them are indebted to said plaintiff in the sum set forth, or in any sum whatever. And they further say that said building was in a ruinous condition, unfit for occupancy, at the times sued upon by said plaintiff, wherefore they pray to be dismissed with costs and money disbursements. HENRY KNERR,

Attorney for Defendants.

To the answer were attached ludicrous illustrations of the points made by the document, drawn on yellow paper and marked Exhibits A to F. The exhibits were severally as follows:—

Exhibit A. Represents Flurshutz being ejected at the toe of Lones' boot and endorsed "Foreclosure of Mortgage, Lones vs. Flurshutz."

Exhibit B. Represents Loues employing his blandishments to induce ye valiant warriors to accept a lease which he holds in his hand, and is endorsed "Non attornment."

Exhibit C. No. 1 represents Madame Clark confronting the gorgeously arrayed militia boys, while No. 2 shows the doughty warriors in full retreat, the valiant King of Pungo descending head foremost from a window, shricking, "Make way for your commanding officer." The whole being endorsed "Dancing School, or the relation of Madame Clark vs the Nevada Rifles."

Exhibit D. Represents the building in the last stages of dissolution with the sign "Look out for falling bricks," and is endorsed "Condition of the building—wall falling—Gregory & Sparks removing—population fenced out—Peter Mushaway Esq., removing the 'munitions of war' with a long pole from the second story window—rats and 'other insects' decamping in haste."

Exhibit E. No. 1, Picture of building cracked and broken, propped up on all sides, endorsed "Appearance of the building at the close of the term of the Rifles' lease. No. 2 shows a Chinaman in full possession of the few bricks that remain standing."

Exhibit F. Represents the prospective field of combat where the invincible Rifles are exterminating poor Lo, root and branch.

STORE OF MRS E.E.FISHER, Nº 18 MILL ST,
GRASS VALLEY, NEVADA Cº, CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

In 1853 George W. Hall was tried for the murder of certain Chinamen on Greenhorn creek, committed in the act of robbery. He was convicted by Chinese testimony principally. Rev. Mr. Spear, the well-known Chinese missionary, acted as interpreter, and the oath was administered in the form which he said would be binding on such witnesses. The case was presented by W. M. Stewart, District Attorney, and the defense conducted by J. R. McConnell. No exception was taken to the admission of the testimony of the Chinese witnesses at the trial, and the record contained no evidence, except the Chinese names, that Chinamen had sworn in the case. The defendant was found guilty and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court. A peculiarity of its treatment by that tribunal was that the court assumed that the only question in the case was whether or not Chinese testimony was admissible.

This point, without aid from the record, it raised and decided for itself. It held that the Chinaman is an Indian, and excluded from the witness stand by the law of the State, that, "no black, or mulatto person, or Indian shall be allowed to give evidence in favor of, or against, a white man." The ethnological reasoning by which the Court arrived at its conclusions reads curiously enough, but this decision is a standing evidence that the influx of Chinese was looked upon at that early day as a menace to our institutions. Say the Court: "The anomalous spectacle of a distinct people living in our community, recognizing no laws of this State, except through necessity; bringing with them their prejudices and national feuds, in which they indulge in open violation of law; whose mendacity is proverbial; a race whom nature has marked as inferior, and who are incapable of progress or intellectual development beyond a certain point, as their history has shown; differing in language, opinions, color and physical conformation, between whom and ourselves nature has placed an impassible difference, is now presented, and for them is claimed, not only the right to swear away the life of a citizen, but the further privilege of participating with us in administering the affairs of the Government."

The elder lawyers of the Nevada bar remember that a closely contested case, which might have turned either way on the merits, was lost by a witness over-swearing himself. Some valuable mining claims were in question and the right depended largely on priority of location. After a fair case for the plaintiff had concluded the defendant introduced among other witnesses one who swore to defendant's location. The testimony proceeded very smoothly until it came to cross-examination, when the plaintiff's lawyer led the witness back over his testimony, asked him if the notice produced was the original notice, who put it up, where he got his tacks, etc. The witness swore to putting up that notice, and gave all the particulars. He recognized the notice; was positive of that.

Lawyer. Do you recognize it by the handwriting?

Witness. Yes, sir.

L. Is it your handwriting?

W. Hesitatingly. Yes, sir.

L. Where did you write it?

W. (Still hesitating.) At— my cabin.

L. You are as sure of that as of the rest of your testimony?

W. (Flushed and embarrassed.) Yes, sir.

L. Mr. Clerk, hand the witness paper and pen. Mr. Witness, write off this notice as I read it to you.

Lawyer for Defendant.—I object. That is not legitimate cross-examination.

The Court ruled that it was right to test the witness' memory and truth by the means proposed, and ordered the witness to write as directed.

The too-willing witness was here compelled to admit that he could not write even his name. In his eagerness to help his side he had been betrayed into assuming too much. Of course, his testimony, however true it might otherwise be, was held as worthless, and as no other witness could testify to the date of location, defendants' case went by the board. The jury hardly left their seats to arrive at a verdict.

A somewhat similar story is related of the practice of Lord Erskine. He was opposing the proof of a will. The subscribing witness described the scene of the execution of the will by the deceased. Erskine asked him if the deceased signed with his own hand; if he sealed with his own hand; where the wax was got; where the taper to light it; who held the candle, etc. The witnesses told where the wax and candle to melt it were brought from; that he held the candle and saw the wax melted on the document and impressed with his own seal by the deceased; when Erskine held up the will and showed to the Court that a wafer and not wax was used in its execution.

In June, 1856, Amos T. Laird and Thomas Chambers contracted with Moore & Foss, saw mill men, to construct a dam forty feet high on Deer creek several miles above Nevada City. There was a flat above the gorge in the creek where the dam was to be erected, and such a dam would flood about an hundred acres. The purpose was to hold back the water for use in mining during the summer. The dam was built of logs and timber set on end so as to bear against the pressure, and sheathed with plank. Of course it gave way as soon as it began to get full of water, which it did on the 15th of the following February, during a sudden storm and freshet. The accumulated water rushed with great force down the creek and swept away all the buildings on the margin of the stream at the Main and Broad street bridges, as well as doing other damage. A large number of suits grew out of this occurrence, in which Laird & Chambers and Moore & Foss were joined as defendants. The plaintiffs recovered damages in the District Court, but the Supreme Court held that, as Moore & Foss were independent contractors, and had undertaken to make a sufficient dam, after their own plans, and the work had not been finished or accepted, they alone were responsible for the damages. As Laird & Chambers were the only pecuniarily responsible parties, the decision left the plaintiffs out and injured to the extent of their losses by the flood and costs of litigation.

Litigation was waged for a good many years between the South Yuba Canal Company and A. T. Laird, for the water of Deer creek, each claiming priority. The numerous suits were carried on by the respective parties at great expense of coin and profanity.

In 1860, a party of men robbed Weiss' store on Bear river. They went to the store just after dark, bound the persons they found there, and helped themselves to such valuables as they desired. Ed. Briscoe was indicted by the following Grand Jury as one of the robbers, and attempted to prove an alibi by Sandy Allerton, one Vorath and one Jacobs, who lived in a cabin on Gold Flat, and ostensibly followed charcoal burning for a living. The case was prosecuted by E. W. Mazlin, District Attorney, assisted by A. A. Sargent. The prosecution insisted on examining the three witnesses to the alibi separately and without the hearing of each other. Each of them testified that Briscoe slept in their cabin the night of the robbery. If this was true Briscoe could not have participated in the crime. The prosecution asked but one question of each: "With whom did Briscoe sleep that night?" Allerton replied, "With me, in my bunk." Vorath said, "In a separate room, in his blankets, on the floor." Jacobs said, "He slept with me in my bunk." No credit could be given to such testimony and the alibi failed to save the defendant. But a short time after Briscoe had been safely lodged in the State's prison, a robbery took place of Jack Goodman's sluices on Gold Flat, and Briscoe's three friends were suspected of being the robbers. They were arrested, and under a stone in the cabin, a lot of gold dust was found tied up in a watch pocket that had evidently been cut from a pair of pants. The pocket was taken to the jail and found to fit exactly the remaining cloth where the watch pocket had been cut from Vorath's pantaloons. The weather was frosty and the foot prints of the robbers were left around the sluices. One boot heel mark attracted especial attention, as one side of it was deeply indented and showed coarse nails. A boot belonging to Jacobs, with a heel tapped by himself, just fitted this mark. But, to conclusively prove the guilt of the defendants, the prosecuting counsel, who were the same as in the preceding case, called all the bankers in town, who were familiar with the gold dust from all the localities for miles around, and they examined the dust found in the cabin with a microscope, identified it by certain bits of rose quartz sticking to it, and by its general qualities, as gold from the Goodman diggings, which resembled

no other known to them. Under these and other circumstances the three defendants were sent to join their friend Briscoe at the penitentiary.

An extended sketch of the litigated cases at the Nevada bar would necessarily be tedious. Humorous incidents, occurring from time to time, would probably have the most interest for the general reader. There is frequently an amusing side even to the dryest legal contest. The Nevada county and Sacramento Canal Company waged formidable battle for many years against the South Yuba Canal Company for the possession of the dam site and water right on the South Yuba river, now enjoyed by the latter. After ample preparation the case was tried by a jury and the plaintiff got one dollar damages; but as the action had been inartificially commenced years before, no judgment carrying possession of the property could be had, while the statute of limitations had barred further action. This victory annihilated the plaintiff. Like Brown, in Bret Harte's Society of the Stanislaus, who was hit in the abdomen by a chunk of old red sandstone,

"The subsequent proceedings interested *it* no more."

If we have allowed the dust to rest on the records of many old contests, where skilfully planned attacks were met by adroit defense, and the Knights of the law covered themselves with glory, and filled their pockets with fees, it is not thereby intimated that the legal tournaments here were generally less interesting or less able than those elsewhere; nor is it intimated that the occasional farcical spirit displayed, and herein adverted to, was a prevailing mood at the Nevada bar. The distinction which so many of its members have won in this and other communities, as shown by the slight sketch we have given of the political and judicial honors bestowed upon them, is a sufficient answer to any such suspicion.

Neither are the instances related of a resort to lynch law characteristic of the early settlers of this county. The community, as a rule, were scrupulously law abiding. Only supposed necessity for self-defense was allowed to influence towards popular punishment, and the cases where such means of repressing crime were adopted were very few. Testimony to this is given by one of the early settlers and members of the bar, in an able address delivered in June, 1879, at the Nevada county reunion. Mr. Mazlin said:—

"Of all the noble men in the State, Nevada county possessed a large portion of the noblest, most intellectual and best. They were foremost in organizing society upon safe and sure foundations. There were, and have been, less scenes of violence, less of that species of crime peculiar to newly settled communities in this than in any of the other counties in the State. The spirit of the citizens of Nevada brooked no disobedience to law. Very early men began to look upon the county as their abiding place, and to build homes, and to plant gardens, trees and flowers, to erect churches and school-houses, and surround themselves with all the appliances of civilization."

The bar of Nevada county did its full share in laying broad and deep the foundations of a prosperous and enlightened community. Its members were the leaders of public thought, and behind no class in the community in public-spirited action. Many of them were trained here for wider fields of exertion, and we doubt not that, wherever the lot of these may have been cast, they look back with interest and pleasure to the days when they were members of THE NEVADA BAR.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE COURT OF JUDGE LYNCH.

The Supremacy of the Law—Causes for Mob Violence—Whipping of Studley—Knowlton Hanged at Bridgeport—The Sandy Brown Case at Nevada City—The Indian Collo Hanged at Rough and Ready—The Negro Brown Hanged at Newtown—The Jar of Gold—Almost a Victim—Cases of Whipping.

THAT it is one of the chief functions of a government to protect its citizens the one from the other, and to punish him who wilfully commits an act of violence, seems to us to be indisputable; and yet the time was when this principle was not recognized, and there exist to-day tribes of savages so far down in the scale of civilization and so little advanced from the condition of the brutes that they know no law but the law of force and no right but the right of strength. All the general government they ever have is a combination in times of danger to repel external foes. The killing or robbing of one man by another is considered a personal or family affair, a wrong to be redressed by the injured party, and one with which the government has nothing to do. Civilized nations have for centuries held that the protection of a subject at home is as much the duty of a government, as abroad, and the punishment for crime is the means now adopted to restrain its commission, both by placing the criminal where, for a season at least, a repetition of his offense is impossible, and by the warning of his example to stay the hand of others. The history of the evolution of this principle it is not necessary to give, nor to show that the theory upon which it is based and supported is not the same as the one which gave it birth. We now recognize the principle that the just power to punish crime and to protect society lies with the government, and that all good citizens, no matter what may be the provocation to mete out justice according to their standard and as passion and power may dictate, should bow to the majesty of the law, and uphold its supremacy with an unfaltering hand.

In the first few years after the discovery of gold, California society was consumed by a fever; its pulse was beating wildly, and the blood was leaping and surging through its veins; there seemed to be some latent spell lying in the glittering sand that seized upon all that approached it. The life was intense, exciting, boiling; such a people could no more act with the calm deliberation of a settled community, than could the rolling and tossing victim of a fever reason with a sage. Men acted from impulse, not from reason, and when reason is dethroned by passion or prejudice, great injustice and wrong are invariably committed. The excuse the people of California have to offer for the deeds of blood that stain the pages of her early history are the newness of the community, the incongruity and cosmopolitan character of the population, and the great law of self protection. The courts were but newly and imperfectly organized; the great door of justice stood but partly ajar and grated upon its rusty hinges; the people were feverish and impatient at the delays of law, and frequently meted out punishment swiftly and surely, but not always justly, for prejudice on an illegal bench and passion in the jury box are but illy calculated to dispense even and exact justice.

For several years a miners' court with Judge Lynch presiding was the favorite bar of justice to which an aggrieved person or community appealed, if, indeed an appeal had not first been taken to the arbitration of the revolver or bowie knife. For personal difficulties the latter was a favorite resort, but when a murder or robbery had been committed, the known or suspected guilty one was captured, a judge and jury selected and a trial proceeded with in the form, but without the sanction of law. To be suspected and tried was generally equivalent to conviction, for with their minds warped by prejudice and passion it took but slight evidence to convince a mob jury of the guilt of a prisoner. Circumstantial evidence and even the fact that the accused looked as if he might have committed the act, weighed heavily against him. The sentence usually passed for murder or robbery of an aggravated character was death, and for all other offenses whipping. The execution of the sentence was swift and certain, a rope was thrown over a limb of a convenient tree and many willing hands drew the struggling victim from the ground; when sentenced to be whipped a man was stripped of his clothing to his hips, bound to a tree and severely flagellated with a rope's end or mercilessly lashed with a whip made of leather thongs; he was then untied and invited to leave. Sometimes he was branded on the face or back, so that he might be known and watched wherever he might wander. How it must have harrowed the very soul of an innocent man to wander about from place to place with the brand of infamy upon his cheek, shunned and viewed with suspicion by all. The galling stripe and the searing brand might often have been applied to the back and cheek of many who were most eager to wreak vengeance upon their ill-starred victim; but Justice is blind and mob Justice is not only blind but deaf,

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blind to the evidence of innocence and deaf to the appeal for mercy.

The annals of Nevada county bear but few of those stained blots of mob violence, nor were there so inhuman deeds as were committed in other portions of the State. Here were hanged no women, nor were any children immolated upon the altar of human passion. So far as known, all who were punished were guilty of the crime charged, though as to the degree of punishment they deserved was a question upon which many opinions were held.

In the fall of 1850 Studley & Withers kept a store in Rough and Ready, then rivaling Nevada City in size and importance. Withers was a married man and had his family living with him at the store. A friend found a nugget of gold on Kentucky Flat, valued at $312, and brought it to Withers to keep. It was shown to a great many interested people and was kept in a drawer behind the store counter. One morning the nugget was missing, and Withers charged his partner with the theft. A civil suit was brought against Studley before Justice W. G. Ross, which ended in judgment being given for the amount of the loss. Studley's interest in the store was sold out to satisfy the judgment, and then a lot of the "hounds," headed by one Howard, and encouraged by Withers, who was the real thief, siezed Studley, tied him to a tree and proceeded to give him fifty lashes. While they were still laying the lashes on their victim's back, which was quivering and bleeding from thirty cruel blows, Judge E. W. Roberts and several other gentlemen rushed into the crowd, threw the men right and left and made their way to the tree. They told the "hounds" that they should not whip an innocent man, and that the guilty thief was Withers, who stood trembling by. By their fearless conduct they so overawed the men that they were able to unbind Studley and conduct him to a place of safety without opposition.

On the first day of March, 1851, a man with a small band of mules crossed the South Yuba bridge at Bridgeport and proceeded towards the Middle Yuba river. Not long after his departure a rumor became current in the town that the man was a thief and the mules stolen property. Three or four men, led by a determined character named Spur, immediately started in pursuit, and overtook him at the Grizzly Cañon House on Grizzly Cañon. He was brought back to Bridgeport, and preparations were made for his trial. A miners' court was organized and the man placed upon trial, which proceedings lasted four days. He was adjudged guilty by the mob jury, and was sentenced to be hanged on the fourth day after the decision.

So great was the interest in the case that people gathered here in great numbers, some coming from Yuba and Butte counties, and great preparations were made to enforce the execution of the sentence. To prevent a rescue at least a thousand men guarded every avenue of approach to the town during the four days that were allowed the prisoner. When the fatal hour arrived the man was placed in a wagon with a rope about his neck and driven upon the bridge. The rope was fastened to a cross beam of the bridge, the wagon hauled away, and the man was left dangling in the air before the immense crowd of spectators that had assembled. After hanging half an hour, the body was taken down, placed in a rough box and buried on the east side of the South Yuba river.

The man was of good physique, tall and slender, with a hardened but intelligent face, and was supposed to be James Knowlton, alias Yankee Jim, a noted character. Although he was probably not guilty of the crime for which he suffered death, the people approved of his hanging on general principles, as it is claimed that he confessed to the commission of crimes of a revolting character.

Immediately after the election of the first county officers, and before the county government had gone into operation, the question of the supremacy of the law was put to a severe test. The county officials had all taken their oaths of office, the "Old Red Court House" had been provided, on the corner of Main and Church streets, but the courts had not yet been opened. The election was held on the fourth Monday in May, 1851, and about the first of June, Nevada City escaped the disgrace of a lynching scene by the courage and firmness of its newly elected officials.

F. S. Gregory, well known as a hotel man in the city, had brought with him to California a number of Negroes, and one of these, a large woman, was abusing Mrs. Gregory, on the day in question, as Alexander Brown, usually called Sandy Brown, was passing. Sandy was enraged at the sight of a Negro abusing a white woman, entered the house and administered a severe chastisement to her. Sandy was a sporting character, and passed down to a saloon, taking no further thought of the occurrence. He was met in the saloon a short time after by a man named Smith, who began to abuse him and threatened to whip him for striking a woman. In the fight which ensued, Sandy was overpowered by his opponent, and just as Smith raised him in his arms to dash him to the floor, he drew a revolver and shot his antagonist in the hip. Immediately there was great excitement, and Sandy hastened to Gregory's Hotel, and delivered himself to the newly elected Sheriff, John Gallagher, claiming protection from the mob. Men were mounted upon horses by Hurst, of Davis & Hurst, and dispatched to the mining camps in the vicinity with the intelligence that a gambler had shot a miner. Miners began to hasten into the city, crying vengeance, and the prospects for a hanging were at high tide. The County Judge elect, Thomas H. Caswell, was lying ill in his room, when he received word from the Sheriff that a mob threatened to hang a man, and asking his assistance. Judge Caswell instantly arose and went to the hotel, and taking the prisoner by one arm, while the Sheriff grasped the other, started to convey him to the "Old Red Court House." Passing out of the hotel in which they had been surrounded by the angry mob, they forced their way through the crowd, saying, "Make way, gentlemen, make way! This man is in the custody of the law, and we are taking him to jail." The crowd permitted them to pass and followed them to the jail, where they became more and more demonstrative as new arrivals swelled their numbers.

Judge Buckner appeared before the crowd and addressed the people, advising them to remain quiet, as Sandy would receive a trial, and if found guilty would be punished. The crowd shouted, "Let the Judge come out and tell us so." Accordingly Judge Caswell appeared and assured them that the Grand Jury would meet the next week. Brown would be indicted, and should have a fair and impartial trial, and turning to one of the leading spirits, a large and powerful man, he continued, "Valentine Butsch, I want you to select a guard of good men to guard this jail, and I will hold you responsible for the safe keeping of the prisoner and his delivery to me next week for trial." At this juncture there was a cry of "He wants to get him off," followed by yells to "Hang the Judge!" The day had been won, however, by enlisting Butsch on the side of the law, and he and his friends soon quieted and dispersed the crowd.

The next week the first Grand Jury met and indicted Brown, who was safely delivered for trial by his guards. Judge Caswell had been requested by friends not to try the case in person, as it had been threatened that if the man was acquitted the Judge would not live twenty-four hours. He declined to be intimidated, opened his court with a speech in which he alluded to the threat and assured the people that any attempt at lawlessness would be put down with a strong arm, and called the case. The evidence showed so plainly that Brown had acted in self-defense, that the jury of miners, actuated as they always were, even in their lynching exploits, by the spirit of justice, brought in a verdict of acquittal, and Sandy Brown was discharged to walk the streets unmolested.

One day in the summer of 1851 a team driven by two men wound its way slowly along the crooked mountain road, near the site of the present town of Spenceville. One of them, a young lad, loitered behind the wagon, and when his companion had disappeared around a bend in the road, two Indians appeared out of the thicket, and one of whom shot the young loiterer. The teamster heard the shot and returned only to find his companion lying wounded by the roadside. He was immediately conveyed to the Indiana House, kept by his uncle, Mr. Waldron, where he soon died. A band of twenty-one determined men was collected by Waldron and Captain Walker to avenge the boy's untimely death. A raid was made on the Yuba River

Indians, a number of whom were captured and conveyed as prisoners to Rough and Ready, accompanied by two interpreters and their chief, Captain John. There it was demonstrated that the murderers were not of that tribe, but belonged to Wemah's band. The name of this well known Indian was Guielermus, and was given him at one of the old Missions, and had been corrupted by American pronunciation to Wemah.

A warrant was then issued by E. W. Roberts, the Justice of the Peace, and placed in the hands of Constable Jack Elder for service. He went with a small posse to the Indian Rancharia at Rose's Second Corral, about two miles from Rough and Ready, where he so conducted himself as to arouse the ire of the Diggers, and was driven out of camp at the point of the arrow. When he returned empty handed Captain Walker's company threatened to make a raid upon the Indians if some one was not captured and hung before long. Judge Roberts then collected a posse of five and started for Wemah's village to see what could be done. They proceeded up Squirrel creek as far as North Star Flat, now Clark's ranch, where they met Wemah and his little son, accompanied by a guard of Indians. Covering them with their rifles they demanded a parley, which ended in the surrender of Wemah and his son.

While on their return home through Boston Ravine, the miners of that place demanded to know by what authority Wemah was being kept a prisoner. They all knew the old chief, but were unacquainted with Judge Roberts, and made demonstrations to release the Indian. It was not until they arrived at the house of Judge Walsh, in Grass Valley, that they were satisfied and allowed the posse to depart with their prisoners. Upon arriving in Rough and Ready a consultation was held, and Wemah agreed to have the guilty men brought in. Runners were sent out, who returned on the third day with two Indians, whom Judge Roberts proceeded to examine before committing them for trial. The examination commenced at nine o'clock in the morning and was not concluded until midnight. While the regular inquisition was progressing, the crowd of over five hundred men selected a jury to determine the guilt of the prisoners independently. This miners' jury listened to the evidence and reported their verdict to the people. Judge Roberts committed one of them named Collo, but discharged the other, making a short speech to the crowd, who permitted the innocent one to depart unmolested.

Collo was committed to the back room of the house, in charge of Constable William D. Malone. The band of twenty-one adventurers, who had remained through the proceedings, then marched into the house, passed through the front room where Judge Roberts was sitting, and demanded the prisoner. An appeal was made to the bystanders for assistance, but no one responded, and the Constable could make no resistance. One of the men jumped upon the table and announced, "To-morrow at ten o'clock this Indian will be hung," and then they let him away. Collo confessed his crime and told who had been his companion, but the latter had taken counsel of his fears and departed from the country.

Runners were sent out to gather in all the Indians possible to witness the execution, that they might be impressed with a wholesome fear of the white man's justice, and thus be deterred from committing any more murders. When the time set for the execution had arrived, nearly a thousand Indians and about as many white men had collected to witness the stroke of justice. Promptly at the hour named, Collo was conducted to a tree that stood on a little knoll a few rods south of the town. A wagon was driven under the tree, a store box placed on the wagon and Collo, who exhibited much coolness and bravery, was made to stand upon the box. A rope was fastened to an overhanging limb, the noose adjusted about the victim's neck, and when all was ready the support was removed from under his feet, and Collo, the murderer, swang in mid air, meeting an illegal but a well deserved death.

The village of Newtown on the fourth of March, 1852, witnessed the most cruel and heartless exhibition of mob violence that stain the pages of Nevada's history. A robbery had been committed and a Negro named Brown was arrested upon suspicion of being the guilty party. Upon his person was found a sum of money nearly as great as the amount stolen. A jury of twenty-four and a presiding judge were chosen, and the few scraps of circumstantial evidence were brought out in dress parade before the predetermined jury, who declared the man to be guilty and left the degree of punishment to be fixed by the crowd. The turbulent mob that surrounded the court clamoured for his death, and it was so decreed. A rope was placed about his neck, and the Negro was led to a tree which is still standing near Mrs. Schardin's residence. Brown was mounted in a wagon, and the end of the rope was fastened to a limb of the tree. The rope was a little too long, and when the man was pushed off from the wagon, the limb bent sufficiently to allow his toes to touch the ground. As he hung there slowly strangling, his breast heaved as he gasped for breath and his body writhed in agonized contortions. One of the mob, more compassionate than the rest, perhaps, climbed the tree and leaped upon his shoulders, in order to break his neck. The rain was falling in torrents, and the gymnastic hangman fell sprawling in the mud.

The rope was then untied and when the poor, tortured wretch regained consciousness he entreated his tormentors to hang him decently if they were determined upon his death. A sailor then climbed the tree and fastened the rope to a higher and stouter limb, the noose was again adjusted about the victim's neck and he was pushed from the wagon. He was left to hang struggling in the air for some time, when he was cut down. A physician gave it as his opinion that if left above ground five minutes the man would revive, and he was therefore hastily dumped into a grave that had been dug and was half full of water, and quickly covered from sight.

Beckman's Flat was a small mining camp on the north side of Deer creek, about five miles down that stream from Nevada City, and distant about one mile from Newtown. Four partners located on the flat in the winter of 1851–2 and worked until the following summer. Every thing seemed to move smoothly between the partners and not a cloud crossed their horizon, until one bright summer day one of them accused another named Pope of stealing a jar of gold. The excitement was intense; a crowd collected on the flat, angry and excited, for a theft of gold dust was the most heinous crime in a mining camp. A miners' court was instantly organized in the largest log cabin on the flat, and a man over six feet in hight and about sixty years of age was chosen for a judge. The only testimony offered was by the complainant, who said that he had buried in their cabin a quart pickel jar full of gold dust, that it was gone, and that Pope must have taken it as he was the only other man who knew of the hiding place. The most earnest denials of the prisoner availed him nothing, and he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged the next morning at nine o'clock, provided he did not confess and restore the stolen dust, when he would be delivered to the authorities. The man had not stolen and could not restore the gold, and as the time drew nigh for the execution of the sentence Pope's chances for escape seemed few. He had been taken to Newtown and placed under a guard of six men for safe keeping, and into that place came pouring crowds from all the mining camps in the neighborhood to witness the execution. These gathered in knots to discuss the situation. Many were opposed to hanging by mob law, and especially upon circumstantial evidence, but they were in a minority. They made unavailing speeches to the crowd, and preparations were made to execute the sentence of Judge Lynch. About half-past eight o'clock Sheriff Endicott and District Attorney John R. McConnell came riding into town, having come at a break neck speed from Nevada City, whither a friend of the prisoner had gone with the intelligence that an innocent man was about to be hanged for stealing. They prevailed upon the crowd to let them take the prisoner to Nevada City for trial by the legal authorities, and then conducted him thither, where an examination revealed the fact that there was no evidence against him. He was discharged from custody, and at once left the State, thoroughly disgusted with miners' courts and people's juries.

Among the early population of Grass Valley were a number of men from Baltimore, who associated together and formed a mutual alliance of offense and defense. They called themselves the "Baltimore Boys," but were known to outsiders as the

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"Baltimore Hounds." They were good citizens as a rule, but were apt to avenge an offense against any of them in a summary manner.

It was late in November or early in December, 1852 that one of these men, Burns by name, had a difficulty with Richard Doyle, in which the latter was roughly handled. Not content with this a number of the "Baltimore Boys" went into the New York Bakery, on Main street, and were about to whip Doyle, when he drew his revolver and shot Burns in the abdomen. Doyle was immediately seized by the crowd and hurried up Main street, toward the slaughter house on the hill where it was proposed to hang him at once, even without the usual formality of a miners jury.

Among the crowd of thirty or forty that went surging up the street were a number of Doyle's friends, who went along with the crowd to render him any assistance possible. As they passed up the street they were met by E. W. Roberts, the County Judge, on his way from Rough and Ready to Nevada City, who rode up in front of the Golden Gate Hotel and inquired the purpose of the crowd, and was informed that they were about to hang a man. Judge Roberts called for half a dozen volunteers to go with him and stop the proceedings, and the call was promptly responded to, and away rushed the men to the rescue. When they arrived on the scene, N. H. Davis was discovered haranguing the crowd, who had a rope around Doyle's neck and over the hooks upon which meat was ordinarily hung. The friends of Doyle had thus far brought the efforts of the lynchers to naught by throwing the noose from his neck every time it was adjusted, but that maneuver had failed to be further useful and the noose was finally secured about the victim's neck, when the party of men came rushing breathlessly up.

Judge Roberts commenced speaking to the crowd, and said the man should not be hung if it could be prevented, and certainly should not unless a majority of those present were in favor of it. He immediately put the question to the crowd who voted that the man should not be hung. Judge Roberts then said: "I am the County Judge, and I order Constable Banks to arrest that man." Bill Banks, the Constable, was also a Baltimore man, but he rushed in with the party and threw the noose from Doyle's neck, untied his hands, and moved out of the crowd, warning them that the prisoner was in the custody of the law. Before the "Baltimore Boys" had fully recovered from their astonishment, the party had gathered around Doyle, and all had started down Main street on a keen run. Exasperated at being thus robbed of their prey, the "Hounds" rushed after the retreating men, and struck madly and wildly over the shoulders of the guards in their efforts to reach Doyle with their knives; but all in vain, for he was safely housed in N. H. Davis' office. While the excited crowd were raving on the outside messengers were sent out, who secured all the saddle horses at the Eagle and conveyed them to the flat. The party in the office then secreted Doyle out the back way, reached the horses and rode towards Nevada City at a break-neck pace. About ten minutes after Doyle was safely lodged in the county jail, some fifteen or twenty of the enraged Hounds came tearing into Nevada City upon team horses that they had secured, and were loud in their execrations when they found that the prisoner was beyond their reach. Burns recovered from his wound in a few weeks, and Doyle was indicted for assault with intent to kill. The following February he was tried and acquitted.

The cases of whipping are quite numerous, and hard to trace. The circumstances of the whipping of three men in Nevada City in the spring of 1851 are detailed by Hon. A. A. Sargent in our chapter on The Nevada County Bar, as is also given an account of the attempted lynching in Grass Valley immediately after the great fire in 1855, and the rescue of Mr. Owens from a mob in Rough and Ready in 1851. At Newtown in 1851, a man named Jones was whipped for breaking into a store, and in the spring of 1852, Barrett who was afterwards hanged in Nevada City, was whipped. On the morning of the great fire of March 11, 1851 at Nevada City, a man was given twelve lashes for stealing a sack of flour. In little York, in 1853, a man stole a specimen valued at $300, and upon conviction by the citizens was severely lashed and permitted to vanish from sight. In 1854, a man found guilty of stealing nuggets on Kentucky Flat was given thirty lashes and requested to leave town. In November, 1850, a man named Napoleon Collins was found guilty of stealing a mule in Grass Valley, and had thirty-six lashes laid upon his bare back. At Rough and Ready, 1850, a man was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes for stealing, by the Committee of Justice that then administered affairs in that town. He received his punishment and in addition a kick and warning never to appear in town again. Other cases of whipping occurred, but the particulars have not been learned.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

The Custom of Hanging—Hanging for Stealing—John Barrett—Hanging a Kleptomaniac—Frank V. Moore—Cheating the Gallows—David Butler, alias Major C. Bolin—Birckback—Poison vs. Gallows—Thomas Burke—Escape and Recapture—Robert Dodge—Quail Hunting and Man Shooting—Ah Look Escapes a Trial—George Butts—Ah Luck to be Hanged.

EIGHT times has the extreme sentence of the law been passed by the legal tribunals, and five times has it been executed. Twice the condemned criminal has taken his own life, and once a poor fellow, a Chinaman hanged himself in his cell prior to the day set for his trial, another now lies in jail under sentence of death. The punishment of death by hanging is both cruel and uncivilized, and sometimes by the bungling of unskillful hands becomes the essence of hideous torture. Several unprovoked and horrible murders have been committed every year and but six men have been condemned to pay the penalty with their lives. That the fate of these few has tended to restrain the commission of murder is not evidenced by the facts, and it would seem as if some other method of punishment should be devised than the barbarous practice of hanging, a custom that will be looked upon by our posterity with the same horror inspired in us by the tortures of the Inquisition.

The law which permitted the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty with the death penalty attached for the crime of grand larceny remained on the statute book but little more than a year, and yet during that time several were condemned and executed under its provisions. It is a mistake to suppose that the only case of the kind occurred in Nevada county, for besides him one man was hanged in Marysville, three in Sacramento, one in Sonora and, doubtless, others that have not come under our observation. The case in this county was that of John Barrett, by some known as Garrat. What his nationality was is not certain, though he was probably an Englishman, and is said to have been at one time in the English army. At all events, he was in the American army during the Mexican war, and was drummed out of camp either then or when in the English army and branded with the letter "R," as a rogue, for thievery. It is a mistake to suppose, as most of the old residents do, that he received this brand at Newtown. He had a sister living in New Orleans, from which place he came to California, who was ignorant of his fate for several years.

The first known of him here was about the first of April, 1852, when he stole a pistol from the store of Abbott & Edwards on Commercial street, Nevada City. He was forced to return the weapon, but was not prosecuted for the theft. He then went down Deer creek and stole two hundred dollars worth of gold dust, and coins to the total amount of $357 from a miner's cabin on Stocking Flat. He was tracked to Newtown and caught in Schardin's store while in the act of changing one of the coins. Upon his person was found the exact amount of dust and money that had been stolen. A miner's court was instantly organized and Barrett placed on trial. He was permitted to have counsel, and selected a stalwart butcher, who ably defended him. He was convicted and sentenced to receive fifty lashes upon his bare back, ten to be given by each of five men to be selected by the crowd. The first man chosen was his late counsel, the butcher, who laid on the stripes unmercifully, as did also the others. He was then warned to leave the

town and never return within three miles of it on penalty of being instantly shot.

For some time previous to this Nevada City had been so overrun by thieves and dangerous characters that a protective organization had been formed. This was done not to subvert the law, but to assist the officers in the detection and capture of criminals. But a few nights before Miss Carrie Bowers had been assaulted in her home by a villain, and the excitement was at fever heat. The members of the above organization formed a night patrol to guard the city while it slept.

The night after his whipping at Newtown, Barrett appeared in Coyoteville, adjoining Nevada City on the northwest, and now a part of it, and robbed several miners' cabins, and was captured by the night patrol of Nevada City. Upon his person were found a galvanized watch and a gold chain, besides a miscellaneous collection of household trinkets, such as thimbles, fine-tooth comb, knitting needles, religious tracts and a lot of useless articles, which he had evidently hastily grabbed and carried off.

He was safely lodged in jail and was indicted by the Grand Jury for larceny, the first one being for the theft of the $357 of dust and coin at Stocking Flat. So intense was the excitement and so deep rooted the determination to make an example of some one, that it was evident that he would be convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Judge Caswell and several of the attorneys advised him to plead guilty and take a term in the penitentiary rather than run the risk of being condemned to death. He agreed to follow their good advice and did plead guilty, but when he was brought up for sentence, Hiram C. Hodge appeared as his counsel, withdrew the plea of guilty and entered one of not guilty. The testimony showed that on no indictment except the one for the Stocking Flat theft could he be convicted of grand larceny. A jeweler testified that the watch was worth about ten dollars, and with the chain only forty dollars. As it required the value of fifty dollars to constitute grand larceny, no verdict was rendered on that one. As was predicted, the jury found him guilty on the first one, for stealing $357, and attached the death penalty. No verdict was given on the indictment for stealing the watch, and he was not hanged for stealing a ten dollar watch, as so many erroneously believe.

The jail at Nevada City being not yet completed, he was conveyed to Marysville, and confined until the time set for his execution. Friday, the sixteenth of July, 1852, arrived, and Acting Sheriff Endicott summoned a body guard, among whom were all the lawyers in the city, to guard the prisoner and to maintain order at the execution. The gallows had been erected on the flat on Deer creek, back of Mr. Marsh's residence, and which place has ever since been known as Gallows Flat. Thither the unfortunate man was conducted, and in the presence of a large concourse of people, and surrounded by the citizen guard, he suffered the severest penalty the law can inflict.

The law which allowed capital punishment for stealing was framed by the Legislature at a time when men were swayed by passion and when deliberate stealing was considered one of the worst of crimes. Gold was king and every one was putting forth his utmost effort to secure as much as possible of the royal dust, and he who deliberately robbed him of that for which he had sacrificed so much was considered far more of a criminal than he, who in the heat of passion, shot down the object of his wrath. The cruelty and injustice of this law became by this time to manifest itself, and efforts were being made to have the law repealed, which were successful the next year. Barrett was alone and friendless, and several offers were made to circulate a petition for a commutation of his sentence to a term of imprisonment, but the convicted man said that he preferred to die, as he had started in a career of crime, and thought it best to die before he had any blood on his hands, and so the law was allowed to take its course.

A long existing feud between Frank V. Moore and Alexander McClanahan, of Grass Valley, lead to a tragedy which finally resulted in the death of both. Saturday night, February 21, 1857, McClanahan was sitting in Haywood's store, in Grass Valley, engaged in conversation, when Moore entered and asked him if he was armed. He replied that he was not, and was told to arm himself, as he, Moore, intended to shoot him. Thus warned, McClanahan retired and soon returned with a revolver; upon his return both he and Moore raised their revolvers and fired simultaneously, McClanahan being shot through the heart and expiring instantly. The light in the room was extinguished by the concussion, and while darkness prevailed some one whose identity was never discovered, stabbed Moore in the back, inflicting a painful but not fatal wound. Moore was arrested, indicted and tried; during the trial an attempt was made by the defence to prove a conspiracy to kill Moore, and the wound inflicted in the dark was cited as evidence of it; some maintained that the knife wound was given by Moore himself, in order to create sympathy for himself. The jury, however, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and Moore was sentenced to be executed Friday, June 19, 1857. He was out on bail upon the charge of committing rape at the time he killed McClanahan, and a few days prior to his trial for murder, he was convicted of the other crime and sentenced to a term of fifteen years in the penitentiary. Application was made to the Governor for a reprieve, in order to allow time for the perfection of appeal papers, and the execution was postponed until July 3, 1857. Another respite until October 9, was given, but all efforts for a new trial having failed preparations were made to execute the mandate of the law. Every precaution was taken by Sheriff Boring to keep his prisoner safe, and to prevent his injuring himself, which he had previously attempted to do. On the night of October 8, he was carefully searched and removed to another cell, as a precautionary measure. A large crowd had collected in the city the day before the morning of the execution, all intent on *business* that would detain them until the following night; the next morning they as well as the hundreds of others that came pouring into town were much disappointed to hear that Moore had taken strychnine early in the morning and died in a few minutes; nearly all of them found that their business engagements were not so exacting, but that they would permit them to return instantly to the bosoms of their families and recount the exciting news. The poison had been supplied him by his wife the day before, and had been so carefully concealed that it was not discovered when the search was made. The succeeding Monday the wife also attempted to destroy herself with the same fatal powder, declaring that she was determined to join her husband in Heaven; her life was saved notwithstanding her violent resistance to the physician.

During the time of the Moore tragedy, another unhappy man occupied a cell in the same prison, held upon the charge of willfully taken the life of his fellow man. A man who was known as David Butler, but whose real name was Major C. Bolin, from Pike county, Illinois, murdered Robert Moffat, at Downieville, September 27, 1855. Upon affidavit that a fair trial could not be had in Sierra county a change of venue was granted to Nevada county, and here, after long delays, he was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, October 9, 1857, the day upon which Moore poisoned himself. A respite was granted by the Governor until February 26, 1858, to allow time for appeal, but all efforts in the condemned man's behalf proved futile. The gallows was erected upon the side of Lost Hill, about one-half mile from the court house. The prisoner and attendants were escorted to the scene of the execution by the Nevada Rifles, who formed about the gallows and maintained order. The hill was covered with a crowd of spectators, at least five thousand people from Nevada and Sierra county being present to witness the legal taking off of a fellow man. The act of execution was performed by Sheriff Boring, assisted by Sheriff Irwin, of Sierra county. The doomed man before the final adjustment of the noose, addressed the people and said that he knew that he deserved to die, and willingly offered up his life as a penalty for the crime he had committed. He advised them to shun whisky and evil companions, if they would not stand where he then stood.

Moore's Flat was the scene of a cold blooded murder, July 11, 1862. Two men named respectively Birekbeck and Eehels had a quarrel six weeks previous, and Birekbeck was worsted

RESIDENCE OF **F. G. BEATTY,** GRASS VALLEY,
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in a fist contest. The defeated man openly boasted that he would kill Echels, and told him so as well lest no steps were taken to guard against him. On the night in question Birkbeck went to Echels' cabin and supposing him to be alone stabbed him to the heart, remarking "I wouldn't take $500 for that job." He was observed by a Mr. Gibson who was in the cabin, and who was the chief witness against the murderer. Birckbeck was a man sixty years of age and showed a heart of the most depraved character. He afterwards confessed that during the long six weeks that intervened between the quarrel and the cruel murder, he had brooded over his wrongs, and had plotted the death of his victim, now canvassing this and now that method of wreaking his vengeance, and had it not been for the restraining influence of his wife, would have sated his thirst for revenge long before. He was convicted of murder in the first degree at the next term of the District Court, and sentenced to be executed on Friday, November 28, 1862. November 4, nearly four weeks prior to the day set for the execution, and before a very close watch upon his conduct had been instituted by Sheriff Knowlton, he poisoned himself in his cell and died, thus robbing the gallows of its victim.

An escaped English convict named Thomas Burke stabbed and killed J. M. Wright at Grass Valley, February 16, 1862, having received but slight provocation from the deceased. April 16, Burke was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged May 23, but a supersedeas was granted by the Supreme Court. About noon, June 11, 1862, he broke jail and effected his escape, evidently with assistance from the outside. His irons were sawed off, the heavy bar of a padlock on the corridor door was also cut, and the padlock on the outside door removed. His escape occurring at mid-day and with such evidences of assistance having been rendered, placed Sheriff Knowlton in a very unpleasant position, and every effort was made to apprehend the fugative, but for a long time without success. Had Burke departed entirely from the State he would probably have never been recaptured, but the desire to remain in the vicinity of danger seems to have taken an uncontrollable hold upon him, and eight months after he had so cleverly escaped from confinement, he was recognized at Auburn, Placer county, arrested and brought to Nevada City. He was again sentenced March 31, 1863, to be executed April 3, only four days later. A gallows was constructed by Sheriff Knowlton in the jail yard, and on the third of April, 1863, in the presence of but a few witnesses, Thomas Burke stepped upon the fatal platform and offered up a blood atonement for his crime.

After a long trial a verdict of murder in the first degree was brought in against Robert Dodge, and April 15, 1865, he was sentenced to be hanged on the second of the following June. The evidence upon which he was convicted was entirely circumstantial and although pointing convincingly toward Dodge as the murderer still left room for a doubt as all circumstantial evidence must necessarily do. The circumstances as developed by the evidence were as follows: On the night of January 8, 1865, Mark T. Hammock was in Ahern's saloon at Alison Ranch conducting the raffle of a horse belonging to him. About ten o'clock some person from the outside fired a shot through the window and Hammock fell dead, pierced by five bullets, evidently fired from a smooth-bore gun. No one saw the man who did the shooting but it was known that a quarrel existed between Hammock and a brother of Dodge, which Dodge had several times shown a disposition to make his own, and suspicion was at once directed at him. The afternoon before the murder, Dodge borrowed a shot-gun from a boy, on pretence of going quail shooting, the gun being loaded with small shot. Afterwards the two barrels of the gun were discharged, and the two brothers went into the house and conversed together. That night a party, consisting of several besides the family, took supper together, and Dodge left the table before the others, and was not seen again by any of them until the next morning, although they remained together until nine o'clock. Between the time Dodge left his brother's house and the commission of the crime, several persons met, on the road leading to Ahern's saloon, a man with his coat buttoned up to his chin, his hat drawn over his eyes and a double-barrel shot-gun partially concealed under his coat. Still later, a man answering to this description was seen to step off the porch at Ahern's. The next morning Dodge and another man were hunting, and when informed of the murder, Dodge said that it would not be safe to continue hunting, as they might be suspected, and expressed satisfaction at the death of Hammock. The borrowed gun was returned, and, upon drawing the charge, was found to contain five bullets similar to those taken from the body of the deceased. Bullets of the same kind were also found in a pouch at Dodge's house. Still other minor circumstances pointed to Dodge as the assassin.

An appeal to the Supreme Court obtained for Dodge a new trial. Upon his second trial, in March, 1866, he was again convicted and sentenced to be hanged May 30. Another application to the Supreme Court produced a stay of proceedings until the case could be heard, but upon the hearing of it, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. October 24, 1856, after a confinement of nearly two years, he was brought up for sentence. In reply to the question, if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he made some remarks, declaring his innocence and his inability to prove it, that he was thirty-four years of age, in the prime of life, and with no one depending upon him, and was ready to die, that those who were persecuting him would not be content with less than his death, and requested that his sentence be made as short as possible. He was then sentenced to be hanged November 8, 1866 and remanded to jail. When the day for his execution arrived, the city was thronged with people eager to witness the spectacle, but their desires met with no fruition as Sheriff Gentry admitted but a few to the jail yard, where the execution took place. When upon the gallows he made a speech, in which he again protested his innocence, which he had always stoutly maintained. In the course of his remarks he said: "In eternity Bob Dodge will be seen coming in glory." When he finished speaking, the black cap was drawn over his head, the fatal noose tightened and the treacherous trap sprung. A quick plunge of seven feet, a jerk, and the lifeless body of Robert Dodge swung in midair.

A Chinaman named Ah Look murdered a brother Celestial in Grass Valley in 1874, and was imprisoned at Nevada City awaiting his trial, when, on Sunday night, July 5, 1874, he ended "life's fitful fever" by hanging himself. There was a tier of bunks in the cell, and he removed the bottom of the lower ones and fastened the cord to the upper one, and when the jailer opened the cell in the morning his lifeless body hung cold and stiff between the posts. The following day was the one set for the trial, and it is supposed that he was overcome with dread of the dangers of a proceeding so mysterious to him.

The last execution was that of George Butts for the murder of William Roberts at Forest Springs, September 6, 1877. On the morning in question the two men had a dispute in regard to an interest in the Norambagua mine, and Butts, who had a double-barrel gun, threatened to shoot Roberts. In company with a number of others, Roberts then proceeded to the house of Mr. Harrigan, where they were followed by Butts. Here a scuffle ensued between the two disputants, during which the gun was taken from Butts, but he then drew a knife and inflicted a fatal wound upon the body of his adversary. Butts was instantly arrested, and, upon being tried in January, was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, and after the usual delay was affirmed and the sentence of the lower court ordered to be executed. On the morning of the execution, October 1, 1878, a large crowd gathered in the city, but their desire to see the doomed man suffer was not realized, as Sheriff Montgomery would not admit them into the jail yard, where the execution took place in the presence of about forty witnesses. They remained outside, however, and when the act had been performed, were permitted to enter and gaze upon the spot where the light of a human life had just been extinguished. Butts was a man of small stature and of inferior mental development, and considerable feeling was exhibited by the community at the time of his death, many maintaining that, on account of his intense ignorance and the paucity of his

mental faculties, he was not responsible for the terrible crime he had committed.

In the county jail, awaiting the execution of his sentence lies Ah Luck, a Chinese murderer. Last winter he had a quarrel with Ah Gow, a fellow Chinaman, about 88 and with On Gue and Ah Sing waylaid his enemy on the Truckee bridge, where they shot him and then hacked and slashed him in a horrible manner with a knife and hatchet. They then walked through a blinding snow storm to Boca, but were followed by the officers and apprehended. The testimony produced on the trial was of a circumstantial character, but very convincing, added to which was the fact that he had killed another Chinaman in Truckee two years before, for which act he was acquitted. Ah Luck, alias Charlie Lock, was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, June 25, 1880, while his companions were sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of their natural lives.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

LEADING CASES OF HOMICIDE.

Condition of Society—Murder of Dr. Lennox—New Year's Ball at Grass Valley and Death of Jack Allen—The Decker Family—The French Way—Some Rich at Alpha—The Persuasion of a Rope—The Brennan Suicide—Dr. McMurtry and the Grillins—Death of Quinton and Attempted Assassination of O. P. Stidger—The Double Murder at Cooper's Bridge—Brannan and the Chinamen—"No Man Can Hit Me With a Rock and Live"—Love's Tournament in Truckee—Buried Treasure and Death—The Exploits of Benjamin Reed—Twenty-four Stabs—Make Assault and Battery—Murdered by Lamp Light—A Desperate Street Fight—Crazy for Blood—The Trout Creek Case—Shot for Interfering—Shot During a Spree.

IN 1850, the society, although rough and boisterous, swayed by passion and acting upon impulse, was far better than it was a few years later, and as few homicides were committed as in most years of the subsequent history of the county. Among the thousands there were a few bad ones, some extremely depraved, but the citizens had a custom of executing summary justice upon those who willfully took life or property, which deterred them from the commission of overt acts. As yet no resort had been made to lynch law here, but it had been done in other places, and all knew that there was needed but the necessity for action, and the men would not be found wanting. The sentiment of the people supported it and their hands would have upheld it; this they all knew, and it had a healthful effect upon the community. Neither was there so much fighting and especially so much verbal abuse as is noticed at the present time. Men kept civil tongues in their heads, for all went armed, and an insult was instantly avenged. No man called another a liar or applied to him a vile epithet, unless he expected to fight, and drew his revolver the instant the words passed his lips, if, indeed, he had not drawn it before. Occasional rows and pistol shots chiefly in saloons and gambling houses, served to keep up the excitement, and frequently a man was wounded, sometimes killed, but the deliberate, cold blooded murder, of which so many have since disgraced the county, was almost entirely unkown. Of robbery there was remarkably little, in fact, it was almost unknown. The people were not bad but reckless, and although in a sudden heat of passion they might shoot down their best friend, they would not deliberately rob their most hated enemy. A few there were whose moral sense was so blunted that theft was not too low for them, but these were too cautious to commit an act, that experience had taught them would be followed by sudden and severe punishment.

The next year and the few following wrought a change in the condition of society. The country suffered from an invasion by "Sidney Ducks," discharged and fugitive convicts from the British penal colonies of Australia. Also there was a great influx of gamblers, thieves and blacklegs from the East, the drift wood brought in by the breakers of the gold excitement. The first tide of emigration to the gold fields was composed of men who came here to dig wealth from the soil or to engage in some legitimate occupation, adventurers, if you will, but honest and intelligent ones. They counted in their ranks representatives of all the learned professions, men educated in all branches of mercantile business, mechanics of all descriptions, farmers, sailors and laborers of every class. They came to make money, and to work for it. But when the news was sent back that the thousands who came out in 1849 and 1850 had spread all over the country, had developed thousands of mining localities, and built thousands of mining camps, where gold was plentiful and spent with a prodigal hand, then it was that the thieves and cut-throats who prey upon society and fatten upon the industry of others, flocked to the coast to live a life of plunder and rapine and gather spoils of the reckless and extravagant miner. Theft and robbery then became prevalent, murders more frequent and a feeling of insecurity gradually settled down upon the community. Then it was that the Vigilance Committee was organized in San Francisco, and kindred associations sprang up in almost every town in the State. They served in some measure to check the commission of crime, but they were held together by a rope of sand, and as soon as the occasion which drew them together had passed, they also vanished like the morning mist. They vanished but to reappear whenever circumstances demanded their interference, played their brief part and again disappeared. As the courts became better organized, the means of communication between localities much improved and society more settled, the vigilance committee disappeared entirely, except here and there a feverish action that had not the excuse of self-protection as formerly to palliate its conduct.

The years of 1855–6 were noted for the great prevalence of crime throughout the State. In October, 1855, the *Alta* published statistics that showed the number of people in the State who had died by violence during the eight months commencing January 1, 1855. The total number was four hundred and eight, of whom three hundred and seventy were killed, two were hung by Sheriffs, while thirty-six suffered death at the hands of a mob. The next year was the noted one, when the great Vigilance Committee of San Francisco took possession of and cleared that city of the horde of criminals that infested it. Immediately after the close of the sanguinary civil war, a wave of crime seemed to sweep over and engulf the whole country; the history of a few years bear upon every page the bloody impress of the assassins' hand. More murders and robberies were committed from 1865 to 1870 than during any like period of the county's history. Two men were hanged at the beginning of the period, for murder, but the example seems to have had no effect, for the murders increased in number beyond that of any period since the first grain of gold was washed from the mountain streams.

It is neither desirable nor possible to chronicle all the deeds of blood committed in the county, nor in fact any considerable portion of them; but those that at the time attracted great attention, the circumstances of which are peculiar and interesting, or which contain the element of deliberate murder, these pages will endeavor to faithfully record.

The first is the cowardly and cruel assassination of Dr. Lennox, of Missouri, in December, 1850. While that gentleman was in his own house, surrounded by friends, with whom he was engaged in pleasant conversation, a shot was fired from the street, the bullet entering the unsuspecting man's body, inflicting a wound from which he died in an hour. The murderer made good his escape, and it was fortunate that he did so, for the jail was located at Marysville, which was entirely too distant to convey prisoners, and he would have been swung from the limb of a tree.

On the night of January 1, 1851, a New Year's ball was given at the Grass Valley House, in the then little town of Grass Valley, or Centerville, which was attended by ladies and gentlemen from all sections of the county. The gentlemen were of the best that had gathered from all parts of the world, and were well educated, refined and polished. There was one man, however, John Allen, familiarly known as Jack Allen, a member of the famous Stevenson Regiment, a rough, burly fellow, who made himself very disagreeable, by becoming drunk and thrusting himself upon those who did not desire to cultivate his acquaintance. Allen had a "hankerin" after a young lady who was present from Cold Spring Valley, and

RESIDENCE OF **B. TAYLOR**, GRASS VALLEY,
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who had declined the pleasure of his escort to the ball an act which had filled his heart with bitterness and his stomach with whisky. He insisted upon seeing the young lady for whom his heart yearned so tenderly, and walked unannounced into the ladies' dressing room, where he then was, from which he was partly coaxed and partly pulled by a Mr. Ross and some others. He became violently angry at Ross, and threatened to kill him, but after repeatedly interrupting the dancers he was finally taken away by his friends. By this time the gray dawn had begun to assert itself and Ross said: "This man has been threatening my life all the night, and if he comes back here again I'll kill him." The dance went on with its ceaseless round, and just as the morning light proclaimed the time had come for merriment to cease, a voice shouted: "Look out, Ross! Here he comes!" A wild rush was made for the door as a score of pistol shots rang out in rapid succession. Allen staggered and moved up the street. A Dr. Vaughn then rushed out and fired a shot gun loaded with buckshot at Allen who had been the target for so many shots. The poor drunken fellow fell dead, and it was supposed that the fatal shot was the one fired by Vaughn.

In the winter of 1852 and 3 the new town of Little York was infested by a band of desperadoes known as the "Decker Family," composed of Dick Fisher, Billy the Butcher, Andy Thompson and a half-dozen others. They carried matters with a high hand and so terrorized the people that no one dared to oppose them in anything. They picked quarrels with strangers and brutally beat them; they paid for nothing, but when in want of clothing or any article simply went into the store and made their selection, and the proprietor thought himself fortunate if they departed in peace and quiet. One day in the spring of 1853, some of them, among whom was Dick Fisher, entered a Jew clothing store and, becoming offended at the proprietor, took possession of the establishment and soon deposited the thoroughly terrified Hebrew, with his whole stock in trade, in the middle of the street. Quite a crowd collected to witness the raid, but no one felt himself specially called upon to interfere. A man named Ault made the remark, "I should think some one would shoot them sometime," which remark was reported to the bully, Fisher, who declared his intention of whipping the presumptuous man. Later in the day Fisher entered Gaylord's store, where Ault was standing, and proceeded to put his threat into execution, when Ault drew his revolver and fired upon him. Fisher beat a hasty retreat followed by Ault, who kept up a continuous fire until the defeated bully lay dead at his feet. The spell of terror was broken, and the other bullies, recognizing the fact, shook the dust of the place from off their stolen boots, and Little York knew the "Decker Family" no more forever.

A murder and suicide occurred on Spirrel rock between Grass Valley and Rough and Ready May 28, 1855. Three Frenchmen were working on the rock and living together in a cabin, one of them being employed by his two companions. They saw fit to discharge him, and the act so galled his soul that he procured a revolver and proceeded to the claims where the others were at work, and shot one of them fatally and wounded the other. He then put a bullet in his own brain and quietly subsided.

Early Thursday evening, March 5, 1857, some men who entered the store of Isaac Rich, at Alpha, were horrified to find that gentleman lying upon the floor in a pool of fresh blood, apparently dead. Upon examination, his face and arms were found to be terribly cut and mutilated with a knife, while from his broken skull small pieces of brain were oozing out upon the floor. The wounds upon his arms were supposed to have been given while endeavoring to ward off blows aimed at his head. No robbery had been committed, and the appearances indicated that the deed had but just been perpetrated by some one who had entered by the rear door, and who had escaped in the same way, being frightened away by the men who found their unconscious victim before time had been given to secure any plunder. Mr. Rich was so severely injured that no physician was sent for until the following morning, and twenty-four hours had elapsed ere a surgeon arrived from Nevada City. The unfortunate man's wounds were dressed, and after hanging on the brink of eternity for a number of days, he began to improve, and finally recovered, but was unable to clear up the mystery that surrounded the bloody deed. A Belgian, named Nevils, was arrested a few days after the occurrence, in Sacramento, by Marshal Plumer, of Nevada City. He had departed from Alpha on the night of the attempted assassination, and this, with a few other circumstances, turned suspicion in his direction. He was conveyed to Alpha, examined by a Justice of the Peace and committed for trial. So excited were the citizens that it was with difficulty they were prevented from lynching the prisoner; as it was they took him from the officers, placed a rope about his neck and endeavored to frighten him into making a confession, an act which would have assuredly sealed his doom. He still protested his innocence, and was at last redelivered into the hands of the officers, who conveyed him to Nevada City and safely lodged him in the county jail. When the case was brought to the attention of the grand jury, so slight and circumstantial was the evidence against Nevils, that body refused to indict him, and he was set at liberty. He never received any satisfaction for his rough handling by the mob, unless he considered the fact that they did not hang him satisfaction enough; it was a close call. Who assaulted Isaac Rich was never known.

The saddest tragedy that has ever stained the pages of the county's history was the murder and suicide at Grass Valley, Sunday, February 22, 1858. Michael Brennan, a man of liberal education and refined sensibilities, an Irishman by birth, was sent here from New York, where he had been connected editorially with the daily press, to superintend the operations of the Mount Hope Mining Co. on Massachusetts Hill. At first successful, his operations began to prove disastrous, and his investments and ventures failures. After two years of battle against adverse fortunes, and being driven to desperation and despair more by the loss he had occasioned those who had reposed so much confidence in him than by his own pecuniary disasters, and seeing no way in which to provide for the wants of the family dependent upon him, his reason became dethroned and in a fit of melancholy and dejection he administered prussic acid to his wife and three small children and finally to himself. On the morning of Sunday, February 22, 1858, the bodies were found cold and rigid in death in the house that had once been their happy home. The children, the oldest but five years of age, were found in different rooms, while the wife lay on the sofa and the father and husband upon the floor of the parlor, showing that the poison was administered to each separately and privately. By the side of the murderer and suicide lay a loaded pistol, cocked, though for what purpose intended is only a matter of conjecture. He left a letter fully explaining the causes that had led him to the commission of the horrible deed, saying that he could not bear to see his family living in poverty and disgrace, and wishing that he might take with him on his long journey his mother and sister, who were living in Europe and were dependent upon him for maintenance.

A most sanguinary battle occurred on Osborn Hill near Grass Valley, July 4, 1858, in which courage on the one side was opposed to numbers and cowardice on the other. A dispute existed between Alexander Gritlin and Dr. McMurtry in regard to the McMurtry and Larriner mining claim, which was apparently about to be amicably settled. On the fatal day Dr. McMurtry, his brother, James H. McMurtry, and Richard Kimball were engaged in sinking a shaft upon the disputed claim, when Gritlin appeared with a party of about a dozen men, whom he had filled with whisky and provided with guns, and ordered the working party to abandon the claim. Overawed by numbers the three men were retiring, when they were fired upon, James H. McMurtry being killed and Kimball severely wounded. Dr. McMurtry, the only one left to battle against the cowardly assassins, turned and stood at bay; six shots from his revolver, fired in rapid succession, created consternation in the ranks of the enemy, killing a man named Holland, fatally wounding a man named Garvey and "Coyote Jack," severely wounding Patrick Casey and slightly wounding several others. When his weapon was exhausted, the now desperate man kneeled down by the body of his murdered brother, took from it

the revolver that he had been unable to use, arose and again confronted his assailants but they had fled, the unerring aim of the doctor proving to much for their whisky infused courage. Kimball was rendered insane and was sent to the Stockton Asylum, where he was kept for some time. Six of the assaulting party were arrested and held on the charge of murder. Five of them were convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the penitentiary, Griffin for fifteen years and John McCabe, Daniel McGee, Patrick Cassy and Patrick Harrington for ten years. Griffin escaped from the county jail, February 2, 1859, subsequent to his conviction, but was arrested a few days later in Sacramento and conveyed to San Quentin. To close this sketch it is only necessary to state that they all received pardons before their terms had expired.

During the civil war sectional feeling ran very high in California, among whose population were thousands who had but a few years before called the "Sunny South" their home, and who were ever ready to assert its rights and redress its wrongs. Many of these returned home and took an active part in the struggle, while others, whose patriotism or courage was not equal to that effort, remained here and were a constant source of annoyance and danger. One of these, who made himself especially obnoxious, was Augustus Quinton, a native of Illinois, and more bitter than the most violent Southern man. He amused himself by hurrahing for Jeff. Davis, shooting at the stars and stripes and threatening to shoot any abolitionist who should attempt to arrest him. This began to grow monotonous to the citizens of North San Juan, where the champion lived, in fact, highly objectionable, and a warrant was procured for his arrest, July 28, 1864. The officers, with the warrant, proceeded to the residence of the elder Quinton, the paternal progenitor of the champion, and in attempting to make the arrest, were resisted by the young man, whereupon he was shot and killed. His father and two brothers departed from the place with their families. A few months later, Judge O. P. Stidger, who was then editor of the *Nevada Gazette*, and had been very bitter in his strictures upon such chivalric gentlemen as Quinton, had occasion to visit North San Juan. He returned on the morning of September 9, 1864, occupying an outside seat with the driver, being the only passenger until after the occurrence to be narrated. At a point in the road about three-fourths of a mile from North San Juan, a bullet whizzed past his ear, between him and the driver, the report of a gun was heard and the smoke from the discharged weapon was seen curling upwards from a clump of bushes that stood just inside of a fence surrounding a field on one side of the road. The stage driver instantly whipped up his horses, and they were soon beyond the reach of another bullet. No other cause could be asigned for the attempted assassination than the hatred felt toward Judge Stidger for his course in violently and constantly denouncing the secessionists

The most fiendish and brutal murder has yet to be recorded. Shortly after five o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, November 27, 1866, Charles A. Nixon arrived at Cooper's bridge, over the South Yuba, on his way to Nevada City from Columbia Hill. He found the body of James L. Cooper lying prone upon the bridge, about twenty feet from the north end. The body was covered with frost and bore the appearance of having lain there the entire night. The back and upper portions of the head were terribly cut and mangled, apparently with a hatchet or axe. Mr. Nixon returned to the top of the ridge and procured the assistance of two men to watch by the body of the murdered man, while he went on to Nevada City to notify the authorities. Upon reaching the scene of the murder, the officers proceeded to the cabin of the deceased, situated at the foot of the precipitous hills skirting the Yuba, and more than a mile from any human habitation. Lying inside the door of the cabin was discovered the body of Joseph Kyle, a partner of the deceased Cooper, and bearing wounds similar to those on the murdered man lying upon the bridge. The cabin bore every indication of having witnessed a terrible struggle between the victim and his assailants. The safe door had been forced open and several hundred dollars extracted, trunks had been chopped into with the bloody axe and the cabin thoroughly ransacked. Fifty dollars were found in Cooper's pocket, which the villains had overlooked. Upon examination of the bodies, Cooper was found to have received eight terrible gashes upon the head, any one of which was sufficient to cause death. Kyle's head was nearly severed from the body, and he had also received a blow from the axe upon the breast, the murderous weapon being buried up to the eye. The Board of Supervisors immediately offered a reward of $2,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers. Governor Low offered an additional reward of $1,000, and the friends of the murdered men increased the amount to $3,500, but the murderers were never detected, and the bloody deed still remains wrapped in mystery as with a shroud.

During the course of a drunken row at Camp 20, on the line of the C. P. R. R., in May, 1867, John Hennessy was killed. Two of the participants, John Brannan and Mary Gallagher, were arrested and indicted for murder. In September a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of the woman, but Brannan, who was only twenty-one years of age, and was said to have already killed three men, was placed upon trial. The evidence was not sufficient to convict him and he was discharged. While awaiting his trial he made his escape from the jail, but was retaken two days later, nine miles from Nevada City. About a month after his acquittal, November 7, 1867, in company with John Kelley and two others, he entered a cabin a few miles above Cisco, and attempted to rob five Chinamen who resided there. They were offered fifty dollars to depart, but demanded all the money there was in the house, whereupon the indignant Celestials set upon them with shovels, killed Kelley and wounded Brannan, so that he was unable to escape, and handed him over to the authorities. The other two doughty warriors effected their escape, as surprised at the manifestation of latent belligerency in the Mongolian constitution as they would have been by an earthquake.

During 1867 there were quite a number of homicides, but as the verdict in each case was "not guilty," and it is presumed that it was a just one, no mention of them will be made. A man who has been put in peril of his life for the murder of his fellow man and has been acquitted by a jury of his peers, is entitled to absolute exemption from any reference to the circumstances that would cast any reflection upon him, and therefore these cases and many others are omitted from this work.

While indulging in a game of cards at Forest Springs, Thomas Alcorn and a man named Shaddock began to quarrel. Eli Hanna, who was present, took up Shaddock's side of the controversy and in a fight which ensued between him and Alcorn he was knocked down with a rock. He tried to borrow a pistol, but failed, and the quarrel apparently ended. Alcorn went to the ranch of A. Bowen nearly three miles from the scene of the altercation, and Hanna went to J. Bowen's house, about half a mile farther. Here he procured a shot gun, loaded it with slugs and retraced his steps to A. Bowen's place. It was now midnight and Bowen and Alcorn were sitting in the dining room, when Hanna, who had left his gun standing in the porch, entered and demanded of Alcorn why he had hit him with a rock. Alcorn replied, "Let me alone, or I will hit you again." "No man can hit me with a rock and live," said the irate Hanna, and stepped back through the door, raised his gun and shot Alcorn dead. Hanna fled and remained in the woods all night, but returned in the morning and surrendered himself. He claimed that from the time he was hit with the rock until he found himself roaming about in the woods he had no knowledge of what transpired. The trial was concluded July 29, 1868, and a verdict was rendered of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court. The court showed the mercy he thought the prisoner entitled to by sentencing him to a term of twenty-five years in the penitentiary.

. The infant days of Truckee were days of trouble and its paths rocky and full of thorns, so over-run was it with bad men and fallen women. Between two of the latter class, Belle Butler and Carrie Smith, existed a feeling foreign to love, and Carrie, accompanied by her favorite knight, George Prior, celebrated the glorious anniversary of our independence in 1869,

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by going to the house of Lotta Morton where the object of her hatred resided, and abused and threatened to kill the fair Belle. The frail Belle is said to have been a bright beautiful and intelligent young woman, in fact as much of a "loofer lady" as was the wilful Bella and the sight of beauty in distress so worked upon the feelings of John Whipley, the special gallant of Lotta Morton, that he chivalrously espoused her cause and the following morning "went gunning" for Prior. They met in a saloon on Fourth street and an active engagement ensued, during which some eight shots were exchanged, and when the smoke of battle cleared away Whipley lay dead, and Prior desperately wounded. The sad fate of the champions served not to draw hostilities to a close, but they were vigorously renewed by the fair principals. While going down town to procure a room for her wounded lover, Carrie encountered Lotta, so recently bereft of her heart's idol, and instantly there was "blood upon the moon." A desperate clawing of hair and scratching of physiognomies ensued, during which Belle approached with murder in her eye and revolver in her hand. She held the pistol to the back of the struggling Carrie and pulled the trigger, but the intended victim at the critical moment changed her position so as to get a firmer hold upon Lotta's back hair, and the bullet wounded Lotta instead. This ended the series. Belle was convicted of assault with intent to murder and sent to San Quentin for eighteen months. Prior recovered from his wounds, but was crippled for life. Carrie, or "The Spring Chicken" as she was called, was a very dangerous and violent female, and a few months later stabbed James Fagan with a knife, for which she was fined $150, escaping a heavier penalty by the omission of the jury to add "with a deadly weapon" to their verdict for assault.

In the year 1867, John McNichols and Pat Doolin resided with their families at Moore's Flat, and, although neighbors, were none the less friends. McNichols had about $5,000 in money, and his wife, fearing that he would spend it while on a drunken spree, carried it to neighbor Doolin's, and with the lady of that house buried it in the cellar in a tin kettle. When wanted again by Mrs. McNichols the buried treasure was not to be found, the Doolins asserting that while they were away from home one day, some one passed through the back door of the house and the trap door of the cellar and appropriated the treasure. The Doolins were arrested, but discharged for want of evidence. They afterwards removed to You Bet. This was the beginning of trouble between the families, and McNichols followed Doolin from place to place, threatening to kill him. Finally on the nineteenth of December, 1869, Doolin shot and killed McNichols, at You Bet, claiming that fear for his life impelled him to the deed, although at the time of the shooting there was no immediate provocation. He was tried the following April, the jury failing to agree upon a verdict. His second trial occurred in June, 1870 and lasted six days resulting in the acquittal of the accused.

Upon November 2 1871 Christian Gunnison, generally known as Jamison, and two other men were playing cards in Turley & Thompkin's saloon on Broad street Nevada City when Benjamin Reed, who sat on the edge of the table made some remark about the game which Gunnison resented, and some very uncivil language passed between them. Reed passed out but soon returned with a revolver and began to abuse Gunnison. The latter arose and advanced toward Reed, holding a chair in front of him for a shield, and said "you dare not shoot," when Reed fired with fatal effect, the ball passing under the chair and into Gunnison's body. At the trial the jury gave a verdict of manslaughter, much to the astonishment of the judge, who said that a verdict of murder in the first degree was warranted by the testimony. The full penalty of the law, ten years in the penitentiary, was given the convicted man. In 1878 he received a pardon from Governor Irwin, it being claimed that if kept longer in prison he would die of consumption. He returned to Nevada City and passed the time away in idleness and drinking until September 15, 1879. Upon that day John McCarty and a friend were in Clark & Egan's saloon, conversing about a gun, and at the moment young McCarty made some expression thereto, Reed entered and said, "I don't want you to talk like that." McCarty made some frivolous remark and passed into an inner room. Reed then went out, but soon returned and entered the room McCarty had gone into. A sound of scuffling was immediately heard issuing from the apartment and the voice of McCarty crying out for assistance, saying that Reed had stabbed him. Reed then rushed out, bearing a bloody knife in his hand, which he threw down in the street. He was immediately followed from the inner room by McCarty, the blood streaming down from fearful gashes in his face and throat, who seized a glass from the counter and hurled it unsuccessfully at the retreating figure of Reed. The fugitive entered McCarty's saloon and surrendered himself to the Deputy Sheriff, and was lodged in the county jail.

As a sample of the queer verdicts a jury sometimes gives, the following case is in point. Thomas Dowling and William Twomey quarrelled at Moore's Flat, in 1872, and Twomey stabbed Dowling twenty-four times with a bowie knife, fourteen of the thrusts entering the body. The wounds were not fatal, and when "twelve good men and true" heard the case, and had the location of each several cut indicated to them, they retired, scratched their heads, probably played innumerable hands of poker, and then returned with a verdict of "assault and battery." Twomey was sentenced to pay a fine of $500. Such jury trials are an aggravation to the spirit and lead to and form an excuse for mob law. Upon no theory but that of self-defense could a man inflict twenty-four knife wounds upon another and not be guilty of assault with intent to commit murder, and if in self-defense he should have been acquitted, the jury could at least have added the words "with a deadly weapon" to their verdict.

There lived at Mooney Flat in 1872 a family consisting of Mr. and Mrs. John Stanton and William Stanton, a brother of John. Between William Stanton and his sister in-law there had been frequent quarrels, and she had made threats against his life. Upon the evening of November 7, 1872, William Stanton was in the cowhouse putting some hay in the manger, the darkness being dispelled by a light held by his brother's wife, when the double report of a gun was heard and he fell dead to the ground. Neighbors came rushing in and found the body on the floor, and near by a shot gun belonging to the Stanton family, both barrels but just discharged. The pockets of the murdered man had been hastily rifled of some $130. It was supposed that the shot was fired by a Negro named Bateman Gaines, instigated by Mrs. Stanton, who was holding the light. Mrs. Stanton was held on the charge of murder and Gaines was placed under heavy bonds to appear as a witness. This order, however, was afterwards reversed, Gaines being tried for the murder and a *nolle prosequi* entered in Mrs. Stanton's case, she giving testimony against the Negro. She said that she saw Gaines immediately after the shooting but not before, and that he made her promise to conceal this knowledge; that he robbed the body and secreted the money where, by his direction, she afterwards found it. Gaines was tried three times, each trial resulting in a disagreement by the jury. He was held for a fourth trial, but afterwards discharged.

A most desperate and fatal street duel occurred in Truckee about nine o'clock in the evening September 5, 1873, between Andy Fugate and Jack White, two of the desperadoes that had for several years infested the town. Bad blood had existed between the two men for some time, there being "a woman in the case," and when they met that evening on Front street, Fugate inquired of White if he was "heeled," and receiving an affirmative answer, drew his revolver and said "Sail in then." They did sail in, and so did the bystanders, sailed into store doors, down basements, up stairways and even groveled upon the sidewalk in their anxiety to avoid stopping the bullets that began to whiz and sing along the street. But few shots had been fired when White fell off the sidewalk, badly wounded. Fugate then walked up to the prostrate man and deliberately fired several shots into his body at short range. Notwithstanding this, White raised himself with his last expiring strength and fired three bullets into vital portions of Fugate's anatomy. After the charges in the revolvers were all emptied these two desperate men, grinding their teeth with rage, and while drawing the last faint breaths of life, snapped at each

other with their empty revolvers, until they both lay back and ceased to breathe forever.

The body of Henry Townsend, a German who owned and was herding a band of sheep about three miles from Boca, was found lying between two trees near his cabin Friday, September 12, 1873. Three bullet holes were in his body and his skull was crushed in by some implement, evidently the but end of a revolver. Suspicion was at once directed at William Grant, whom Townsend had just discharged from his employ and with whom he had a difficulty concerning wages. Grant was nowhere to be found, but two days later returned to the cabin which was being watched by a guard in ambush and was captured. He made a full confession to Justice Keiser, in which he claimed that the killing was the result of a fight over the settlement of their accounts; that Townsend had him down upon the floor of the cabin and was rapidly getting the better of him, when he managed to reach his revolver and shot his antagonist in the shoulder; that the wounded man immediately jumped up, crying out "You have killed me," and ran out of the cabin; that he felt like a tiger that had tasted blood and must have more, and without realizing what he did rushed after the wounded man, overtook him where the body was afterwards found, and shot him in the head killing him instantly; that if he beat him with the end of the revolver he had no recollection of doing so and but faint impression of other events, so dazed were his faculties when he committed the deed; that he ran away, but his conscience so preyed upon him for killing the only friend he had in the country and one who had always been kind to him, that he could not resist the desire to go back to the spot where he had committed his terrible crime, hence the reason for his return and capture. He was tried for murder, convicted of murder in the second degree and sent to the penitentiary for a term of years.

There is no case in the criminal annals of Nevada county that has attracted such attention and interest at home and abroad, or that, offering such a favorable outlook for the prosecution, has so entirely failed of justice as the celebrated Trout Creek Case. At the time of its occurrence there was a Congressional Commission on the way to this State to inquire into the Chinese question, and the act committed at Truckee was especially unfortunate in that point of view, as tending to prejudice the minds of the investigators and to confirm the claim that was made that the objection to the Chinese came alone from the ruffian element. The act was also condemned by thinking men and law-abiding citizens throughout the State, who recognized the fact that the Caucasian cause was injured instead of aided by every case of violence towards the Mongolians. The Caucasian League to which it was sought to attach responsibility for the act, and to which the men who committed the deed belonged, also condemned it and disavowed any knowledge of it and declared that violence in the furtherance of their object was especially denounced and prohibited by their constitution.

The facts may be briefly stated as follows.—On the night of June 17, 1876, a party of men made a raid upon a Chinese cabin on Trout creek, about three miles from Truckee. One of them approached the cabin, poured coal oil upon it, ignited it and retired. When a Chinaman appeared from within the shanty to throw water upon the burning roof, he was fired upon but was uninjured. The party then proceeded about three-fourths of a mile to another cabin, which they also baptized with coal oil and ignited. In the cabin were four Chinamen, who were not long in discovering that their home was on fire. They rushed down to the creek to procure water to extinguish the flames, when they were fired upon by the ambushed party, and one of them, Ah Ling, was killed and another wounded; the other two escaped into the woods, leaving their cabin with its contents to be totally consumed by the fire.

Detectives were immediately sent to Truckee to ferret out the perpetrators of the outrage, but worked unsuccessfully for weeks. The confessions of Calvin McCullough and G. W. Getchell were both obtained while they were miles away from the scene of the outrage and miles distant from each other, and while neither knew that the other had made a statement. Their stories were almost identical, and were to the effect that after the meeting of the Caucasian League had adjourned, on the night in question, the idea of raiding these Chinese cabins was suggested, and met with instant favor among the men who were then together. They then procured guns and coal oil and started up Trout creek to the scene of the murder. What afterwards occurred has been already related. Notwithstanding the assistance given them by these confessions, the detectives were still unable to make any discoveries in Truckee. Seven of those implicated by McCullough and Getchell were indicted for murder, and a test case was made on the indictment of J. O'Neil.

So much excitement had been created by the case and so much interest was taken in it, that eminent counsel was employed on both sides, and every effort made by the prosecution to convict the defendant. Getchell and McCullough were placed upon the stand and told their stories, corroborating each other in every particular. The defense placed some fifty witnesses upon the stand, by whom every material statement made by the two prosecuting witnesses was overwhelmingly contradicted and an *alibi* proven for each of the implicated men. A bristling hedge of protecting testimony was thrown about the accused parties, upon which no impression could be made by the prosecution. The most delicate and deceptive catch question was readily answered, and in such a way as to leave no vulnerable point open for attack. At last the prosecution abandoned the case in despair, and O'Neil was acquitted by the jury, while a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the other six cases. While no one doubts that the deed was committed as above related, still all admit that it can not be so proven in a court of law so long as the people are in the same frame of mind as they were at the unsuccessful trial.

About midnight of September 6, 1877, a dispute occurred between Richard Pollard and one Gilbert in the bar room of the Pacific Hotel, Grass Valley. Pollard was very abusive, and as Gilbert retired from the room, applied a vulgar epithet to him. At this Fry, the barkeeper interfered and rebuked Pollard, when the latter closed the door, asserting his intention to have it out with Fry. There was but one other man in the room at this time, who decided to leave, and at once acted upon the decision, but almost immediately heard the report of a pistol, and returning to the room with assistance, found that Fry had been fatally shot in the neck. Upon the trial the prisoner endeavored to show that he had shot Fry in self-defense, but a verdict of murder in the first degree with imprisonment for life was rendered by the jury, and Pollard received his sentence accordingly.

We close the record with the deed committed early Sunday morning, December 7, 1879. A number of young men had been up nearly all night having a good time, and were in Clark & Eagan's saloon, Nevada City, when James H. Byrne, between whom and Robert White, a member of the party, there had been a previous difficulty, entered and asked them all to drink with him. They at first declined but afterwards assented, when Byrne refused then to permit them to drink. Hot words ensued, and Byrne drew his revolver threatening to shoot White, but it was taken away from him. The quarrel continued and Byrne received a cut over the eye from some glassware that had been thrown by some one. At this juncture Byrne managed to regain possession of his revolver and shot White, the bullet entering the skull over the right eye. Byrne was sobered by the act and expressed deep contrition for what he had done in a fit of drunkenness. White lingered for several weeks between life and death and finally recovered.

The foregoing list of bloody deeds presents a frightful array of crime for one small county in thirty years, but were all the cases of shooting and stabbing faithfully recorded the list would swell to more than four times the size. No attempt has been made to keep track of the broils in which wounds, fatal or otherwise, have been received, and many cases of violent death are reserved for the chapter entitled "Robberies and Noted Highwaymen." Murders have been almost an everyday occurrence, and so long as there are in a town as many saloons as places of legitimate business they will ever continue to be so. That to reduce the number of saloons is to reduce the amount of crime is a fact disputed but by a few.

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CHAPTER XXXIV

ROBBERIES AND NOTED HIGHWAYMEN

The Robber's Paradise—Joaquin Murietta—Tom Bell—Jim Webster—Robberies—Wells, Fargo & Co. Lose Twenty Thousand Dollars—A Raid on Robbers—A Highwayman's Stratagem—Stephen Venard and the Robbers—Wasting a Shot—Dare Devil Dick and Rondo Jim—Clever Strategy—George Washington a Ride—Hank Brown and the Robbers—"This Means Business"—The Robber Triumvirate—Pete Dalton, the Mountain Sport—Robbery of the Eureka Stage and Death of William F. Cunningham.

As has been before remarked the crime of robbery was not very prevalent until after the advent of the "Sydney Ducks" and other desperadoes in 1851, when the roads and mountain trails became lined with highwaymen and footpads; houses were entered, sluice boxes robbed, men "held up" in the public streets, stages, express and pack trains plundered, and all who resisted ruthlessly slaughtered. The feeling of security which all had previously enjoyed gave way to a suspicion, each man of his neighbor. The lonely traveler on the road and the man returning late to his home in the city were ever upon the alert, watching for an ambushed robber, magnifying, by imagination, every rustle among the trees or the faint echo of his footsteps upon the walk into the sound of an approaching highwayman.

This was the condition of things that led to the formation of vigilance and protective associations by the citizens. Streets were patrolled by volunteer guards of citizens, men held themselves ready to pursue and capture or kill the perpetrators of crime at a moment's warning. The country was scarcely settled at all, except where were located the scattered mining camps; mountain trails were numerous and difficult to follow; gorges and canons offered secure hiding places, so that the pursuit of criminals was always a difficult task and seldom a successful one; everything seemed to favor the commission of crime and a successful escape.

The three most noted highwaymen in this portion of the State in the early days were Joaquin Murietta, Tom Bell and Jim Webster. In regard to the time of their operations, the magnitude of their deeds and the extent of their notoriety they rank in the order above given. Joaquin Murietta was known and feared from one end of the State to the other as the "Bloody Joaquin." Tom Bell also had an extended notoriety, but chiefly in the northern mines. Jim Webster was a purely local character. These "Knights of the road" had many followers and many imitators, who kept travelers constantly in terror, and gave the officers of the law an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the topography of the country while searching for them.

JOAQUIN MURIETTA.

The name of this blood-thirsty bandit is recalled, even now, with a shudder, by those who lived in dread of his terrible band when they roamed from one end of the State to the other robbing and murdering unprotected travelers. He was of Spanish or Mexican origin, and had a sister living in Marysville, whom he used frequently to visit in 1850 and 1851. He had been mining in Sonora and had quietly submitted to having his claim "jumped" once; but when it was tried the second time, he resisted and was severely wounded. This kind of treatment seemed to have soured his disposition, and it was then that he entered upon the life of a bandit.

His band were partly Mexicans and partly desperadoes of other nationalities. His operations were not very extensive in the upper part of the State, although in November, 1851, he made a raid through this region, leaving his bloody trail behind him. Within a few days, the bodies of twenty-three men who had been murdered and robbed were found, most of them in the vicinity of the Houcut. The larger portion of them indicated that the unsuspecting victim, while quietly pursuing his way on the public highway, had been lassoed from an ambuscade, dragged into the bushes, and dispatched with a knife. The whole region flew to arms; sheriffs' posses and vigilance committees scoured the country in search of the perpetrators, but they escaped to the southern part of the State.

A number of Mexicans were arrested on suspicion of being connected with the outrages, and it is a matter of astonishment that none of them were lynched, so excited and exasperated were the people. Joaquin only escaped from one field of danger to enter another; the whole State was aroused to action; a price was set upon his head, and he was being hunted in all quarters. In the Summer of 1853 a company of rangers, under Captain Harry Love, who is said to have been a cowardly braggart, followed him like blood-hounds from place to place. At last he was overtaken by a squad belonging to the company of rangers, and was killed while trying to escape. Another notorious cut-throat belonging to the gang, Three-Fingered Jack, was also killed, and his mutilated hand and the head of the terrible Joaquin were severed from the bodies, and exhibited throughout the State as evidence of their death. While these trophies were being displayed in Marysville, the sister of the bandit attended the exhibition to see for herself if her brother had met the fate claimed for him. She was overheard by Judge O. P. Stidger to remark to a gentleman in Spanish, "That's not my brother." She was asked who it was, and smilingly replied, "It is Joaquin Gonzales." The country had been suffering at the hands of three Joaquins, and she claimed that the rangers had not yet captured the notorious one. The reason assigned by some for her making the claim was family pride, as they firmly believed it to be the head of the true Joaquin Murietta. To support this claim is the fact that it was recognized by many who were acquainted with Murietta, in all portions of the State. On the other hand, it has been asserted that Joaquin escaped to Mexico, where he was seen and recognized by those who knew him, years after his supposed death. Which ever of these theories is the correct one, it is a fact that the Legislature appropriated $5,000 for the captors, of which Harry Love, as captain of the rangers in turn appropriated the greater portion to himself.

TOM BELL.

Second only in notoriety to the cruel and blood thirsty Joaquin was the celebrated Tom Bell, the "Gentleman Highwayman." His true name was Thomas J. Hodges, a native of Rome, Tennessee, where he was born about 1826. His parents were most excellent and respected people, and gave young Hodges a thorough education. He graduated from a medical institution, and shortly after receiving his diploma, joined a regiment and proceeded to the seat of war in Mexico, where he served honorably as a non commissioned officer until the close of the struggle. Like thousands of others, he was attracted to California by its golden allurements, and began life as a miner. The hard work and privations of a miner's life, coupled with a lack of success, caused him to follow in the footsteps of many, whose loose moral ideas led them into gambling as a means of subsistence. Soon tiring of this, he took to the road, where he continued his games of chance, simply staking his revolver against whatever loose coin his victims had about them.

He was convicted of grand larceny in 1855, and sentenced to five years in the State prison, at Angel Island.

In May, 1855, he made his escape with half a dozen other prisoners, among whom were Bill Cristy, *alias* Bill White, Ned Convery, *alias* Ned Conners, and Jim Smith. These four remained together, and formed the nucleus of the celebrated and notorious "Tom Bell's gang," that for nearly two years kept the State in a fever of excitement.

At this time Hodges was about thirty years of age, tall, strong and active. He was quick and restless, and possessed of great physical courage. His hair was of a sandy cast, and his chin was ornamented with a goatee of the same shade. His beauty was somewhat marred by a nose, once shapely and classic, then smashed in at the bridge level with his face.

He soon gathered about him a band of choice spirits, whom, by his superior education and ability, he was able to control. There were in the band about fifty men, those in the extreme north being under the leadership of Montague Lyan, *alias* Monte Jack, a blood-thirsty villain of repulsive appearance. Their retreat was in the recesses of the mountains, from which they issued in small bands to commit their depredations. During the spring and summer of 1856, scarcely a night passed but some lonely traveler was permitted to stare into the

muzzle of a persuading revolver, while he was being relieved of his portable property.

The largest enterprise undertaken by them was the robbery of the Marysville and Camptonville stage. Engaged in this undertaking were Tom Bell, Bill Gristy, Monte Jack, Ned Conner, Jim Smith, Bob Carr, *alias* English Bob, and Juan Fernandez, a Mexican. They rendezvoused at the California House, twenty-five miles from Marysville, kept by Madam Cole, who was interested with them, the house being one of their stopping places. The stage was near Dry creek, on its way to Marysville, the treasure box containing $100,000. Six mounted men confronted it and ordered the driver to stop, threatening to kill any who resisted. Dobson, messenger for Langton's Express, fired on them, and an indiscriminate shooting immediately commenced between the passengers and robbers, in which some forty shots were fired. All except Bell and Gristy ran at the first shot, and they soon found that nothing but bullets could be expected from the stage and retreated. When the stage was ready to proceed, a mounted Mexican began firing upon them from the other side of the road. His fire was returned by Mr. Dobson, and the Mexican was unhorsed, whereupon he beat a precipitate retreat with two others who had been concealed in the thicket. One of the occupants of the stage, a lady, was killed, three others were wounded, and the stage itself completely riddled with bullets.

When news of the occurrence was received in Marysville, a procession, headed by a band, went out to meet the stage and escort Mr. Dobson into the city, where great honors were paid him. His services were substantially recognized by Langton & Co.

The band ranged through the foot-hills, chiefly in Yuba, Nevada and Placer counties, and terror was spread through the whole region. A favorite resort was the Mountaineer House, kept by Jack Phillips, between Auburn and Folsom; another was the Western Exchange, on the Nevada and Sacramento road, kept by Mrs. Elizabeth Hood, *alias* Mrs. Cullers, and her three daughters.

Hodges, as a surgeon, was able to attend to the dressing of any wounds his men received, and he sometimes exercised his profession on those who were so unfortunate as to be injured while resisting him. Bell and a companion named Bill Gristy met a traveler going from Downieville to Marysville, and demanded his money. The traveler fired upon them and fled, but was brought down by a bullet in the thigh from Gristy's pistol. After relieving him of his cash, Dr. Hodges dressed the wound, and placed the man in a wagon that happened to come along, telling the teamster to "Drive slow and pick your road," not, however, until he had prospected the driver's pockets and "found color," a clear case of "pocket mining."

A portion of Bell's band, known as the Walker branch, had headquarters at Folsom, and were under the leadership of George Walker. Besides the leader, there were Cip Walker, Bill Gristy, Adolph Newton, Nick Anora, Carter and Domingo. They robbed Wells Fargo & Co.'s express of $26,000, on Scott's Mountain in Shasta county, and buried the money. Walker had Domingo shot for desiring to return and procure the buried treasure. Detectives Robert Harrison and Daniel C. Gay were detailed from the Sacramento force, to capture or destroy this band. They captured one named Woodruff, *alias* Tom Brown, whom they induced to betray the others. He was so long in making up the case, that Gay abandoned it and went East. Finally they found Walker, Anora, Gristy and Newton at Folsom, and laid their plans for capturing them. Newton was caught while alone, and sent to Sacramento and placed on board the "prison brig." The party, then consisting of Brown, Harrison, J. M. Anderson, Marshal of Marysville, Capt. A. J. Barclay and a butcher, both from Marysville, proceeded cautiously to the tent where the outlaws were staying. Anderson and Harrison had each a double-barrel shot gun loaded with buck shot, and the plan was for Brown to throw open the tent door, while Harrison and Anderson sprang inside and covered the inmates with their guns; if a shot was fired, then those outside were to riddle the tent with bullets. The plan was executed, and the two men sprang in, and demanded an instant surrender. Lying on the table were several six-shooters, cocked; and Walker, who stood in front of the table arranging his necktie, cried, "No, never!" seized one of them as quick as a flash and fired, the ball passing between the heads of the two officers. The two men and those outside then fired, and Walker fell dead, with a charge of buck shot through his heart. Gristy lifted up the canvas of the tent and crawled out, at the same time continuously firing his revolver over his shoulder. A charge of buck shot fired after his vanishing figure, inflicted only a severe scalp wound. Anora attempted to crawl through the same hole, but was wounded and captured. Anora, Carter, Newton and Gristy were all afterwards sent to San Quentin. Brown and Gristy made a complete reformation, and are to-day leading upright and honorable lives, the former in Placer and the latter in Sacramento county.

Others of the band were killed or captured in various places; the whole region was in arms, and Bell realized that the place was getting uncomfortably warm. He managed by threats and persuasions to induce Mrs. Hood to remove to the Four Creeks country, near the Merced River, where he soon followed. To this woman he was known as George Brooks.

On Monday, the 6th of October, 1856, Bell's career was brought to a sudden termination by the noose of self-constituted hangmen. A few days before, he had been engaged in a terrible fight with Sheriff Henson, of Placer county, and a posse, at the Franklin House, near Auburn. Bell was assisted by Texas and Ned Connor, the latter being killed, while the two former escaped. On the fatal Monday, a party of nine men, headed by Joseph Belt, and operating under the direction of Sheriff Mulford, of Calaveras county, were scouring the country in search of the outlaw, and suddenly came upon him near the Merced River, which stream he had just crossed, on his way from the ranch of Mrs. Hood. Bell, unaware that he was being pursued, was sitting carelessly on his horse, his leg thrown over the pommel of his saddle, conversing with a Mexican. The first intimation he received that an enemy was near, was the summons to surrender, to which, backed as it was by nine rifles, he gracefully acceded. He was told to prepare for his final end, and after consuming four hours in writing two farewell letters to his family in Tennessee, he said he was ready to meet his doom. The night shades had gathered darkly around the forest trees that skirted the rushing waters of the Cowchilla and Merced; and there, with none but the omnipresent stars to witness the swift justice of his captors, his lamp of life went out forever. How many scenes of blood and pillage he had enacted, witnessed by the silent sentinels of the night, will never be known. They departed, and the sad winds sobbed a requiem over the last resting-place of Thomas J. Hodges.

JIM WEBSTER.

The last of the early highwaymen to make himself especially notorious was Jim Webster, whom all the old residents will long remember as the cause of the sad and tragic death of Sheriff W. W. Wright. Webster was a miner at Timbuctoo, in Yuba county, but meeting with but poor success, his misfortunes drove him to the road as a means of livelihood, where he levied contributions upon those who had been more fortunate than he. His career as an outlaw extended over the space of two years, beginning in 1855. He lived in Washington, Nevada City and other places for short periods. He had a dispute at Timbuctoo in 1855 in regard to a mining claim, and meeting three of the party with whom he was at variance in a ravine, he shot them dead with three shots from his revolver. The citizens of Timbuctoo had just laid out a cemetery, and Webster's three victims were the first to be buried there, forming a nucleus about which many grassy mounds have gathered. From this time Jim Webster was known and feared all along the Yuba, and many a man held up his hands at his request, well knowing that a refusal meant death, for Jim was not afraid to shoot and he never had to shoot twice. The feats of accurate shooting he accomplished with his revolver have a very legendary sound. A price was put upon his head and many were there who sought to earn it; but all stood in awe of his unerring aim, and few dared to seek him openly, hoping always to catch him off his guard. He often came to the towns where he was well known, but where none were bold enough to molest him.

RESIDENCE OF **S. MOORE**, GRASS VALLEY,
NEVADA Co, CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

During the summer of 1856 he made Nevada City his headquarters, and robberies and depredations were of nightly occurrence until he was captured and lodged in the county jail. October 8, 1856, he broke jail with another prisoner and escaped. A week later they were traced to Smartsville, where Marshal Plumer and Bruce Gurvey, of Nevada City, captured them and returned them to jail. They were found in a house, sound asleep, with their revolvers under their pillows, but were overpowered before they could offer resistance. Webster seemed to have had little affection for the jail in which he was confined, for he again made his escape on Sunday night, November 2, 1856, in company with two of Tom Bell's gang, named Farnsworth. Just before dark the following day word was received that two horses and equipments were concealed in a secluded spot in Gold Ravine, near Gold Flat, and two parties, neither aware of the other's movements or intentions, repaired stealthily to the spot, intending to conceal themselves until the arrival of the escaped prisoners, for whom they supposed the horses were concealed. One party consisted of G. H. Armstrong, R. S. Wigham, Thos. Lockhart, J. B Byrne, Wallace Williams, Thos. Baldwin and other citizens of Gold Flat, led by L. W. Williams, while the other was a Sheriff's posse, David Johnson, Wm. Butterfield, Henry Plumer and Lewis Teal, commanded by Sheriff W. W. Wright. The Williams party was the first to arrive, and was carefully concealed when the posse appeared. City Marshal Plumer of the Sheriff's party advanced cautiously down the ravine in full view of the secreted men, who were congratulating themselves upon the success of their plan. When Plumer had arrived within fifteen paces of the ambuscade he whistled softly, and was immediately joined by two more of the posse, another low whistle, and a fourth man appeared. These cautious and mysterious proceedings firmly convinced the concealed watchers that the escaped men stood before them, and they braced themselves for action. The last man who appeared discovered G. H. Armstrong, one of the Williams party, hiding behind a tree, and reported it to the others, one of whom called out, "Rush up, boys!" and rushed towards Armstrong with his revolver in his hand, and when within ten feet of him, stopped and demanded who he was. Armstrong still thought him to be one of the gang of outlaws, and answered that he was a friend, and when the man continued to advance, fired upon him; the man was Sheriff Wright. The firing now became general between the two parties, and some fifty shots were fired, when the mistake was discovered by Plumer, who recognized the voice of Williams giving orders in a loud tone and saw his face in the light of a pistol flash.

Lights were procured, and the contending parties gazed upon the slaughter their fatal mistake had caused. Lying dead upon the ground was the brave and generous Wright, a ball from Armstrong's pistol in his chin, and his breast torn by a dozen bullets from a gun fired by T. L. Baldwin. Deputy David Johnson was mortally wounded in the breast but managed to walk to Armstrong's house where he soon expired. Sheriff Wright, familiarly known as Bass Wright, was a noble hearted man who had the respect and confidence of all who knew him, and when the sad news of his death was carried to Nevada City a tribute of respect was paid to his memory. It was but a day or two before the exciting Presidential election, and a large and enthusiastic procession had just paraded the streets and arrived at the stand preparatory to hearing a stirring oration when intelligence was received that Sheriff Wright had met with a sad and violent death. The orator arose and announced the news to the audience and said that he would not speak that night and dismissed the sad hearted people to their homes. David Johnson was a brave and tried officer, and had but recently been Marshal of Nevada City, his bravery and love of danger and excitement leading him to his youthful grave.

Jim Webster was again arrested, a few weeks after the tragedy in Gold Ravine, by the officials of Yuba county, and conveyed to the jail at Marysville. In February, 1857, he was convicted of grand larceny and highway robbery and sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of twenty-five years; two more of his gang were also sentenced, Lee Shell for five years and a man named Shelly for ten years. At the penitentiary Webster fully sustained his reputation as a jail breaker, for on August 24, 1857, he made his escape from that institution in company with eight others, among whom was Wallace Gehr, a convict from this county. Webster's career afterwards was a brief one. While in the Coast Range he quarreled with one of his men and ordered him to leave the camp before morning upon pain of being shot. The man remained, however, and during the night drew the bullet from Webster's gun. When morning came the man was sitting on a stump, and Webster, exclaiming "So you didn't go?" seized his rifle and fired at him with the blank charge. The man coolly raised his gun and shot his would be slayer dead. Such is the traditionary account of Jim Webster's final end.

ROBBERIES.

To give in detail the highway robberies that have occurred in Nevada county would be to write a book on that subject alone, such a multitude has there been of them. The years 1860 and 1861 were especially replete with instances of this kind; the newspapers gave in April, 1861, accounts of fourteen that had occurred during the first seventeen days of the month. For a few years after the war they were also of frequent occurrence. The robbing of Chinese cabins was a favorite pastime, the Mongolians generally yielding without a struggle, though they sometimes beat off their assailants. No attempt will be made to enumerate the cases of robbery except where the attendant circumstances or the results make them of peculiar interest.

Two stages left Nevada City early on the morning of Monday, May 3, 1858, one some distance behind the other. On the first stage were eight or ten passengers including N. Dawley, who was riding on the outside with the driver and had charge of $20,000, which were in a carpet sack in the boot. The last stage had Wells Fargo & Co's treasure box containing $20,000. When about half a mile from Nevada City the first stage was stopped by four or five men who handled guns as if they were familiar with their use. Dawley told them that the specie box was in the other stage and that there was nothing in the boot but some carpet sacks. The stage was allowed to drive on while the robbers lay in wait for the other stage. Dawley wanted the passengers to go back with him and protect the other conveyance, but as none of them were armed but he they declined to thus expose themselves. The second stage was stopped in the same manner as the first and the specie box obtained. The stage had advanced to within one hundred yards of the first one when it was halted. Officers were immediately upon the alert, and the next morning arrested D. Ludington and Thomas Williams, alias One Eyed Tom, in their cabin near Grass Valley. The indignant miners who lived in the vicinity burned the cabin to the ground.

A sheriff's posse, composed of Deputies Van Hagan and Burrell, Constable Poggs and Messrs. Lockwood and Demin of Grass Valley, made a raid on a cabin in French Ravine, two miles from Grass Valley, Thursday night, March 24, 1859, for the purpose of capturing three robbers that were supposed to be there. Instead of three they encountered eight men, who rushed out of the cabin and opened fire upon them. The fire was warmly returned for a few moments, but the posse were outnumbered and retired, Mr. Lockwood having a bullet in his arm. Of the robbers Eugene Whitney was killed, William Riley, alias Buckskin Bill, wounded and the balance made good their escape.

Many stories have been written illustrating the ingenious devices used and deceptions practiced by highwaymen to give themselves the appearance of being supported by numbers, the most ingenious of which, even the rigging up of dummies with woolen guns, pales before the brilliant simplicity of the following. Between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, Saturday evening, April 21, 1866, a man stationed himself at a convenient place on the road from You Bet to Neece's, and waited for some one to turn up. It was not long before the figure of a Chinaman was outlined against the stars, and the robber, after depriving him of a lonely half dollar, ordered him to sit down by the roadside. The next victim was a German, who was directed to sit by the member from China. Another Mongolian appeared and was added to the silent band, as were also

an American and a wandering Swede. Two Chinamen, a German, an American and a Swede all sitting like statues by the roadside, each one convinced that the others were all robbers and that to resist or attempt to escape was certain death. The last victim was George Hutton, who saw the shadowy forms by the side of the road and in view of such hopeless odds, cheerfully handed the robber sixty dollars. Aware that the deception must soon be discovered and observing another man approaching, the ingenious thief gave his victims the command to "get up and dust," while he vanished amid the darkness of the night. The congress of nations that he had assembled gazed each into the others' faces, on which the expressions of astonishment and chagrin struggled for the mastery, and each thought what fools the others were to be deceived by a little game like that and then departed their several ways in silence.

Both the North San Juan and the Washington stages were robbed, May 6, 1866 and the North San Juan again, May 15. As the stage was on the brow of the hill south of the South Yuba river, and above Buck's crossing, at half-past four on the morning of the latter date, it was stopped by three masked men, the passengers ordered out and the driver commanded to unhitch his horses. Two attempts were then made to blow open Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure box, the last of which was successful. After appropriating the contents, $7,900, the box was returned to the stage, the horses again attached and the vehicle allowed to proceed. All haste was made to Nevada City to give the alarm, and a posse, consisting of Sheriff R. B. Gentry, Stephen Venard, James H. Lee, Albert Gentry and A. W. Potter, started in pursuit.

Venard and Lee soon found the trail and followed for a mile and a half over extremely rough ground, until it became necessary for Lee to take a more circuitous route with the horses, and Venard, armed with a Henry repeating rifle, followed the trail alone. He soon came to Meyers' ravine, where it opens into the Yuba, up which the robbers had evidently gone to a crossing that lay above. He was alone in that rugged gorge, with precipitous mountains frowning down on either side, while shrubs, trees and rocks on every hand offered ample concealment for an ambushed enemy. Where the waters of the ravine came rushing and roaring over their bed of rocks, rose a rock, towering to the hight of twenty feet, surrounded by smaller ones, all forming an island, upon the lower end of which several trees raised their knotted limbs, the foliage screening the jagged rock above. Below, the waters pitched down a precipice fifteen feet in hight. Here he decided to make the passage of the torrent. He crossed upon a log to a rock in the center of the stream, above which rose the huge mass of granite, the approach to which lay between two smaller rocks in front. Glancing up this alley, Venard saw George Shanks, *alias* Jack Williams, the leader of the bandits, sitting upon the ground and in the act of taking aim at him with his revolver. Quick as thought, Venard aimed his rifle, and at the same instant discovered that another robber was aiming at him from over the top of a rock. There was no time for hesitation he fired, and the leader fell dead with a bullet in his heart. The other, Bob Flynn, *alias* Caton, endeavored to shield himself behind the rock, but as soon as his head appeared above in the effort to aim his pistol, a bullet from the unerring rifle sped swiftly through his brain. Venard sprang forward, determined that the last of the three should not shoot him down from an ambush. An instant, and he was among the rocks. Here lay the treasure and the bodies of the two robbers, but the third had escaped. He covered the treasure with earth and leaves, took the pistols from the lifeless bodies, and dashed across the stream. The fleeing outlaw was seen hastening up the side of a hill some sixty yards in advance. The fatal rifle was again leveled, and a bullet brought the fugitive to the ground, another shot and George W. Moore rolled lifeless down the hill.

Venard soon found his companions and related to them the incidents of the fight, regretting that he had wasted a shot on the last man when one ought to have been enough. They repaired to the scene, uncovered the spoil, and by two o'clock in the afternoon it was returned to Wells, Fargo & Co., at Nevada City. After the departure of the posse the express company had offered a reward of three thousand dollars, which Venard promptly received. They also presented to him a gold mounted and tastefully inscribed Henry rifle. He was also appointed on the staff of Governor Low, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, for "meritorious services in the field." Upon the bodies of the robbers, when brought into town and identified, was found the property taken from the passengers in the stage. Mr. Venard still makes Nevada City his residence, where he is respected by all for his bravery and good qualities.

During the summer of 1866 robberies were of almost daily occurrence, one of which is worthy of being related in full. Captain Teal, accompanied by one Higgins who was a stranger to him, left Grass Valley, Sunday, August 26, 1866, for Marysville. When he had proceeded about two miles he was suddenly confronted by two men with drawn revolvers, one of whom seized the horses by the head. The other leveled his pistol at the Captain's breast and demanded his money. "Wait a moment and I will give it to you," he replied, as he reached for his revolver. "Don't pull that," said the robber, "or I will shoot you dead." Notwithstanding this threatening injunction Teal drew his weapon, and both fired at the same time, Teal being severely wounded in the left shoulder. He continued to fire in spite of his wound, and succeeded in beating off his assailants, who retreated to the bushes shooting as they went. At the first note of alarm Higgins felt himself constrained to "flee to the woods," where he remained until the victory was won. Captain Teal drove to the next house to get some one to pursue the robbers, and then hastened back to Grass Valley to have his wound dressed, the ball having broken the bone and passed through his shoulder. Marshal Snow and Officer Hale, of Grass Valley, immediately went upon the trail of the robbers, and tracked them as far as the Union Ranch, near Smartsville, where the trail was lost in the thick woods. After much time spent in fruitless search they proceeded to Marysville where they spent the night. The next morning Marshal Snow set out upon his return, and when near Simpson's bridge espied two men crossing that structure, whose appearance corresponded to the description given of the fugitives. He secreted himself and then followed the men into Marysville, noticing that their tracks were similar to those made at the scene of the attempted robbery. In company with his associate he arrested them at the What Cheer saloon and conducted them to Grass Valley, where they were identified by Captain Teal. The one who wounded Teal was Robert Williams, or Dare Devil Dick, a mere lad of seventeen years; the other was known as Rondo Jim, and was the one who held the horses and afterwards joined in the attack.

To the highwaymen alone it is not given to practice deception, for even the Chinese have been known to indulge in strategy, as is instanced by the following circumstance. On Friday evening, November 15, 1866, a lone Chinaman was plodding along a short distance below Pleasant Valley, and when near Mr. Brown's house was robbed of eight dollars by a man who stepped out from a hiding place among the bushes. The man displayed a revolver and bowie knife and wore over the upper part of his face a mask of striped cloth, with holes cut for the eyes. The victim went on to Lyon's ranch where were a number of brother Celestials, and related his misadventure, whereupon they laid their pigtails together, and evolved a most strategic plan for squaring accounts with the robber. The plundered Mongolian armed himself with a shot gun and stole by a circuitous route through the bushes to the rear of the lurking place of the enemy, while two other Chinamen advanced boldly up the road to be robbed. As the decoy victims approached they were promptly surrounded by the robber, who was busily engaged in prospecting for valuables, when the other stole cautiously up and gave him another kind of a charge to keep. The victorious Celestials then stripped the body of everything valuable and went on their way rejoicing over the happy and profitable termination of their adventure with the "Melican lobber man." The body was afterwards identified as that of G. M. Friederichs, who had been in Nevada City for some weeks previous. An account of the affair given by the Chinese executioner is very amusing, and is as follows:—"You sabbe me? Me downee load go. Lobber man he sabbe me. He say, 'John,

RESIDENCE OF **REUBEN LEECH**, GRASS VALLEY,
NEVADA Co, CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST

you come out.' He say 'Money John.' Me sabbe me say. He takee eight dollar hap. Me go on. Keep Em my partner. My partner ketchee right ten Chinaman. Chinaman go up load ketchee lobber man. Lobber man no muchee sabbe Chinaman muchee sabbe. Two Chinaman go long head. Lobber man he see two Chinaman. He come out he lob two Chinamans. Chinaman muchee talkee. Lobber man no sabbe. Heep Chinaman come up. Chinaman muchee talkee. Lobber man he no sabbe, he muchee lookee bout. Me say you no shootee, me no shootee. Lobber man muchee shootee, Chinamans muchee shootee. Lobber man he fall down. Muchee tly gettee up. Me pottee gun to lobber man head. Me shootee lobber man. He lay still. He belly dead. Me gettee my money, au me lun down Ogee. You sabbe Ogee? He not at home. Me sabbe Billee Hartlee. Me tellee Billee Hartlee, and he go see lobber man. Lobber man he muchee dead."

Some time in the summer of 1867 a notorious negro named George Washington attempted to rob some Chinamen on Deer creek, but was set upon by his intended victims and terribly beaten. They then tied the hands and feet of the would-be robber and slipped a bamboo pole through them, the ends of which were lifted upon the shoulders of two muscular Celestials. In this way they carried him like a dead pig a distance of two miles to deliver him into the custody of the law. The ground was rough and rocky, and the pole bearers trotted along, the pendent Washington being unmercifully jolted and his body scratched by the chaparral through which he was carelessly drawn; and ever and anon as they stopped to rest the Mongolian bearers dropped their burden with a thud, and carefully refrained from removing any stones that might be reposing under the small of his back. A formidable procession of Chinamen, armed with guns, revolvers, knives and clubs, escorted the prisoner, their discordant jabberings heralding the approach of the train long before it loomed up in the darkness. The Celestial in charge of the procession said, "He lobber man. Chinaman fixee him alle samee one hog; takee him to ollee man Ogee."

An indictment was procured upon the evidence of the Chinese captors, but the defendant moved that it be set aside, on the ground that Chinese testimony was illegal as against a citizen. Section fourteen of the statute concerning crimes and punishments declared that "No Chinese shall be permitted to give evidence in favor of or against any white person." The Civil Rights Bill, an Act of Congress, declared that "all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and such citizens of every race and color * * * shall have the same right in every State and Territory of the United States * * * the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens * * * *"

The judge held that the Act of Congress extended the benefit of the State statute to Negroes and set aside the indictment and discharged the prisoner. The question was carried to the Supreme Court and that body sustained the decision of the lower court.

The effect of the statute against Chinese testimony was hard upon the poor Celestials. They were made the victims of countless plunderings, marauding parties made incessant raids upon their cabins with impunity, often severely beating or maltreating the occupants. Frequently the Chinamen were hauled up to the limb of a tree by a rope around the neck, in order to make them confess the hiding place of their money. George Washington continued his depredations upon the Chinese and made an occasional foray upon the highway. Between the hours of one and two o'clock in the morning of June 27, 1868, Mr. Landregan of Timbuctoo perceived a light in an adjoining room of his house, and supposing his Chinese cook had entered called out, "Is that you, Tom?" "Yes," was the reply. Not being satisfied the gentleman opened the door, and received a bullet in his leg for his inquisitiveness. Alarm was immediately given and a party of men started in pursuit of the burglar, who was presumed to have been a Chinaman. While on their way to the Chinese camp they encountered two Negroes, and asked them if a Chinaman had passed that way. One of them replied, "Yes, he ran up that way," and instantly started off himself. His movements were so suspicious that they ordered him to halt, but instead of doing so he commenced to run, when one of the party, Mr. Hogarth, fired upon him and killed him. Upon examination of the body it was found to be the notorious George Washington, of Chinese testimony fame.

In the young days of Truckee the town was overrun with bad characters, that made their headquarters there and created a great deal of trouble and constant uneasiness. Burckhalter & Brown kept a large store, and were also bankers, the banking office being in the center of the store. It was customary for the cashier, W. H. Loudon, to count the coin every night previous to locking up the safe. About the last of April, 1869, as the cashier was performing this duty, having $18,000 on the tray in front of him, three men, with sacks drawn over their heads for masks, rushed in through the front door. One of them presented a revolver at Loudon's head, another did the same kindly office for Frank Pauson, who was standing by, while the third proceeded to capture the treasure. Two more entered at the same moment, through the rear door, one of whom cornered the salesman, W. T. Nicholson, behind the stove. Hank Brown sat by the stove reading a paper, his feet resting upon the counter. When he saw the three sack-enveloped figures enter the front door, he supposed they were some of the boys having a little fun, and remarked, "Boys, you lay yourselves liable to get badly hurt," and resumed his reading. The fifth robber grabbed Brown's left wrist and thrust a revolver in his face. "By G—d this means business," exclaimed Brown, and quick as a flash he jumped to his feet, swung his chair aloft and brought it down together with a hanging lamp upon the astonished robber's head. The latter fired as soon as Brown moved, but failed to do any damage except to the goods upon the shelves. The one who was guarding Nicholson also fired, but the intended target prostrated himself upon the floor and escaped uninjured. Brown continued to describe parabolic curves with the chair until both robbers were driven out of the back door with sore heads, and the chair was shattered into fragments. The other three, warned by the fate of their companions, suddenly vanished through the front door, leaving the treasure behind, one of them, in his haste and excitement, shooting himself through the foot, from the effects of which he afterwards died. His name was John Morton Blair. Chris. Blair, Billy Forest and Lee were soon captured, and Lee was sent to San Quentin on Forest's testimony; but when the time came to try Blair, Forest would not testify and both were discharged, but were soon sent to the Nevada penitentiary for robbing a jewelry store in Carson. The fifth man, Wood, was never captured. For recklessness and thoughtless bravery, the exploit of Hank Brown is unsurpassed, even by Steve. Venard's daring feat.

Sunday night, October 15, 1871, three men, a Portuguese, a Mexican and an American, broke into John Blasingam's shop at Cherokee and stole a Spanish saddle. From there they proceeded towards Lake City, and on the following morning, when near that place, met a gentleman named Philips. They handled their revolvers in a careless manner and commanded him to hold up his hands, which he did with a promptness that did him credit. They then relieved him of two twenty dollar gold pieces, and permitted him to resume his journey. A little further on they met a Chinaman and him they relieved of a dollar or two, and gave him an unmerciful kicking for being "so d—d poor." At Columbia Hill, the same night, they went to the cabin of a Portuguese known as Commodore, and knocked at the door. Upon its being opened by the proprietor, they seized him, dragged him out and tied him to a tree with ropes. They then said, "We did not come here to search; we want your money or your life." He handed them twelve dollars, but they said, "You have more money; come out!" He assured them that all his money was out on loans, and was compelled to produce the papers and substantiate his statement before they were satisfied, and departed, leaving him tied to the tree. He was discovered after a few hours' captivity and released by friends; he had also to lament the loss of a shot-gun, which the marauders carried off with them.

As Lewis Horton was on his way to Smartsville, June 3 1878, and when near the Pet Hill toll house, he was accosted by a masked man and commanded to deliver up his valuables. While the robber was possessing himself of Horton's watch and money, M. M. Locke and a man named Campbell rode up, but were requested to leave by the highwayman who had a revolver in each hand. As they were unarmed the request was instantly complied with. He finished the business he had with Mr. Horton and rode away. Locke and Campbell procured, the one, a shot gun, and the other a revolver and pursued the highwayman, overtaking him near Rough and Ready as he was in the act of robbing a teamster. He was dismounted, and when the two pursuers rode rapidly up he rushed away through the brush at the side of the road, leaving his horse and accouterments behind; the horse was afterwards claimed by a man from whom it had been stolen. Mr. Locke endeavored to fire at him with the gun, but "the darned thing wouldn't work," and the fleeing robber escaped unharmed by the pistol balls sent after him by Mr. Campbell. An inspection of his effects proved the man to be the notorious Pete Dalton, or the Mountain Spirit, who had but recently been discharged from San Quentin. In 1860 he had been sent to the penitentiary for four years from Mariposa county, and again, in 1866, he was sent from Sacramento county for twenty years. By the operation of the Goodwin Act his term had been curtailed seven years and eight months, and he had but just regained his liberty when he committed these acts. He was a desperate character and had asserted that he would never be taken alive; so, when he was recognized in San Joaquin county, in November, 1879, Sheriff Cunningham walked up to him with a companion and with presented revolvers compelled him to throw up his hands. He was forwarded to Sheriff Montgomery, of this county, and installed in a cell in the county jail to await his trial.

The last notable stage robbery occurred September 1, 1879, and was one of the saddest and most terrible in its consequences that has occurred in the county. As the Eureka stage was on its way from Moore's Flat to Nevada City, and when near Lyon's ranch on Rock creek, about three miles from the latter place, a masked man stepped into the road in front of the horses and ordered Matt. Daily, the driver, to stop the stage. On the outside with the driver were William F. Cummings, a banker at Moore's Flat, and Miss Skeahan. Inside were Daniel McCarty, W. T. Edwards, Thomas Barr, with his wife and three children, and a Chinaman. The man who ordered the driver to halt, said, "I want you all to get out of there," a request which was repeated by a second masked man, who made his appearance at this juncture, bearing in his hand a double-barrel shot-gun, cocked and ready for use. All but Miss Skeahan descended from the stage, and were compelled to stand in line under cover of the shot-gun, and to hold up their hands while they were being searched for fire-arms. The first robber, who held a self-cocking revolver in his hand, then proceeded to search the stage, and threw out the express and baggage, among other things a valise belonging to Mr. Cummings. The valise contained about $7 000, and as it made its appearance, the owner grabbed it and at the same time attempted to draw his revolver, remarking that it was all he had in the world and he would protect it.

The two struggled for possession of the valise for some time, until Mr. Cummings fell with the robber on top of him, the revolver in the latter's hand being twice discharged, once by accident and once with intent to shoot Cummings. They struggled to their feet, Mr. Cummings calling out, "Have I no friends here?" When they had regained their feet, the robber succeeded in disengaging himself from his opponent, and as soon as this was done, the man with the gun, who had in vain essayed to assist his companion by shooting his antagonist, took deliberate aim and lodged a charge of buckshot in Cummings' neck, killing him instantly. While the robber was struggling with the banker on the ground, he obtained possession of his revolver. After the cruel murder the highwaymen continued the robbery of the other passengers and the express. Mr. Edwards had $500 upon his person, and during the excitement caused by the struggle, stepped back to the stage and dropped it in, thus saving it from the clutch of the murderers. After the robbers had obtained their plunder, they ordered the driver and passengers to mount and proceed, refusing Mr. McCarty permission to remain with the body. As soon as the stage arrived in Nevada City, armed men were sent out to scour the country, telegrams were sent in all directions, and soon the hills were full of men searching for the murderers. For days an active search was maintained, but no reliable trace could be found. The body of Cummings was brought to Nevada City, where an inquest was held. The deceased was a most estimable man, had lived in the county for twenty-five years, and was the center of a warm circle of friends.

In cases such as this it is always easy to say what one would have done under like circumstances, and also easy to see and regret opportunities that in the terror and excitement of the moment were overlooked or shunned from fear of consequences; but it does seem as if a favorable opportunity was offered when the man with the gun was devoting his attention to obtaining a shot at Mr. Cummings, for some one to have seized him and rendered him powerless, thus saving a brave man's life. But speculations of this kind are only theoretical, and to say what could have been done and what one would have done had he been there, can avail nothing; it is for those present to see and act as the circumstances permit, and all repinings or upbraidings can effect nothing and serve only to create ill feeling. Several men have been arrested at different places for the commission of this crime, but all have been discharged as innocent. One man gave himself up to the authorities at Marysville, declaring that he did not commit the crime, but thought he was suspected and feared he would be killed, and did this to secure protection. He was Reuben Blair, an ex-convict. He proved an *alibi* when examined, and was discharged.

The recital of this horrible deed is a fit ending of this chapter of highway robbery and crime, a chapter that forms but a guide-post to the hundreds of scenes of pillage and robbery that the county has witnessed in the first twenty-nine years of its existence.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE CODE OF HONOR.

Dibble-Lundy Duel—Gardiner-Mason Duel—Van Hagan-Moyes Duel—A Hydraulic Duel—Souchet-Picard Duel—The Cherokee Tragedy.

THE DIBBLE-LUNDY DUEL.

In early days there was a noted character in the mines called Jim Lundy. His proper name was E. B. Lundy, and Canada is accredited with being his birth-place. He was a strong, heavy man, with a bullying disposition. His strength gave him an opportunity to terrorize smaller men, an opportunity he rarely neglected to improve. His unattractive looking face was adorned with but one eye, the other having been lost in a fight in Sacramento. He was dealer at a gambling table, and for some provocation had undertaken to whip the proprietor. It so happened that this man was a tall, athletic individual, and when Lundy endeavored to strike him with his revolver the pugnacious gambler soon found himself lying in a heap in the corner, with one eye gone.

In 1851 a company of Chinamen had discovered some rich ground on Industry Bar, on the Main Yuba. They were driven off by a number of white men because they were foreigners, and their claims appropriated. The Chinamen hurried to Nevada City and offered one-half of their claims to any one who would return with them and drive off the intruders and protect them in their rights. Jim Lundy, George M. Dibble, J. C. Morehead, C. E. G. Morse and a number of others accompanied the Chinamen, drove off their oppressors and reinstated them in possession. Here a dispute arose at a convivial gathering between Lundy and Dibble, in which the former applied an opprobrious epithet to the latter. Dibble was young, intelligent and brave, of good family, formerly a Midshipman in the navy and a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis. A challenge was sent by Dibble, although his friends endeavored to dissuade him, for they and he knew that to fight was to die, for Lundy was a dead shot. The challenge was accepted and Colt's revolvers at fifteen paces were selected.

RESIDENCE OF **W. Mc CORMICK, M.D.** GRASS VALLEY,
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The duel was fought at sunrise on the morning of November 1, 1851. General J. C. Morehead acted as second for the rash young man and C. E. G. Morse performed the same duties for Lundy. It is said that Lundy coolly indicated the spot on Dibble's breast where he intended to hit him, at that he was as good as his word. However that may be it is a fact that Lundy, like a cowardly murderer, fired before the word was given and shot his adversary through the breast. Dibble threw down the pistol saying, "You fired too soon," and refusing all assistance, walked several yards and then fell prostrate to the ground, expiring in a few moments. Lundy was arrested and indicted for the crime; two trials were had, both resulting in a disagreement of the jury. Witnesses were hard to obtain, some had departed for other scenes; others were too busy with their mining enterprises to pay any attention to a case of this kind. Interest was lost in a case that had dragged along over a year: jurymen were difficult to find who had not heard of the case; and these considerations induced the District Attorney to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case.

Though unpunished by man he was yet to receive a terrible penalty. A few years later, while in Sonora, he was overcome by the demons of fire and whisky and met a horrible fate. He crept away to bed in a state of beastly intoxication, and when the hotel burned that night none in their flight thought of nor had time to rescue the drunken wretch, and in the morning dim Lundy lay amid the ruins a heap of bones and ashes.

THE GARDINER-MASON DUEL.

A most exciting election was the one held in the fall of 1853, in Nevada. The Democratic party was so unfortunate as to have for its candidate for election to the Assembly Billy Mason, a son of the "Sunny South," and a leader of the "chivalry and bowie knife" wing of the party. So distasteful was he to the better class of the party that, although the Democratic ticket was successful, he was badly defeated. When sufficient returns had come in, on the night of the election, to convince him that his legislative services were not required, he began to wax wroth, and especially was his ire kindled against H. C. Gardiner, who had worked earnestly against him during the day. His feelings were bitter; revenge was sweet; he must have something sweet; he decided to have revenge. Where Ott's assay office now stands, on Main street, was then Lark's drug store, a rallying point for "fire eaters." Thither the wrathful aspirant for legislative honors repaired, and procured a revolver and rawhide. Then, in company with R. A. Davidge, post master and editor of the *Young America*, he crossed the street to Phelps' Hotel, where Gardiner was standing near the bar. Mason covered the object of his wrath with the revolver, which he held in his right hand, cocked, and with the rawhide in his left struck him a blow, aimed at his face but falling on his breast. The exceedingly choice language indulged in by both parties is omitted, but the reader may rest assured that it bristled and sparkled with the most elaborate epithets with which the vernacular of the time abounded. The substance of Mason's complaint was that Gardiner had beaten him because he was born south of Mason and Dixon's line. Gardiner leaned coolly back against the bar, and took a pen knife from his pocket, and told Mason that he had no other weapon, but would fight him if he had only half a chance. After a few more words and blows Mason agreed to meet Gardiner at nine o'clock the following morning and was assured by that gentleman that if he failed to do so, he would shoot him at sight.

About nine o'clock the next morning, Gardiner went to the express office and borrowed a navy revolver. This place was next to the post office, which then stood on the plaza opposite Broad street bridge. Soon after this Mason and Davidge emerged from the post office and passed up Broad street, but when they discovered that they were followed by Gardiner, hastened their steps and entered the *Young America* office, where the National Hotel now stands. They passed through the office and out of the rear door, so that when Gardiner came up and inquired for Mason he was assured that he was not there. Gardiner was standing in the middle of the street, and as he turned to go away, Mason who had come by the rear way down a narrow alley, fired at him, the ball lodging in the calf of his leg. Gardiner immediately turned around, but Mason was so shielded by the alleyway that he could see but little to shoot at. Mason kept up a bushwhacking fusilade from the alley, stepping out to shoot and then dodging back, at one time receiving a bullet in the leg, in the same location as the wound of his adversary. Gardiner did not stir an inch from where he stood when fired upon, until the affair was over. Quite a number of people were on the street, and as soon as the shooting began, a crowd of intensely interested spectators gathered to witness the display. These, as soon as the revolvers were empty, rushed upon the scene, and this put an end to the affair, although the men had each been supplied with another pistol.

A premature discharge of Gardiner's pistol sent a bullet crashing and tearing through the side of the printing office, where it was stopped by a type case. It would have been stopped soon any way, for leaning against the case was a printer, hard at work. He lost all interest in his work, and vanished like a shadow. But one life was offered up on the altar of fleeting shadow. But one life was offered up on the altar of human passion. A pig, a poor, defenseless grunter, had the temerity to cross between the duelists, and a bullet from Mason's pistol clipped his slender thread of life. With one wild squeal of despair the little innocent lay dead. It was said the next day that two calves and a pig were shot. Mason lost caste, even among his friends, for his conduct in this affair. One of these J. C. Malbon, generally known as "King of Pungo," was so disgusted that he kept yelling, "Come out of there and give the man a fair chance. Some one give me a gun and I'll shoot the coward." So wrought up was "King" by the excitement, that he went on a drunk that was only terminated when the gray dawn of the third morning appeared in the east.

THE VAN HAGAN-MOYES DUEL.

During the celebrated campaign against the Indians in Nevada in 1860, which was participated in by the Nevada Rifles and a large number of volunteers from this county, a difficulty occurred between Captain J. B. Van Hagan of the Rifles and R. B. Moyes, one of the men, in regard to some point of duty. Moyes decided that "when this cruel war is over" he would have satisfaction, and when the company returned covered with glory and dirt he issued a challenge to the offending Captain. This was promptly accepted by that valiant warrior, who decided that minnie rifles at sixty paces gave him about as good chances for continuing his career of usefulness in this world as anything else. The fatal day was the twentieth of June, 1860, and the gladitorial arena was Grizzly Flat, in Yuba county, just across the Middle Yuba river. The ground was paced off by the dignified seconds, sixty good and true paces. As the combatants took their stations with anger in their eyes and rifles in their hands, the moon was smeared with blood. Both fired at the word, and upon discovering that they were still sound in body if not in mind, both champions demanded another shot. A sarcastic individual suggested that they put telescopes on the rifles, but he was quickly squelched, and the work of death went on. Once more did tongues of flame leap from the angry rifles, and once more did the smoke lift from the field of carnage and reveal the virgin sod free from the contamination of blood. A "big talk" was then held, which resulted in an amicable understanding, and both heroes were spared for future deeds of valor.

A HYDRAULIC DUEL.

A most amusing duel occurred in Nevada City, July 12, 1861, between Messrs. Tompkins and Curley. One of these gentlemen having become offended, became thoroughly convinced that nothing but blood would cleanse the stain upon his honor, challenged the other to deadly combat upon the bloody sands. The challenged party was as thoroughly convinced that water as a cleansing agent was far superior to blood, and besides that he had more of it to spare, so he accepted the challenge to fight, instead of the bloody sands the scene was to be the muddy pavement, and instead of the death dealing pistol, which might miss both of them, the weapon was to be a section of hose, from whose unerring aim there was no escape. The terms were agreed upon; seconds were chosen; everything was conducted

after the manner prescribed by the code. Each was armed with a twenty five foot hose with a quarter inch nozzle, the hose attached to hydrants in which there was a pressure of one hundred and fifty feet. When the word was given the water was turned on and for sometime the air was rent with the hilarious shrieks and yells of the spectators as the drenched but valiant combatants dodged the rushing streams of water. Neither would submit or call for a truce, and the aqueous strife was only terminated when the hose of one of the parties suddenly "busted." It was here demonstrated that in removing stains of honor one drop of blood is equal to a thousand gallons of water.

THE SOUCHET-PICARD DUEL.

A duel occurred September 23, 1866, between two citizens of North Bloomfield that was very amusing to outsiders, however serious and heart-rending it may have been to the combatants. A number of sham duels had been fought in various places, in which the snapping of a cap or the tremulous discharge of a blank cartridge had been a "sovereign balm" for wounded honor, but not so in this. Two Frenchmen, Souchet and Picard, quarreled and upbraided each other until the air was hazy with French imprecations, and then adjourned to the "tented field" in the vicinity, to settle their differences with Colt's revolvers, being accompanied by their seconds.

These latter gentlemen, probably aware of the known peculiarity of the dueling fraternity, who are ever eager for a fray, provided no danger exists, loaded the pistols with ball only. The ground was duly paced off, and at the word, both fired—that is, snapped caps. But, in the classic language of those primitive days—"there was blood on the moon," and percussion caps were hardly a circumstance to the destroying angels incarnate—personified by these two revengeful Gauls.

Discovering the fraud which had been played upon them they straightway agreed to fight without seconds, and once more the pistols were brought into requisition, this time loaded in deadly earnest. At twenty-five paces the fight commenced and both pistols were rapidly emptied, as the combatants approached each other, neither, however, being hit. Souchet then ordered a change, and clubbing his pistol beat the unfortunate Picard, not only upon both flanks, but also in front and rear, until that gentleman resembled the remnant of Napoleon's "Invincible" guard after Waterloo. By this means the wounded honor of Souchet was healed, and Picard's head was broken. The condition of his honor was not learned, but it is presumed he, too, was satisfied.

Next day they were both arrested upon the charge of "unlawfully assembling together by previous agreement, and fighting to the great terror of the citizens of this State, and to the great terror of the citizens of the town of North Bloomfield, with pistols loaded with powder and leaden balls, the place where they assembled being a public place."

For this they were sentenced to seven days each in the County Jail. They were also charged with assault, and on this charge Souchet remained twenty-one days, and Picard twenty. Thus honor and law were both vindicated.

THE CHEROKEE TRAGEDY.

The latest occurrence of this character, partaking both of the dramatic and the comic, occurred near Cherokee, in 1874. A ball was given Christmas eve, attended by the beauty and chivalry of the town. One of the ladies with her sparkling eyes and coquettish smile had ensnared the heart of the "Cherokee Blacksmith." Another gentleman, named Wall, also felt her roguish eyes tugging at his heart strings, and so it was that when the voluptuous strains of the waltz began to float upon the air, both of the slaves claimed the object of their adoration for the dance. 'Tis said that "No man can serve two masters," and it is just as true that no two men can waltz with one lady, if either grace or comfort is desirable. Hot words passed between the rival claimants, and the stalwart blacksmith intimated plainly that he would "put a head on" the other. Let it be remarked that Wall was perfectly satisfied with his head as it came from nature's workshop, and, with the exception of a few skillful touches of the barber's hand, desired no artificial ornamentation whatever; he, therefore, challenged the belligerent blacksmith to fight a duel.

The seconds were chosen and all the arrangements made to fight on Badger hill the next morning, with pistols, loaded pistols, distance thirty feet, to fire between the words one, two, three, stop.

The sun rose that Christmas morn upon a scene far different from that it saw nearly two thousand years ago. It gazed upon two angry men facing each other with death dealing pistols in their hands, and before it had rubbed its sleepy eyes enough to understand what it all meant, it heard a voice say "one, two," and then the report of the blacksmith's pistol smote upon its ear. Firm as the granite beneath his feet stood Wall, when the flash of his adversary's pistol was seen. He knew himself to be unharmed, he had ample satisfaction, for had he not stood up like a man to be shot at? What greater satisfaction could any man desire? Why then should he dip his hands in blood, or nip in its youthful vigor the life of a fellow being? No, he would have a deeper revenge by sparing his life, and when the word "three" was given sharp and clear, he struck the attitude supposed to have been assumed by Ajax when he defied the lightning, and fired his pistol at the zenith. Enough, let there be no more bloodshed! The antagonists approach, shake hands and swear eternal friendship. The bloody feud is at an end. It soon transpired, however that the blacksmith's chances of hitting Wall were about as good as the latter's were of hitting the zenith, for the considerate seconds in order to avoid all possibility of an accident, had omitted to put any bullets in the pistols; but what of it? Honor was satisfied, and a firm friendship cemented at the pistol's mouth.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

TRANSPORTATION.

Mules—Express—Bowers Brothers and Hamlet Davis—Wells, Fargo & Co.—Stages—Railroads—First Proposition Concerning Pacific Railroad—First Bill for Pacific Railroad—First Surveys—Sacramento, Auburn and Nevada Railroad Company—Practical Efforts by T. D. Judah—His trip to Washington, in 1859—Efforts to Enlist Capitalists of San Francisco—Organization of Company at Sacramento—List of First Officers—Instrumental Survey Made—Difficulties of Location—Resolution of Board of Directors—Second Journey East by Mr. Judah—Passage of Bill by Congress, in 1862—Provisions of Bill—Financial Difficulties—Death of Mr. Judah—Location of Line of Road—Report of George C. Gray, C. E.—Driving the Last Spike—Consolidations With Other Roads—Snow Sheds—Snow Plow Incidents—A Fearful Ride—An Editor Under the Wheels—Accidents—Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad—Jubilee Over its Completion—Statistics—Other Railroad Schemes.

BEFORE the construction of roads in the mountains, the passage of wagons, except in a few favored localities, was almost impossible, and to convey goods to the little mining camps that lay hidden among the ravines and gulches, the sure-footed mule was called into requisition. Sometimes the nature of the country or the presence of a large body of snow rendered even this method impossible, and then the goods were packed upon the backs of men, who picked their way cautiously among the rocks, or glided on snow-shoes over the surface of immense drifts of snow, where mules could have obtained no footing. Thousands of mules were used in this manner, and long pack trains could be seen radiating in every direction from the centers of trade, carrying to the toiling miners in the recesses of the hills the wherewithal to sustain life, clothe their bodies, "wet their whistles," and prosecute their business. As soon as possible this method of transportation was superseded by the mountain wagon and the "prairie schooner," drawn by horses, mules or the sluggish ox, only, however, in those localities where roads were made, the pack train still traversing the rugged and narrow mountain trails. The immense amount of goods that have been constantly sold by the merchants of Grass Valley, Nevada and other business centers of Nevada county have, until the last four years, been hauled from the valley in wagons or brought by pack trains, entailing an expense and causing a delay that was very detrimental to business and a weight upon the prosperity of the county. Had there been a railroad to Nevada county, in 1860, the bulk of the Washoe trade could have been drawn this way, so easy and

RESIDENCE OF **GEO. W. HILL**, GRASS VALLEY,
NEVADA Co, CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

rapid was the communication between the two points. At last, however, the old order of things is passing away, the iron horse, with flaming nostrils rushes over, around and through the hills, leaps precipitous canons and glides over rushing mountain torrents, dragging swiftly its load of freight that before laboriously crept along the rocky mountain road.

There was an early demand for express facilities that were at first but illy satisfied. Light packages, letters, papers and gold dust had to be carried to or from the interior and for this purpose express companies with ramifications in every corner of the mountains were necessary. It was but a year or two before large and well organized express companies were reaching their arms in every direction from the commercial centers of the State, while hundreds of local companies left no spot however small, without some means of connection with the trunk lines. The occasion for the starting of the first express line was the arrival of the great mail from the East, in December, 1849. The news of this event spread rapidly through the mines, and every one was eager to hear from loved ones at home. The letters were nearly all directed to San Francisco or Sacramento, and at these points lay great heaps of letters and papers destined to make glad thousands of hearts could they but reach their destination. Miles away in the mountain gorges were the toiling miners, and none knew where or who they were. They had to send for their mail. Lying under many a grassy mound, with naught but the sighing winds to take note of their last resting place, were hundreds who had left their homes in the flush of youth or the prime of manhood never to return. For them, also, were there letters breathing maternal love or maiden trust and confidence, that lingered long on the dusty shelves of the post office and were consigned to the obliterating flames. How many a sob and tear, how many a broken heart the dreadful silence caused the waiting ones at home will ne'er be known.

An express line was started by Bowers Brothers, running from Nevada City, or as it was then known, Caldwell's Upper Crossing to Sacramento and San Francisco. Those who desired letters gave their names to the express agent, a long list was prepared, which was placed in the hands of the postmaster, and all the mail for persons named on the list was delivered to the express company. When it arrived in Nevada City great was the crowd awaiting it, eager to receive a letter or paper from home, for the former of which they willingly paid two dollars and a half and for the latter one dollar. The price demanded for this service was soon reduced to one dollar per letter, as other express lines were started. Hamlet Davis had a line in 1850, and on his list were fifteen hundred names for whom he made inquiry at the Sacramento and San Francisco offices. Even after post offices were established in the interior this practice was maintained, so long did it take to acquaint friends so far away with the fact. Hoffman & Lobb also ran a mail express line.

In 1851 several large express companies established offices in the county connecting with other lines or branches of them to all parts of the State. Freeman & Co., Adams & Co. and Wells Fargo & Co. began running that year. The first company soon withdrew and Adams & Co. left the field during the panic in 1855. From the ashes of Adams & Co. rose the Pacific Express company in 1855; this company operated two years and then transferred its business to Wells Fargo & Co. About this time the Alta Express Co. established itself, but in 1858 closed its operations, leaving Wells, Fargo & Co. masters of the field. In 1859 Freeman & Co. again commenced to run to these points but in November of that year withdrew and again Wells, Fargo & Co. were the only ones who had a complete express line in the State. For a while the Pacific Stage and Express Co. ran to the Carson Valley and Virginia City by way of the Henness Pass, and later the Pacific Union Express Co. ran for a short time, but Wells, Fargo & Co. have been almost without opposition for twenty years. Langton's Pioneer Express was one of the institutions of early days. With headquarters at Downieville, it connected that region with the southern lines at Nevada City and Marysville. When the Washoe excitement was great Langton's Pioneer Express also ran through the Henness Pass to that region. Wells, Fargo & Co. have had but few agents at Nevada City; the first were Mulford & Searls, Mr. Hewitt, Charles Mead and, constantly, since 1857, the present efficient and accommodating agent, A. D. Tower, a thorough expressman. At Grass Valley Henry Sheldon, A. Delano, L. H. Rowell, Captain Baranco and S. P. Dorsey, the present gentlemanly incumbent, have been the agents. At North San Juan the agents were George D. Dornin, Bennett A. Pryor, and Anson B. Swan, the present agent. The company is represented at Sweetland by B. and J. Wood; at Rough and Ready, by Wm. Westerfield; at Truckee, by Sisson, Wallace & Co., and at Boca, by L. E. Doan.

Local express lines have run between Grass Valley and Nevada and the principal points in the county, most of them centering in Nevada City. These express lines used conveyances of all kinds; stages, light wagons, horse and even a footman. A pretty big story is told of Jerry Green, who used to carry express between Nevada City and Eureka South on his back; it is to the effect that he would strap sixty pounds of express upon his back, walk to Washington, Omega, Alpha and Eureka and return by the way of Moore's Flat and Humbug (North Bloomfield to Nevada City, making the round trip in one day, the distance traveled being about sixty miles along steep mountain roads. Without being able to present an absolutely correct list of the owners of the express routes, the following list is given as being nearly complete. Running between Nevada City and Dutch Flat, and touching at different times at Camden Yeiser, Red Dog, Walloupa, Little York, Lowell Hill and Remington Hill, Henry Philips, Samuel Harvey, E. P. Hopkins, G. H. Cody, Bradwell's Express, Jerry Green and Brooks. Running to Omega, Alpha and Washington: G. J. Lansing, Jerry Green, Henry Philips, J. R. English, F. I. Marks, Lang & Shaw, Prescott, and Grisel. Running to Moore's Flat and Eureka South: Samuel Harvey, R. Hickman, G. H. Cody, Jerry Green, Philips & Gregory, Gregory & English, English & Wells, Wells & Trotter, Trotter & Co., Eureka Express Co., D. W. Haines and D. Wellington. Running from Nevada to North San Juan: Wm. A. Walker, Langton's Pioneer Express ran down the way. Wells, Fargo & Co. have had the route for years. E. J. Jordan started a horse express between French Corral and North San Juan in 1859. Conger & Dornin put on a one horse express wagon in 1860 and afterwards a stage, L. H. Wells bought it in 1867, the line having been extended to North Bloomfield; Wells, Fargo & Co. have offices at these points now.

The first miners who penetrated into these regions came on foot either carrying their goods upon their backs, or strapped upon pack animals, very few had or desired vehicles, so rough was the road and such slow progress could be made in that way. It was not long however, before the enterprising stage man made his appearance, and the crack of the driver's whip was heard wherever a few chimneys poured their muted smoke into the air to mark the site of a town. The most important line and the one first to be established was the one connecting with Sacramento. Early in 1850, communication was established with that city by Bowers' Express and in a short time James Birch began to operate a stage line, crossing Bear river at Johnson's Crossing and coming through Rose Bar, Lowell and Ready, and Grass Valley to Nevada City. In 1851 the route was changed to come by the way of the Round Tent. Birch ran five coaches as far as Round Tent and then changed to passenger wagons. His line was well stocked, and when he joined the combination that formed the California Stage Company it was valued at $75,000. From that time the line was operated by the combination. When the S. V. R. R. was completed to Folsom the line terminated there, and when the road reached Lincoln, that town was made the terminal point. Auburn, in turn, and, finally, Colfax became the points where the stages connected with the railroad, the Telegraph Stage Co. running to the latter point. When the narrow gauge road was built this line was discontinued. The line running to Marysville was at first the second in importance, but is now the first. Stage commenced running on this route in 1851, Buckingham and Adriance operating a well stocked line. This line was taken into the combination and was run by the California Stage Co. until it dissolved, having competition occasionally from independent lines. They were succeeded in 1866

by Doty & Montgomery in 1867 by Cunningham & Doty and in 1870 by C. Sherman & Co. the present proprietors. The old fare was six dollars but it has been gradually reduced to half that sum. The California Stage Co. had also a line from Marysville to North San Juan until 1866, when they sold to Cunningham & Mealy, who in turn sold to John Hogan [illegible] & Co. bought it in 1870. An opposition was started by J. A. Searcy, but in two years he sold to the combination. Stages have been constantly running between Nevada City and Grass Valley and the principal local points in the county. During the Meadow Lake excitement a line was established to that point. The several years stages run to Virginia City through Truckee Pass. The California Stage Co., J. K. Sale & Co. and the Pacific Stage Co. owned by James McCue and Michael Reese all had lines on this route. Truckee has also become quite a stage center. In 1874 it had seven daily and tri-weekly stage lines, running to Tahoe City, Donner lake, Sierra valley and Eureka South.

At present the stage accommodations are.—A line between Nevada City and Marysville by the way of Grass Valley, Rough and Ready, Smartsville and Timbuctoo. A line from North San Juan to Marysville, through Sweetland, Birchville, French Corral and Mooney Flat, connecting with the other at the Empire Ranch near Smartsville. A line between Grass Valley and Nevada City, running twice daily. A line from Nevada City to North San Juan. A line from Nevada City to North Bloomfield. A line from Nevada City to Eureka South. A line from Nevada City to Washington. A line from Nevada City to Dutch Flat, through Hunt's Hill, You Bet and Little York. A line from North Bloomfield to Moore's Flat and Eureka South. Lines from Truckee to Lake Tahoe, Donner lake, Webber and Independence lakes and Sierra valley.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

The project of building a railroad across the continent was first agitated by Mr. Asa Whitney, in 1846. He continued to urge the matter in Congress and out of it, till 1850, and was supported in his movement by such men as Senators Breese, of Illinois, and Benton, of Missouri, the latter of whom introduced a bill into the Senate of the United States, for a Pacific Railroad, February 7, 1849. This bill was really the first tangible effort made in this direction.

The first effort made in California towards the building of an overland road, was the formation of a company by citizens of Nevada, Placer and Sacramento counties. There were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, August 17, 1852, Articles of Incorporation of the Sacramento, Auburn and Nevada R. R. Co. The articles contained the names of twenty-six subscribers of twenty-eight shares each, at a value of one hundred dollars per share, and the names of the following Directors: S. W. Lovell, Placer county, T. O. Dunn, John R. Coryell, Charles Marsh, Isaac Williamson, and William H. Lyons of Nevada county; John A. Read, J. B. Haggin and Lloyd Tevis, of Sacramento county. A line was surveyed from Sacramento City, through Folsom, Auburn, and Grass Valley, to Nevada City. This line was sixty-eight miles long, and the estimated cost of construction was $2,000,000. From Nevada City the survey was continued through the Henness Pass. The enterprise was too gigantic for the means at the command of the incorporators and they were compelled to abandon the project. The result of the survey through the Henness Pass is not preserved.

Congress passed an Act during the month of March, 1853, providing for a survey, by the topographical engineers of the army, of three routes for a transcontinental railway, the northern, southern and middle routes. These surveys were made, and reports submitted to Congress, and published, with elaborate engravings of the scenery along the routes, topographical maps, representations of the animals and plants discovered along the route. These reports were, no doubt, immensely valuable, but they did not show that a route for a railway was practicable over the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevadas. The demonstration of the fact that such a route did exist, was left to be made by Theodore D. Judah, the Chief Engineer of the first railroad ever built in California—the Sacramento Valley Railroad. It was while engaged in building this road, from 1854 to 1856, that Mr. Judah became convinced of the practicability of a railroad over the Sierra Nevadas, which was the only mountain range that had heretofore been deemed impracticable.

Mr. Judah was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1826, and died in New York City, in 1863. He graduated as a civil-engineer at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York. Mr. Judah made trial surveys, or, more properly, reconnoissances over several of the supposed passes over the Sierras, at his own expense. These were simply barometrical surveys, but were sufficiently accurate to convince Mr. Judah that a road could be built, and, armed with the data thus obtained, he lost no opportunity in presenting his views and aims whenever and wherever it seemed to him that it would advance the project of a Pacific railroad.

He succeeded, through a concurrent resolution of the California Legislature of 1858, in having a railroad convention called, to meet in San Francisco, September 20, 1859. This convention was composed of many of the most prominent men of California at that time; among them we note Hon. J. A. McDougall, Hon. J. B. Crockett, Major John Bidwell, Hon. S. B. Axtell, Hon. James T. Farley, Sherman Day, and others of California, together with delegates from Oregon and adjoining Territories.

This convention sent Mr. Judah to Washington, D. C., to endeavor to procure legislation on the subject of the railroad. He proceeded thither in time to be at the opening of the Thirty-sixth Congress. Arrived at Washington, he lost no time in visiting the different Departments, and collecting from each all the information they had that could in any way aid him in presenting plainly to Congress the importance and practicability of the enterprise. Unfortunately, this Congress was so entirely occupied with political matters, that little could be done in the way of procuring legislation, but great good was effected by the personal interviews that Mr. Judah had with the different members and other prominent men. His knowledge of the subject was so thorough, that he rarely failed to convince any one with whom he talked on the subject, of the entire feasibility of the project. While in Washington at this time, a bill was drawn up by himself and Hon. John C. Burch, then a member of Congress, from California. This bill contained nearly all the provisions of the bill as finally passed in 1862. It was printed at private expense, and a copy sent to each Senator and Member of Congress.

Mr. Judah returned to California in 1860, and set about making a more thorough survey of the Sierras for a pass and approach thereto. He was accompanied on this survey by Dr. D. W. Strong, of Dutch Flat, who contributed largely from his private means to pay the expenses of the trip, in addition to assisting very materially the progress of the work by his intimate knowledge of the mountains.

Dr. Strong was one of the first Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad Company when formed. After completing these surveys, which were made with a barometer, Mr. Judah went to San Francisco, to lay his plan before the capitalists of that place and induce them, if possible, to form a company to take hold of the work and push it forward. His ideas were received very coldly, and he failed in getting any financial support in San Francisco.

Returning to his hotel one evening, convinced of the futility of any further trials in San Francisco, Mr. Judah remarked: "The capitalists of San Francisco have refused this night to make an investment, for which, in less than three years, they shall have ample cause to blame their want of foresight. I shall return to Sacramento to-morrow, to interest merchants and others of that place in this great work, and this shall be my only other effort on this side of the continent."

Prior to this time Mr. Judah had placed his plans and estimates before a friend, Mr. James Bailey, of Sacramento. Mr. Bailey, struck by the force of these calculations, introduced Mr. Judah to Governor Stanford, Mark Hopkins and the two Crockers; Mr. Huntington he knew before. A meeting of the business men of Sacramento was called and the preliminary steps were taken to organize a company. This organization was perfected and articles of incorporation filed with the Secretary of State, June 28, 1861. The company was named

RESIDENCE OF **JOHN POLGLASE**, GRASS VALLEY,
NEVADA Co, CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, and the following officers were elected: Leland Stanford, President; C. P. Huntington, Vice-President; Mark Hopkins, Treasurer; Theodore D. Judah, Chief Engineer; Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, James Bailey, Theodore D. Judah, L. A. Booth, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, D. W. Strong of Dutch Flat, and Charles Marsh of Nevada City, Directors. All but the two last named were residents of Sacramento, showing conclusively that to Sacramento and her citizens belongs the honor of inaugurating and carrying to a successful completion the Pacific Railroad; for had not Judah spent his time and talents in proving that such an undertaking was possible, it is an open question if to-day the Pacific Railroads would be in existence. His coadjutors, named in the foregoing list of officers, and some of whom are still the owners and officers of the road, deserve full credit for their faith in the enterprise and the masterly manner in which they managed the financial difficulties encountered in the years that elapsed between the organization of the company and the completion of the road; but we cannot forget, that for three or four years previous to the organization of the company, Mr. Judah had spent all of his time, money and energy in collecting data, without which no prudent man would be inclined to invest a dollar in the project which was so generally believed to be chimerical.

After the organization of the Company, Mr. Judah was instructed to make a thorough instrumental survey of the route across the Sierras, which he did. The previous surveys or reconnoissances had included three different routes, one through El Dorado county; *via* Georgetown, another *via* Illinoistown and Dutch Flat, and the third *via* Nevada and Henness Pass. These observations had proved the existence of a route across the Sierras by which the summit could be reached with maximum grades of 105 feet per mile.

The instrumental survey developed a line with lighter grades, less distance and fewer obstacles than the previous observations had shown. The first report of the Chief Engineer to the officers of the Company gave the following as the topographical features of the Sierra Nevadas, which rendered them so formidable for railroad operations:

"First—The great elevation to be overcome in crossing its summit, and the want of uniformity in its western slope." The average length of the western slope of the Sierras is about seventy miles, and in this distance the altitude increases seven thousand feet, making it necessary to maintain an even grade on the ascent to avoid creating some sections with excessive grades.

"Secondly—From the impracticability of the river crossings." These rivers run through gorges in many places over one thousand feet deep, with the banks of varying slopes from perpendicular to 45°. A railroad line, therefore, must avoid the crossings of these rivers. The line as established by the surveys of 1861 pursued its course along an unbroken ridge from the base to the summit of the Sierras, the only river crossing in the entire length that of Little Bear river, about three miles above Dutch Flat. Another prominent feature of the location is the fact that it entirely avoids the second summit of the Sierras. The estimated cost per mile of the road from Sacramento to the State Line was $88,000.

October 9, 1861, the Board of Directors of the C. P. R. R. Co. passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That Mr. T. D. Judah, the Chief Engineer of this Company, proceed to Washington on the steamer of the Seventh October instant, as the accredited agent of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, for the purpose of procuring appropriations of land and U. S. Bonds from the Government, to aid in the construction of this road." Mr. Judah went East on this mission, and this time accomplished his purpose, as was evidenced by the bill which passed Congress in July, 1862.

This bill granted a free right of way to the roads of four hundred feet wide over all Government lands on their route. The Government also agreed to extinguish the Indian title to all the lands donated to the Company either for right of way or to the granted lands. The lands on either side of the route were to be withdrawn from settlement by pre-emption, or otherwise for a distance of fifteen miles, until the final location of the road should be made and the U. S. surveys had determined the location of the section lines. This map of the route was made by Mr. Judah, filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and the lands withdrawn in accordance with the terms of the bill. This bill also provided for the issue to the Company of U. S. thirty-year six per cent. bonds, to be issued to the Company as each forty mile section of the road was completed, at the rate of $16,000 per mile for the line west of the western base of the Sierra Nevadas, and at the rate of $48,000 per mile from the western base east to the eastern base of the Sierras, the later subsidy to be paid on the completion of each twenty-mile section.

To secure the Government from loss, and insure the repayment of these bonds, they were made a first lien on the road. This was subsequently modified by an Act passed July, 1864, allowing the Company to issue first mortgage bonds, the United States assuming the position of second mortgagee. The land grant in the first bill was every alternate section for ten miles each side of the track. This allowance was subsequently doubled, making twenty sections per mile. The State of California also donated $10,000 per mile to the road, by an Act approved April 25, 1863. The engineering difficulties were great, and had been considered insurmountable, but the financial difficulties were also great, and, undoubtedly, required more labor and thought than the engineering, though of a different kind. That these difficulties were surmounted, and the originators of the effort still retain the ownership and control of the road and in addition to the original line, have built over twelve hundred miles of road in California and Arizona proves the ability of the leaders in this movement.

These men were merchants in what cannot be classed among the large cities and consequently not largely known to the financial world, they had never been engaged in the railroad business, and were, supposably, ignorant of the manner undertaking in which they had embarked. Aside from the natural difficulty of the situation, they encountered opposition from the money-men of San Francisco and other places, who gave their enterprise the not very pleasant name of the "Dutch Flat Swindle."

C. P. Huntington, Vice President of the Company, was sent East, with full power of attorney to do any acts he might think best for the interest of the Company. One of the main objects of this visit was to see that the bill which was then before Congress should not oblige the Company to pay interest on the bonds received of the Government for ten years at least from the date of their issue.

After the passage of the bill, the books were opened for stock subscriptions to the amount of eight and one-half millions of dollars. Of this amount, six hundred dollars were subscribed at the first *rush*, and for a long time the stock was disposed of very slowly.

Huntington, on endeavoring to dispose of the bonds of the Company in New York, was informed that they had no marketable value until some part of the road was built. Before he could dispose of them, he was obliged to give the personal guarantees of himself and four partners. Hopkins, Stanford and the Crockers, for the money, until such times as they could be exchanged for United States bonds. The bonds, so obtained, $1,500,000, built thirty one miles of the road.

In 1862 the Company was granted the right of way into the city of Sacramento, and also granted the Slough or Sutter lake. The first shovelful of dirt thrown in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad was in Sacramento, on the 22d of February, 1863. This was at the foot of K street, on the levee. The contract for building the road from this point to Grider's, on the California Central Railroad, was let to C. Crocker & Co., December 22, 1862. C. Crocker & Co. sub-let the contract to different parties. Twenty miles of road each year were completed in 1863, 1864 and 1865, thirty miles in 1866, forty-six miles in 1867, three hundred and sixty-four miles in 1868, one hundred and ninety and one-half miles in 1869; making six hundred and ninety and one-half miles from Sacramento to Promontory, where the roads met, May 10, 1869.

All of the materials, except the cross-ties, for constructing

this road, including a large portion of the men employed had to be brought from the East, *via* Cape Horn. Toward the latter end of the work several thousand Chinamen were employed. In addition to this, it was very much expensive insurances was very high, iron and railroad material of all kinds were held at enormous figures and the price of the subsidy bonds was very low. All of these facts tended to make the cost of the road large.

The State of California agreed to pay the interest on $1,500,000 of bonds for twenty years, in exchange for which the Railroad Company gave a valuable stone quarry. Several of the counties along the line of the road granted bonds of the counties in exchange for stock. Sacramento county gave her bonds to the amount of $300,000. These bonds were exchanged for money, and the work pushed forward. There was delay in obtaining the Government subsidy, and the money ran short. When Mr. Huntington returned from New York he found the treasury almost depleted of coin, and the necessity of raising more means or stopping the work was evident. "Huntington and Hopkins can, out of their own means, pay 700 men during a year, how many can each of you keep on the line?" was the characteristic way in which this man met the emergency. Before the meeting adjourned these five men had resolved that they would maintain 800 men on the road during the year out of their own private fortunes. About this time (1863) Mr. Judah had sold out his interest in the Company and gone East. On the way he was stricken with the Panama fever, of which he died shortly after his arrival in New York. Dr. Strong of Dutch Flat, though a sincere believer in the enterprise, was unable to furnish what was considered his share of the expenses necessarily advanced, and retired from the Board of Directors. Mr. Bailey and Mr. Marsh and Mr. Booth we hear nothing of after the enterprise was fairly under way, though we know they were all three earnest workers at the commencement.

S. S. Montague succeeded Mr. Judah as Chief Engineer of the road, which position he still holds. The location surveys were made under Mr. Montague's directions. The road from Sacramento to Colfax, or Lower Illinoistown Gap, was located on the line run by Mr. Judah, in 1861; from Colfax to Long Ravine the line was changed materially; from Long Ravine to Alta the line run on Judah's survey, and from Alta to the Summit on an entirely new line, located by Mr. L. M. Clement, Engineer in charge of second division from Colfax to the Summit. This final location gave a better grade line, and one more free from snow in the winter, two very desirable objects. The value of these changes is plainly shown by the report of George E. Gray, formerly Chief Engineer of the New York Central Railroad. Mr. Gray was requested by Leland Stanford, in a letter dated July 10, 1865, to inspect the line of road and surveys to that date and report to the Board of Directors of the Company his opinion as to the quality of the work, and the cost of completion of that portion not then built. Mr. Gray's report gave as his opinion that the road already constructed would compare favorably with any road in the United States. Of that portion not constructed, he reported that Mr. Judah's line had been materially altered, causing a saving in distance of nearly five thousand feet and also reducing the aggregate length of the tunnels about five thousand feet, a saving in cost of construction of over four hundred thousand dollars, at least.

The road progressed, as we have stated above, slowly at first, but more rapidly towards the close, until, on the 10th day of May, 1869, the last spike was driven, which completed the railroad connection between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. A large party were gathered on Promontory Point to see this ceremony. Telegraph wires had been connected with the different large cities of the Union, so that the exact moment of driving the last spike could be known in all at the same time. The hour designated having arrived, Leland Stanford, President of the Central Pacific, and other officers of the Company, came forward. T. C. Durant, Vice-President of the Union Pacific, accompanied by General Dodge and others of the same Company, met them at the end of the rail, where they paused, while Rev. Dr. Todd, of Massachusetts, gave a short prayer. The last tie, made of California laurel, with silver plates bearing suitable inscriptions, was put in place, and the last connecting rails were laid by parties from each Company. The last spikes were made, one of gold from California, one of silver from Nevada, and one of gold and silver from Arizona. President Stanford then took the hammer of solid silver, to the handle of which were attached the telegraph wires, by which, at the first tap on the head of the gold spike, at twelve M., the news of the event was flashed over the American Continent.

The Jupiter, a locomotive of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and locomotive No. 116, of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, approached from each way, and rubbed their pilots together, while bottles of champagne were passed from one to the other.

During the building of this road, the track-laying force of the Central Pacific laid ten miles and two hundred feet of track in one day. This herculean feat was performed on the 20th of April, 1869, when only fourteen miles of track remained to be laid to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad, and was entirely finished by seven P. M. By mutual agreement between the two roads, Ogden was made the terminus of each; by this arrangement the Union Pacific sold fifty-three miles of road to the Central, making the length of road owned by the Central Pacific proper seven hundred and forty-three miles and a half, from Sacramento to Ogden.

In August, 1865, the Central Pacific Company purchased the Sacramento Valley road. The purchase was made by George F. Bragg on behalf of himself and others of the entire stock held by L. L. Robinson and Pioche and Bayerque. The price paid for this stock was $800,000. Bragg, soon after coming into possession, transferred the stock to the owners of the Central Pacific. The latter Company was forced to do this in order to secure the whole of the Washoe trade, which at this time was immense, amounting to several million dollars per annum. The short line of the Sacramento Valley road alone declared an annual profit of nearly half a million dollars the year previous to its purchase, most of which came from the freights going to the Washoe and other mining districts.

On August 20, 1870, the Western Pacific, San Joaquin Valley, California and Oregon, and San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda Railroads were all consolidated under the name of the Central Pacific Railroad.

From 1869 to 1871 the California Pacific road running from Sacramento and Marysville to San Francisco *via* Vallejo was a strong competitor of the Central Pacific. In August, 1871, these roads were consolidated, since which time, with the exception of competition by river, the Central Pacific Railroad Company has had a monopoly of the carrying trade of northern California. The California Pacific gave the Vallejo route to San Francisco. The trip was made to Vallejo by rail, and from thence to San Francisco by boat. This was a very popular route and monopolized the majority of the travel between Sacramento and San Francisco.

On the 28th of December, 1879, the new route *via* Benicia was opened, and the trains were run through to San Francisco, and the Vallejo route as a line of travel to San Francisco was abandoned. Trains still run to Vallejo, and passengers going that way are transferred across the bay to the railroad at the point opposite the entrance to Carquinez Straits. This change in route shortens the time from San Francisco about one hour.

The immense snow sheds forming almost a continuous tunnel, through which the road winds its tortuous course over the snow clad Sierras, form not an uninteresting feature of this monster railroad. Were it not for these the road could not be operated for nearly three months of the year, so heavy and continuous are the falls of snow, lying in immense drifts in the passes and sliding down the mountain side in terrible avalanches. The deep snow belt extends for ninety miles along the road and for one half of this distance the track is inclosed in snow sheds, costing originally $10,000 per mile. A stretch of shedding one and one-half miles long near Donner lake cost $75,000, and is the most substantial on the line. Twenty inch timbers are set up four feet apart and sustained by braces. Cross beams rest upon these, over which the roof is built. These are supported also by two inch iron rods cemented into the solid rock. While the train glides securely through these tun-

RESIDENCE OF **JAMES BENNALLACK,** GRASS VALLEY,
NEVADA Co, CAL.

nels, the comfortable passengers little realize that over their heads may be a solid back of snow fifty feet deep, leaning down upon the roof with a weight that would almost crush a mountain. These sheds have to be carefully guarded from fire and the effects of steam, several destructive fires having occurred. Fire engines are kept at Truckee and the Summit ready to go to the scene of a conflagration at a moment's notice, and telegraph station and watchmen along the route are prepared to give instant warning of danger.

During stormy weather the snow is cleared from the track not covered by sheds by means of immense snow plows propelled by engines. In severe storms the crews of these plows work day and night to keep the track clear, and occasionally a blockade of a day occurs in spite of their utmost exertions. To keep the ninety miles of track clear the company employs sometimes five hundred men, twenty or more ten-wheel locomotives and four giant snow plows, sometimes running constantly for seventy hours. Generally five or six engines are placed behind one plow, but occasionally as high as eleven are used. Six engines, with every pound of steam that they can carry plunge the plow far into the opposing wall of snow, while going at a speed of seventy miles an hour. The snow flies in immense masses in all directions, and the progress of the plow is not stopped until it is literally buried in the bank. It is then shoveled out, the train backs up and takes another plunge; time after time is this repeated until a passage is broken through the drift, the captain and crew of the plow riding on top of the plunging giant. This is the most dangerous branch of the railroad service; accidents are frequent; scarcely a train goes out without getting off the track several times; but the men who are engaged in it seem to enjoy the excitement and danger, and many a man, and woman also, has ridden on the plunging plow to experience a sensation and witness a scene nowhere else to be found. The following account of an exciting snow plowing incident is taken from the *Truckee Republican* of March 30, 1874.

"Deep as were the drifts they seemed as naught in our path until we passed the second snow shed and reached a point near Miller's mill, about four miles from Truckee, when we struck a drift of very heavy snow. Our speed slackened, the wheels slipped upon the track and stopped. The order to reverse and back out was quickly given, but it could not be done. The snow had fallen between the wheels, and the engines had not the power to move either way. Our train was 'stuck,' and it seemed that that was the end of our trip until assistance reached us. But Conductor Clark, comprehending the situation, gave orders to shovel out, uncouple and run back each one separately. This was successfully accomplished, and then all were coupled up, the snow-plow withdrawn and the train backed down through the snow-shed. All steamed up to one hundred and thirty pounds, and again we started. With a speed of forty miles an hour and a run of half a mile we struck the drift again, carving out the snow in immense heaps and piled and carrying them up to the light of the plow and casting them on either side, and running in a run of the length of the train when we were again stopped. The engines were reversed and to the surprise of all the train was successfully withdrawn and started again. This was repeated for the sixth time each making no more than the length of the train. But the seventh trial proved a success and we passed on to the wood-shed at Coldstream, six miles from Truckee. After taking wood the train was run back for another start. The snow at this point was much lighter and when the plow struck it, threw it in a great volume all over the plow. * * Again we started. About one half mile beyond, it was the pleasure of all on the snow-plow to witness one of the most beautiful scenes that can be imagined. The snow was light and loose, and, when the plow struck it, rose like spray in two perfect arcs of a circle to the hight of twenty feet, and the sun shining upon it, produced an effect at once grand, beautiful and indescribable."

Only a few days before one of the most daring feats of snow plowing was successfully accomplished between Emigrant Gap and Blue Cañon. While the plow, propelled by five engines, was within two and three-fourths miles of Blue Cañon the four rear engines ran off the track as did also the tender of No. 75, the forward locomotive. "It was storming at a fearful rate and the snow lay on the track to the depth of from two to three feet. No help could be expected from the passenger engines at Blue Cañon to pull the ditched engines on the track again, unless the snow plow could be forced through first and clear the track. The only ray of hope to speedily raise the blockade was in getting the tender of locomotive No. 75 on the rails again, and using the full power of the single engine in making an opening to Blue Cañon, and getting the assistance of the three passenger engines. By dint of almost superhuman exertions, and a crew of nearly one hundred men, Nate Webb, Superintendent of the snow plow department, soon had the unlucky tender on the rails again. Steam on the engine had been nursed up in the meantime, until the pressure indicated 130 pounds to the square inch. When all was ready for the trial, Webb told engineer Thomas Forsythe that he must make Blue Cañon or land his snow plow, engine and tender at the bottom of the American river cañon. The throttle valve was thrown wide open, and the engine and the 40 ton plow in front started forward on the steep down grade as if impelled by gunpowder. Fortunately immediately in front of the plow, for a hundred yards or so, the track was comparatively free from snow, and the locomotive was under complete headway when it struck the first drifts. On it flew with irresistible force at the rate of nearly a mile a minute, dashing the snow fifty feet in the air as if it had been the lightest spray. Around the steep curves it rocked and swept with full head of steam and crowded to its utmost speed. Superintendent Webb had telegraphed to Blue Cañon in advance to have the switch turned so to throw the plow on a side track, and thus avoid a collision with the passenger train. The result of the trial was watched with bated breath by the force of men who were with the ditched engines, and also by parties at Blue Cañon, who were advised of what was going on. All seemed to understand the extreme peril of the ride, and that if the engine or snow plow jumped the track certain death at the bottom of a cañon awaited the daring men on board. In just three minutes from the time Forsythe received the command to 'Go,' a dispatch came back to Webb: 'No. 75 has arrived all right.' The distance it will be remembered was two and three fourths miles. Webb communicated the glad tidings to his men, and all united in three rousing cheers for Forsythe and the daring feat he had accomplished. The enthusiasm of the moment was so catching, that even the seventy five stolid Mongolian laborers present mingled their shrill yells in the general chorus of cheers. Walter Robb, during that lightning ride of three minutes, was at his post on the snow plow in front. But it made little difference where a man rode on that train. It was certain death in front or rear in case of accident."

During the severe snow storm in the early part of January, 1880, the road became blockaded for a day, and the plows were kept constantly running to prevent an accumulation of snow that would have taken weeks to clear away. The following thrilling account is from the pen of C. F. McGlashan in the *Truckee Republican*, of a snow plow adventure during that terrific storm, in which he was the chief actor. "* * * The gale increased until it became a hurricane. Early in the day it became evident that a new and hitherto unheard of danger threatened the Central Pacific. It was a danger that caused the bravest men to turn pale. The snow sheds showed indications of falling. These sheds are over thirty miles in length, and for years have withstood every shock of the elements. Before the storm of Friday, they trembled and tottered, and each instant threatened to fall. The west-bound lightning express plunged into a slide near Yuba Pass, and seriously injured George Hamilton, the engineer, and his fireman. Soon after noon one hundred feet of corrugated iron shed blew down near the same place, and freight train No. 6 went crashing into the ruins. The collision caused another large section of shedding to fall, and the doomed train was buried beneath a mass of broken timbers and deep piled drifts. Three men were completely hidden from sight, but providentially suffered no serious injury. Buckley's snow plow ran to the wreck with a full crew of workmen, and by great exertion

succeeded in drawing the rear cars of No. 6 back to Cisco. Meantime five hundred feet of snow had fallen between that point and Emigrant Gap. The snow drifted heavily through the openings in the shed, and accumulated so rapidly that the opening in the shed, and accumulated so rapidly that the opening in the shed, and accumulated so rapidly that Buckley's train could not return to the Summit. It was literally imprisoned at Cisco. A storm on the Sierra means toil and danger to hundreds of people. The engineer and firemen, the conductor and brakemen, the operators, train dispatchers, foremen and superintendents all have multiplied toil and exposure. The warfare between these men and the elements is worthy of being better understood. It is a warfare wherein brain and muscle are arrayed against cold, darkness and avalanches, against death in a thousand forms. William Huckett, a brakeman on No. 6, Friday morning was knocked off the cars, and falling beneath the wheels was crushed and killed. Three of his companions were buried beneath the falling sheds as above described. Hamilton and his fireman were both placed in imminent peril. At tunnel 9, two miles east of the Summit, a watchman found it impossible to pass the huge drifts, and attempting to turn back found that a snow slide had blocked the way. In utter despair, he kindled a fire in the tunnel, and sat down to wait until relief came. It was extremely cold. At Yuba Pass crews of men worked all night. Drearier work or more discouraging never was assigned to human beings.

* * * Of late years no headlights are placed on the plows. From the moment the hoarse whistles indicate the start, all in front of the plow is profound darkness. There is no limit to the speed of a snow-plow train, and when flying in the teeth of a hurricane, it is impossible to face the darting snow granules, which cut and sting the eyes like needle points. Up over the mold-boards of the plow come huge masses of snow which sometimes seem ready to bury one.

* * * It is a true saying that one-half the world does not know what the other half is doing, and few people have any conception of the constant perils of these railroaders. As an example of these perils, perhaps the following is not amiss. It was intended that the engines should wood up at Cold Stream. Just before the woodsheds were reached, however, the plowing became so heavy that Coburn pulled the bell-rope for 'off brakes.' This meant that more power was requisite and the head engine had no sooner sounded the whistle than every throttle was wide open and every engine was working under a full head of steam. The speed was something alarming. It not only cleared the track, but caused the engines to shoot clear through the long wood shed and far out into the storm and darkness. When the momentum was finally overcome, it was necessary for the engines to back down to the wood piles. A snow-plow cannot be backed without being thrown from the track, for the loose snow gets under the apron and lifts the pole so as to throw bodily from the rails. Accordingly the plow was uncoupled and left standing while the engines went back to the sheds. In due time they were supplied with fuel, and the whistles sounded off brakes. The darkness was so intense that none of the engineers save the head one, knew that the plow had been detached. As a result five of the engines started out of the sheds at full speed. While the engines were wooding up, the two crews came down from the top and were standing inside the plow. After the engines had got under full headway these men discovered that there was some misunderstanding, and that a frightful collision would occur when the six engines struck the plow. With a rush for the door of the snow plow, each one endeavored to jump out into the snow by the side of the track. The banks thrown up by the plow were from four to six feet in hight and one could not spring upon them from the door. It was necessary to climb the iron ladder on the rear of the plow, and to spring therefrom. One by one the six men in the car climbed the ladder and escaped. Graham climbed on the plow and sitting astride the safety rope, braced himself to withstand the shock. The head engine screamed for down brakes, but the flying engines on the icy rails had no power to check the speed. Wooden was the last man out, and just as the collision came he partly sprang and was partly hurled out into the snow. The last man did we say? No! *The Republican* editor was behind Wooden, and had just grasped the top round of the ladder as the engines struck. Couplings of the head engine were crushed into fragments. The hind end of the snow-plow was shivered as if by a stroke of lightning, and the plow was dashed ahead as if it was suddenly shot from a cannon. Every engine felt the heavy shock, and the wheels of each were instantly reversed. Knocked from the ladder, *The Republican* man struck some portion of the forward engine. In a twinkling he was rolled and crumpled in all conceivable shapes between the engines and the clean-shaven snow wall left by the plow. Perfectly conscious, he was nevertheless as helpless as a straw in a threshing machine. Indeed, the principal thought at such a moment is a wonderful appreciation of the majestic power of a ten-wheel, fifty-ton locomotive. Jammed and twisted and whirled and dragged, one has time to wish that a friendly squeeze of the cylinder-head, or a sudden clash of the walking beam would end the agony, rather than the cruel wheels should close the scene. But there is a constant tendency downward, and finally a sudden drop under the wheels. The darkness of a stormy night is absolute blackness under a train of moving engines. There is not a ray of light. Yet no light could have aided in a complete realization of the situation. Every muscle quivers as it touches the whirling, grinding wheels. One is dragged along by their very contact, yet not fast enough to escape being overtaken by the truck-wheels and drivers of the next locomotive. One thinks that death is delayed but one instant and wonders if legs or arms or head will be crushed first. There is no thought of the past or future. Suddenly there is a consciousness that by lying perfectly still and straight there is possibly room between the wheels and the snow wall for one's body. Instinctively the wall is hugged. The wheels still graze, graze, graze as they pass. But thank God they are moving slowly now, and yet more slowly. The train is stopping. M. Mack is engineer of the head engine, the 85, and Dan Higgins is fireman. The second is Jim Kelley's engine, the 56, and Ed. Dolan is fireman. The 209 is third, C. C. Trott is engineer and C. Weadick fireman. When the train stopped, we were lying under this engine. None of these three had pilots. The 58, Lawrence Kearney engineer, and Sam Kennedy, fireman, was fourth, and had a pilot. This would have crushed us had it passed. Geo. Spoor's engine, the No. 8, Wm. Weadick, fireman, was fifth, and Sam Young's engine, the 200, M. Wallace, fireman, was last. Young's engine was reversed and had a small snow-plow on the hind end. This would have been death inevitable. After climbing into Trott's cab it was found that the wheels had torn our overcoat and cut off the cape of our hood or sailor's cap. We were quite unhurt. The straw had not been broken by the threshing machine. The plow is broken but can be pushed to the Summit. Had she not been broken, every man on the train would probably have been killed. Orders came to run to Cisco, and between Summit and Cisco eight hundred feet of snow-sheds lay prostrate. The broken plow could not go, and so the orders were countermanded. Had a snow-plow train dashed into the fallen sheds, no man on board would have lived to tell the tale. All Saturday night Standish, with a crew of fifty men worked at the east end of the break. Superintendent Pratt with four hundred workmen, worked on the west end. By nine o'clock Sunday morning the road was open. The storm had cleared away."

The unprecedented severity of the April storms of the past season blocked the road for several days. Snow sheds crumbled under the weight of their burden. Avalanches of snow buried trains, land slides covered the track, and all the forces of nature seemed arrayed against the efforts of man. But in the end, the unflagging exertions of the men conquered all difficulties, and the road was opened for the imprisoned trains to pass through.

Accidents of a more or less serious nature have been frequent on the line of this road within the limits of this county, but no more than is incident to the operating of all railroads, especially in the mountains, where the heavy grades and sharp curves add greatly to the danger. Upon Sunday, October 13, 1872, an accident occurred to the eastward bound passenger train while going down the grade between Summit Station and Truckee, resulting in the death of five persons. The train

RESIDENCE OF **JAMES CHAMPION**, GRASS VALLEY,
NEVADA Co, CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

was being drawn by two engines which broke loose from the cars and ran some distance ahead and then slowed down to allow the train to overtake them. The cars came rushing down the grade at the rate of seventy miles an hour the brakes not being able to control them and collided with the engines with terrific force killing Daniel G. Marshall the conductor John Hawke, mail agent Captain Taylor guard on Wells Fargo & Co's car, and Van Volmer and Miner brakesmen. The three first named were well known residents of this county.

At four o'clock, A. M., December 8, 1874, the westward bound passenger train ran into the rear end of a freight train near Boca, smashing a cattle car and the caboose and throwing the rear emigrant car down an embankment thirty feet high. Two men and a boy were killed and a number of others badly injured. The freight train was behind time and its lights were not seen in time to avoid the collision.

As the westward bound train approached Truckee, June 16, 1878, it was nearly thrown from the rails by a pile of rocks that had been placed upon the track. A search revealed a lonely camp fire, by which reposed an Indian named Poto, who confessed that he was the author of the deed. He had been ejected from a preceding train for some misdemeanor, and placed the rocks upon the track for revenge. He then built a camp-fire and laid himself down to await patiently what might be in store for him. But fire-water overcame him and he slept the sleep of innocence, until the rude hand of the enraged brakeman shook him into a realization of what he had done. For his little attempt to avenge his wounded dignity, he was sent to languish eighteen months in the penitentiary.

Many lesser accidents have occurred, some of them resulting fatally to an unfortunate few, but the details will have to be omitted from this work.

NEVADA COUNTY NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD.

The advantages of railroad connection with Sacramento and San Francisco were early recognized by the business men of Nevada City and Grass Valley. The organization of the Sacramento, Auburn and Nevada Railroad Company, as detailed in the article on the C. P. R. R., shows the interest taken in this project. The question received considerable attention as soon as the Sacramento Valley road was completed from Sacramento to Folsom, in 1856. In common with all localities that hoped to become a business center, Nevada county desired the road extended to her two commercial towns. In 1859, the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada railroad was projected, and a survey was commenced from Folsom to Auburn, by Sherman Day. The intention was to eventually extend the line to Nevada City, and the merchants of this county subscribed a sum sufficient for a survey of a route from Auburn to Nevada City by the way of Grass Valley. A preliminary survey was made and was embodied in Mr Day's report showing that a line could be constructed thirty six miles in length and with a grade of eighty feet to the mile. From this time the railroad question was never entirely laid aside every year it was brought out rubbed and polished and laid carefully away within easy reach. A road to Lincoln was at one time under discussion.

As soon as it became evident that the great trans-continental road would be built, great efforts were made to have the Donner Pass route adopted but in this they suffered a disappointment. In 1870 a road to Marysville and Colusa was seriously considered and a bill was presented to the Legislature to authorize the issuance of bonds to the Colusa, Marysville and Nevada Railroad Co., Colusa to give $100,000, Marysville $100,000, Yuba county $50,000 and Nevada county $150,000, this bill failed to find favor with the Legislature and died. A survey of the line from Nevada City to Marysville was made by Robert L. Harris, and the following report was presented to a committee of citizens.

Length of line in Nevada county, passing from Nevada City through Grass Valley and Pen Valley to the county line.....	26 23-100 miles
In Yuba county, passing through Smartsville, Timbuctoo and Swiss Bar to Marysville.....	23 47-100 miles
Cost of four foot eight and one-half inch gauge, Yuba county.....	$ 349,435
Cost of four foot eight and one-half inch gauge, Nevada county.....	552,968
Equipments and Buildings.....	104,100
Total Cost.....	$1,006,503
Cost of a three foot gauge in best manner, Yuba county.....	$ 323,741
Cost of a three foot gauge in best manner, Nevada county.....	504,777
Equipments and Buildings.....	86,900
Total Cost.....	$ 915,418
Three foot grade, low estimate, Yuba county.....	269,056
Three foot grade, low estimate, Nevada county.....	367,382
Equipments and Buildings.....	81,500
Total Cost.....	$ 717,938

The cheapest thing about a railroad is the preliminary survey and it is always easier to make one and talk about the big things one is going to do than it is to build the road, and so the people found, for no money was at hand to construct the feared line and the project was abandoned.

The next thing in order was to connect with the Central Pacific at some point along the line of that road, and Colfax was selected as the most desirable place. In 1872 there was considerable talk of a horse railroad from Nevada City and Grass Valley to Colfax and the matter went so far as to be brought to the attention of the Legislature, where it was reported upon adversely by the Committee on Roads and Highways, and died from want of vitality. It was after the failure of this design that the idea of a narrow gauge road met with favorable consideration. Like leaven the idea spread and increased until it had thoroughly imbued every one with enthusiasm. A meeting of interested citizens was called at Nevada City January 25, 1874 by which a conference committee of ten each from Nevada City and Grass Valley was appointed. By them a sub-committee of six was appointed to prepare a bill for the Legislature. This was done and the bill finally passed March 11, 1874, the event being enthusiastically celebrated in Grass Valley and Nevada City; the Governor's approval was received nine days later, and the bill became a law. The company was incorporated without any subsidy, and was allowed to charge ten cents per mile for passengers and twenty cents per ton for freight, with additions for hazardous freights.

The gentlemen named in the bill as incorporators met March 24, and fixed the capital stock at $400,000, in forty thousand shares of ten dollars each, and a committee of seven was appointed to solicit subscriptions. Now was the time for the people to make a practical display of their good will towards the road; so long as they were only required to meet and pass resolutions or to shout and yell when powder was burned that some one else had paid for, they were equal to the occasion, but when they were asked to subscribe to the capital stock they began to crawl into their shells. The committee succeeded in getting $242,000 subscribed, and as this was not sufficient to build the road, the estimate for a three foot gauge being $500,000, the project was in imminent danger of dying as had its predecessors. The officers of the company were:—John C. Coleman, President; J. W. Sigourney, Vice-President; George Fletcher, Secretary; J. H. Bates, Chief Engineer; John C. Coleman, J. W. Sigourney, William Watt, Edward Coleman and J. M. Lakenan, Niles Searls and R. W. Tully, Directors. These gentlemen after many consultations decided to prosecute the work, and let the contract to M. F. Beatty December 4, 1874, who sublet it to Turton & Knox.

The work was commenced in February, 1875, and was completed from Colfax to Grass Valley in April, 1876, and regular trains began to run between those points. It was a great day

for Grass Valley that first saw the iron horse coming into the city with its burden of passengers and freight, and a season of jubilee and mutual congratulation was held. The road was entirely completed to Nevada City May 20 1876 and the first train came up from Grass Valley loaded with people to participate in the ceremonies to take place. The old cannon was dragged to the summit of Sugar Loaf, and from the brow of that lofty hill roared forth its congratulations to the cheering crowd beneath. A large procession, headed by the military and band marched to the depot to meet the incoming train. A highly decorated and properly inscribed tie was prepared and two polished spikes fastened it to the last rails. When the last spike was driven home the military fired a salute. Then was the gentle air affrighted with discordant sounds; the cannon from the lofty eminence of Sugar Loaf blazed forth in noisy hilarity, the shrill steam whistle and the resonant bell swelled the chorus, while responsive shouts went up from thousands of jubilant throats. Judge Searls delivered a congratulatory address from the pilot of the engine, and the crowd dispersed, some of them to their homes and some of them to "take sutthin." The next day the first through train was run from Nevada City to Colfax, and the road was fairly inaugurated.

The total length of the road is 22 64-100 miles. There are two tunnels, one at the Town Talk four hundred and twenty feet in length, and one between Grass Valley and Colfax three hundred and eighty feet long. A Howe truss bridge one hundred and sixty feet long spans Bear river at a hight of ninety-five feet, and a similar structure crosses Greenhorn creek at a hight of eighty-seven feet; the trestles approaching these bridges are four hundred and forty and four hundred and eighty feet long respectively; besides these there are five other trestles, making a total length of trestlework of five thousand one hundred and seventy-six feet. The steepest grade is one hundred and twenty-one feet to the mile, one place approaching the summit between Grass Valley and Nevada and another between Grass Valley and Colfax at Cressy's summit. The shortest radius of curve is 302 94-100 feet, equal to a nineteen degree curve. The condition of the road was as follows January 1, 1880:—

Gross Earnings		$ 361,265.13
Operating and General Expenses	$186,296.72	
Interest on First Mortgage Bonds	72,237.78	
Interest on Floating Debt	22,843.67	281,378.17
Excess of Earnings over all Expenses		$ 79,886.96

Cost of Construction and Equipment	$582,651 22	
Value of Material	7,107.33	
Investment in Citizen's Bank Stock	935.64	
Excess of Cash Items over Audited Accounts	42 77	$590,736 96
Capital Stock Subscribed	$242,200.00	
Funded Debt	250,000.00	
Floating Debt Secured	16,000.00	
J. C. & E. Coleman Loan	500.00	
Profit and Loss Profit	81,536.96	$590,736 96

Number of passenger cars, two; mail and baggage cars, two; box freight cars, sixteen; platform cars, twenty; other cars, six; locomotive engines, three.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED BETWEEN ALL STATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1879.

NEVADA COUNTY NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD.

STATIONS.	Nevada City: Regular.	Nevada City: By Excursion Tickets.	Nevada City: By Commutation Tickets.	Nevada City: Total.	Reunion Picnic Grounds.	Town Talk: Regular.	Town Talk: By Commutation Tickets.	Grass Valley: Regular.	Grass Valley: By Excursion Tickets.	Grass Valley: By Commutation Tickets.	Union Hill.	Kress' Summit.	Buena Vista.	Picnic Ground, Storm's.	Storm's Side Track.	You Bet Side Track.	Colfax.	Total.	Total since opening of road to Dec. 31, 1879.
Colfax	7,619	650		16,040		12		7,124	695		9	45	36		69	109			
You Bet Side Track	15			4,723				54					2		3				
Storm's Side Track	33		20	8,009				228		89		9	6						
Buena Vista	22		23	49,165	7,160	2	1	140		173	4								
Kress' Summit	15	1	11	292,529	33,064			44		8									
Union Hill	1		67	223,529		1		47		146									
Grass Valley	7,385	4,072	5,434	28,694	3,762	784	788				4			2,454					
Town Talk	395		324	721	3,391									180					
Nevada City				2,295		944													
Total	16,040	4,722	8,009	49,165	7,160	786	788	7,697	695	416	13	54	43	2,634	72	109			
Total since opening of Road to December 31, 1879	69,364	650	20,052	292,529	33,064	2,289	1,940	31,675	5,390	1,940	34	100	151	20,3 7	286	746			

TONNAGE REPORT, N. C. N. G. R. R. CO.

STATIONS.	POUNDS RECEIVED IN 1879.	POUNDS FORWARDED IN 1879.	TOTAL POUNDS RECEIVED SINCE OPENING OF THE ROAD.	TOTAL POUNDS FORWARDED SINCE OPENING OF THE ROAD.
Nevada City	13,887,012	1,506,921	40,741,636	4,298,026
Grass Valley	21,077,774	1,211,716	71,136,078	4,772,949
Kress' Summit	120	.....	3,218	.....
Buena Vista	12,720	1,250	39,868	666,210
Storms' Side Trk	20,794	5,744,000	112,578	19,856,712
Degolia's Mill	53,525	1,793,796	202,760	11,123,921
You Bet Side Trk	1,144,850	2,612,000	2,933,907	9,110,325
Gable's	19,043	80,000	19,043	80,000
Colfax	3,410,762	26,676,917	18,365,217	83,646,062
Total	39,626,600	39,626,600	133,554,305	133,554,305

The leading articles are merchandise, flour and feed, lumber, wood, hay, powder, fruit, coal and iron.

For a year the town of North San Juan has been agitated over the question of an extention of the road to that place from either Nevada City or Grass Valley. The cost is estimated at about $300,000, and the people in that vicinity seem to think that they would like to buy the elephant at that price. Truckee also desires more railroad facilities, and in 1872 the question of a road to open up the Sierra valley received some attention, and is now in a fair way to be an accomplished fact. The following year a narrow gauge road from Oroville through the Sierra valley and Beckwith pass to terminate at Reno or Truckee was estimated to cost $2,000,000, the distance to Reno being one hundred and thirty-one miles. Nothing has ever resulted from the agitation. A railroad from Truckee to Tahoe City is also one of the things hoped for, and the Legislature passed an Act, approved March 29, 1878, incorporating A. J. Bayley, J. F. Moody, J. A. Huntington, J. P. Bayley, and H. M. Hollister as a company to construct the desired line.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Early Mountain Roads—Toll Roads—Present Toll Roads—Rates of Toll—Turnpike to Washoe—Marysville and Nevada Plank Road—The First Bridges—Freeman's Crossing—Robinson's Crossing—Cooper's Bridge—Other Toll Bridges—Grass Valley and Nevada Bridges—Pine Street Bridge—A Tale of Horror.

ROADS.

THE sudden and imperative demand for routes of travel, created by the ever increasing development of mines in the recesses of the mountains, and the extreme difficulty and

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GRASS VALLEY, NEVADA Co, CAL.

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expense of constructing them, rendered any systematized effort by the county in that direction impracticable. The expenses of the county government was great and to have constructed roads at all commensurate with the necessity of travel was an utter impossibility. For several years mountain trails were the only routes of travel except between the most important points. These trails, leading as they did over lofty ridges through gorges and across towering mountain cañons, were in many places impassable by wagons, and goods were transported on the backs of horses and mules. Long pack trains were daily seen winding up and around the hills with their loads of supplies for the mining camps far in the distant mountains. Some of these camps were so inaccessible that even the sure footed mule had to be abandoned and the goods taken to their destination upon the backs of men.

Between the larger and more important points the trails soon came, by use and travel, to be passable for wagons, stages and ox-teams. These roads, not being graded and protected from the effects of rains were muddy in the extreme during the long rainy season, and sometimes were utterly impassable. At such times the prices of goods rose to almost fabulous amounts. Rains below and snow above rendered the transportation of goods a hazardous and difficult task, and a fortune always awaited him who first battled with and overcame the difficulties, and supplied the famished camps with food.

Such being the situation and such the condition of the county treasury, private enterprise stepped to the front and bridged over the difficulty. Applications were made to the Court of Sessions, and after 1856 to the Board of Supervisors, for permission to construct toll roads upon the more important routes of travel. These toll roads were a vast improvement upon the rocky trails of earlier times, although some of them would be considered poor enough at the present time. The first attempt made by the county to create county roads, was by the Court of Sessions of Yuba county when it then embraced this region; the court declared, August 23, 1850, that all roads then traveled by wagons should be public highways. A declaration to the same effect was made by the Court of Sessions of Nevada county, when it organized the following year. A few years later the Board of Supervisors began to lay out county roads when petitioned for by citizens; but so little work was done on them besides the act of surveying and locating the route, that they interfered but little with the profits of the toll roads, and the latter increased and multiplied and waxed fat. It is certainly a piece of delicate sarcasm to survey a route through the forest and over the hills and declare it a public highway, one that is only passable for a few months in summer, and in winter requires the presence of the surveyor with his field notes to find. Gradually the county began to spend money upon the roads; old routes were improved, bridges were built, new routes were opened and frequently the franchise of a toll road was purchased and the road opened to the public, so that at the present time there are many good county roads to be found, although there are still wretched roads that are only indications of the route upon which a road will be made at some future time. We give a list of the toll roads that have been in operation at various times in the order in which they were constructed as nearly as possible.—

Pet Hill Toll Road.
Pen Valley Toll Road.
Merriman & Fox's road on Back Bone Ridge.
Cooper & Co., through Sugar Loaf hill.
Alpha & Washington Turnpike.
Nevada & Washington Turnpike.
Nevada & Little York Turnpike.
Bear Valley Turnpike.
A. J. Doolittle, Washington and Omega to Fall creek.
Truckee Turnpike Co.
Henness Pass Turnpike Co.
Chalk Bluff Turnpike.
South Yuba Turnpike Co.
Grass Valley & Nevada Turnpike.
South Branch Turnpike Co.
Virginia Turnpike Co.
Rough and Ready Turnpike Co.
Dry Creek Turnpike Co.
Union Turnpike Co.
Forest Hill and Grass Valley Turnpike.
Meadow Lake Turnpike, from Summit City to Henness Pass at Webber's Station.
James Heaton, from Heatonville or Cisco to the Enterprise mine.
Dutch Flat and Donner Lake Wagon Road.
Placer & Nevada Turnpike Co.
Webber Lake and Summit City Turnpike Co.
Enterprise Turnpike, from New Hampshire Rocks to Enterprise City and Summit City.
Meadow Lake and Bowman's Ranch Turnpike.
Grass Valley and Colfax Turnpike.
Bloody Run Toll Road.
Culbertson Grade, from Bear Valley to Henness Pass.
John Kneeland, from Cisco to Crystal Lake.

Of these many roads those upon which tolls are now being collected are:—

Alpha and Washington Turnpike, C. Grissel, proprietor.
Little Grass Valley Toll Road, D. H. Crusen, proprietor.
Pet Hill Toll Road, O. C. Hyatt, proprietor.
Dry Creek Turnpike, Jacob Hyatt, proprietor.
Chalk Bluff Turnpike, H. Stehr, proprietor.
South Yuba Turnpike bridge at Robinson's old crossing, Wm Edwards, proprietor.
Virginia Turnpike bridge at Bridgeport.
Culbertson Grade, James Culbertson, proprietor.
Cisco to Crystal Lake, John Kneeland, proprietor.

The rates of toll have been materially reduced since the roads were first constructed. We give for example the rates on the Alpha and Washington road, in 1858 and 1879.

	1858	1879
Six mule, horse or ox-team	$3 00	$1.00
Four "	2 00	.75
Two "	1 50	.50
Horseman	.25	.10
Horse and buggy	1 00	.25

The rates of toll depended, of course, upon the length of the road, the expense of construction and the amount of travel. If travel was light and the road long and the expense of construction heavy, the rate of tolls was fixed at an amount that would remunerate the owner of the road. If, however, the reverse was true, then the rate of tolls was low. To illustrate this point, the rates for the Dutch Flat and Donner Lake Wagon Road are given, also those for the Rough and Ready and Nevada Turnpike, as established for both, in 1865. These can both be compared with the rates for the Alpha and Washington Turnpike, which was of the more common class.

	D. F. & D. L.	R. & R. & N.
Wagon and ten animals	$17.00	8
" " eight "	15.00	.62½
" " six "	13.00	.50
" " four "	11.00	.37½
" " two "	9.00	.25
" " one "	5.00	.12½
Loose stock	.50	.03

The toll roads to the Washoe region deserve a special mention. When the rich silver deposits on the Comstock were discovered, the excitement was intense; thousands flocked to the Carson valley from the gold regions of California. The demand for provisions and mining supplies became immediate and imperative. The rough mountain trails were hard to follow, and passable only with pack trains. It was at once evident that the rapidly increasing trade of that region would fall into the lap of the enterprising city that would construct a good wagon road to the field of operations. Great rivalry immediately sprang up between the cities, and each made an effort to secure the coveted trade. The Truckee Turnpike Company was organized in November, 1859, to construct a road through Henness Pass, and connect with the Marysville road at North San Juan. The capital stock was $30,000. This was a move in the interest of Marysville. A meeting was

called by the citizens of Nevada, December 3, 1859, to consider the question of constructing a road from that place to Virginia, via Eureka, Jackson's Ranch and Henness Pass. It was estimated that an outlay of $15,000 would be sufficient. The outgrowth of this meeting was the organization of the Henness Pass Turnpike Company. By the following June, they had completed the road to Jackson's Ranch, where they met the road of the Truckee Turnpike Company, which had been constructed to that point. The two companies came to an amicable understanding and united forces in constructing jointly one road from that point to Virginia City. The roads were much traveled for several years, stages and express lines running over them, but the bulk of the Virginia trade could never be coaxed this way, going, instead, by a lower route to Sacramento and San Francisco. When the railroad was built, in 1868, these roads ceased to be used, save for local travel.

Rough and Ready, Grass Valley and Nevada City were a bone of contention in the early days between the rival cities of Sacramento and Marysville, both of those enterprising cities desired to supply goods to the miners of Nevada county, and both put forth great exertions to secure the coveted trade. Early in 1853 a scheme was evolved by the citizens of Marysville, that in its conception and the startling mathematical calculations by which it was supported displayed the genius of a Colonel Sellers. It was no less than a plank road from Marysville to the city of Nevada, passing through Rough and Ready and Grass Valley. Several meetings were held, committees were appointed to confer with the citizens of Nevada county and to receive subscriptions. It was proposed to have the expense of constructing the road divided between the two counties. Informal subscriptions to the amount of $350,000 were obtained, and the passage of a suitable law procured of the Legislature in May. No sooner was this scheme broached by Marysville than Sacramento was up in arms. A rival road was projected by that city, and a bitter war between the newspapers of the two cities was inaugurated. In this contest the papers of Grass Valley and Nevada remained neutral; they "bowed to the Lord and bobbed to the Devil," and were bitterly complained of by both cities for their lukewarmness. At a meeting held in Marysville June 30, 1853, the following report was presented by the engineers engaged to survey the route. The mathematical gymnastics are refreshing to contemplate:

Length of road	39½ miles.
Cost of construction	$374,852.75
Total *estimated* annual revenue	305,000.00
" " " expenses	23,000.00

From this report it was made evident that in two years after paying for the construction of the road and the running expenses, the *estimated* revenue would be sufficient to declare a dividend of about $140,000. Notwithstanding these encouraging calculations, the citizens would not subscribe formally, but thought to have the city of Marysville furnish the full amount by issuing bonds. An election was called in that city February 28, 1854, on the question of subscribing $350,000 and was carried affirmatively by a vote of nine hundred and forty-seven to thirty-three. Two unsuccessful attempts were made to organize a company to prosecute the work. Finally at an election held May 14, 1854, on a proposition to levy a tax for the construction of the road, the people, having awakened from their trance, defeated the measure by a majority of more than one hundred. This was the last of the great plank road, as Sacramento never did arrive at the boiling point on the question, and Grass Valley and Nevada had lost faith in it long before.

BRIDGES.

The precipitous nature of the banks that wall in the mountain streams rendered ferries impracticable except at a few points, and an early resort was made to bridges. The impossibility of fording or ferrying over the rivers except in a few favored localities, and the circuitous routes sometimes necessary to be traveled in order to reach a point favorable for crossing rendered bridges imperative; they were indispensable.

As early as August 19, 1850, the Court of Sessions of Yuba county granted a license to J. K. Dunbar to construct a bridge across Deer creek, at a place known as the Lower Crossing. August 19, 1850, the same court granted a license to Rideout & Co. to build a toll bridge across the Middle Yuba at Martinsville. The following rates of toll were established, from which it is very evident that such a thing as a wagon was not expected to penetrate that far into the mountains, pack animals and footman alone being provided for.

Footman	$ .25
Horse or mule with rider or pack	1.00
" " without " "	.50
Ox, cow or other large animal	.50

Matthew Sparks was granted a license by the same court February 17, 1851, to build and collect tolls upon a bridge across the Middle Yuba at Nye's Crossing. The rates of toll were fixed at:—

Wagon, loaded	$3.00
" empty	2.00
Horse or mule with rider or pack	.50
Cattle per head	.25
Footman	.20

Mr. Sparks had established a ferry at that point the previous year. The bridge was built in 1851, by Thomas Hess, and was carried away by the flood that winter. Hess built another bridge in 1852, and sold it to Thomas Freeman in 1854. From that time the place was known as Freeman's Crossing. A more substantial bridge was constructed by Freeman in 1855, which was destroyed in December 1861. This was near the mouth of Oregon creek, and Freeman then moved to the present location and commenced the construction of another bridge, but the incomplete frame was carried away by another freshet in January, 1862. The present bridge was built in 1862, and is still owned by Thomas Freeman, forming one of the old landmarks of the county.

Another well-known bridge is the one at Robinson's Crossing on the South Yuba, and which has been variously known as Robinson's, Webber's, Wall's and Black's bridge and is now owned by William Edwards. The first bridge was built here by William E. Robinson in the fall of 1853, which was taken down in 1859 to make room for a better one, said to have been the last in the county at that time, there being then twelve toll bridges in the county. This was done by John Webber who had recently come into possession of the property. He sold it to J. S. Wall, and it was carried away by the flood of January, 1862. The same year Mr. Wall built the present one, and sold it to J. M. Black in 1865.

Cooper's bridge on the South Yuba at Illinois Bar is still another of the old landmarks. A bridge was built here in 1856 by J. L. Cooper, and thoroughly repaired in 1863. Mr. Cooper and Joseph Kile were cruelly murdered here, November 26, 1866, an account of which is given in another chapter. June 6, 1867, the bridge fell into the stream while Thomas Holden was driving across with six horses and a load of eight thousand pounds. The water was quite high at the time, and the driver and horses perished. The bridge was reconstructed, and is still being used.

Other bridges that have been built in the county are more or less uneventful in history. At Emory's Old Crossing, a few miles above Freeman's Crossing, on the Middle Yuba, T. C. Emory had a bridge for a number of years in the early days. At Concord Bar, on the Middle Yuba, a bridge was constructed, in 1857, by Nicholson and Jones, and used for several years. Two bridges were built across Middle Yuba, near Moore's Flat, one at the mouth of Wolf creek and one about a mile farther down the stream. Rice's Crossing, on the Main Yuba, once known as Lousy Level and Liar's Flat, was known by its present name only after Rice built a bridge there.

Above Cooper's bridge, on the South Yuba, on the road from Nevada to Columbia Hill, M. F. Hoyt built a bridge, about 1854. A. J. Doolittle built a bridge at Jefferson, and Lennox and Murphy one at Washington. James Culbertson built one still farther up the South Yuba, at Culbertson's Station, and A. J. Doolittle built one between this point and Washington. On Deer creek were the bridge at Bridgeport, belong-

OFFICE, LUMBER YARD, RESIDENCE & MILL,
OF
P. BRUNSTETER,
GRASS VALLEY, NEVADA Co. CAL.

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ing to the Virginia Turnpike Company and Henry Penn's bridge at Ficnic Crossing also the bridges at Nevada will be spoken of later. The bridge on Deer creek near the English bridge on the road from Grass Valley to Nevada the one on the Placer and Nevada road the one on the Grass Valley and Colfax road D W Strong built a bridge across the Truckee river, in 1863 on the road to Washoe Joseph Gray and Geo. Schaffer built a bridge at Truckee in 1865 which was purchased by the citizens in 1872, and made a free bridge

The bridges across Wolf creek at Grass valley have been maintained by the city and county at a nominal expense The bridges across Wolf creek on Auburn and Bennett streets were built in 1872, at a cost of $2,060, of which $500 were paid by the city and the balance by the county. The Broad and Main street bridges at Nevada have met with frequent accidents The first bridge was built on Main street in 1852 the one on Broad street during the next year. In 1855, a bridge was built on Broad street, that cost $1,100, raised chiefly by subscriptions. The Main street bridge was also rebuilt in 1856 for $1,000. Both of these bridges were carried away by the breaking of Laird's dam, February 15, 1857 and were rebuilt at an expense of $1,795, of which the county paid $700 The Main street bridge fell under a drove of cattle May 21, 1863 and had to be reconstructed, and the Broad street bridge was rebuilt in 1867 They have both had a thorough overhauling since.

PINE STREET SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

This large and expensive structure has had quite an interesting history Could it speak, strange tales would it tell of friendships made and broken, of plans for business or amusement, and of hundreds of troths plighted by youth and maiden while gazing at the play of the mellow moonlight upon the rushing waters beneath.

In 1850, a bridge was built across Deer creek, about one-quarter of a mile below Broad street From this a new street was laid out, called Bridge street. This structure rendered service for about three years, when, with the help of the county, a suspension bridge was constructed at Pine street, though by no means so substantial a structure as the one that at present spans the stream. When Laird's dam broke, February 15, 1857, and discharged its pent up waters through Deer creek, the suspension bridge was considerably damaged; and, as both Broad and Main street bridges were carried away, great inconvenience resulted until the damage could be repaired.

A few years later, the bridge having become demoralized by service, it was deemed necessary to construct a new one. Early in 1861, petitions were presented to the Legislature asking for permission for the city of Nevada to levy a tax of one per cent on city property for the purpose of rebuilding the bridge Counter petitions were circulated by those who were opposed to the outlay, who held that the bridges at the foot of Broad and Main streets were amply sufficient for all the demands of travel The Legislature however passed an Act, approved March 28 1861 authorizing the city to levy a tax of five mills on the dollar of one per cent for that purpose Proposals for building were advertised for when the opponents of the scheme temporarily impeded the Trustees by bringing a suit to test the validity of the special tax After passing through the District and Supreme Courts the legality of the tax was sustained

The contract was let October 2 1861 to A S Hallidie & Co of San Francisco for $9,000 of this sum $4,000 were raised by the tax and the balance by subscription. The summer had been wasted in useless litigation, and the contractors pushed the work as rapidly as possible, so as to be well advanced before the winter rains set in The season was an unusually wet and rainy one, and seriously delayed the work on the bridge The towers and cables were in place, the latter being fastened to logs, as the roads were so bad it was impossible to haul the cast iron anchors. The incessant rains so softened the ground that the logs were moved, and the cables sagged in the center. The contractor then procured wrought iron rods with screws at the ends by which he raised and tightened the cables. These rods were three and one-half inches in diameter, and would have been amply sufficient had not one of them proven defective.

The bridge was completed in May, 1862, and on the eleventh of the following July was the scene of a terrible accident, caused by the defective rod. A heavy load of hay, drawn by an ox-team was on the bridge, and another ox-team was just passing upon the structure, when the bridge fell with a resounding crash, precipitating both teams and three men upon the barren rocks more than fifty feet below. Two of the men were killed, while the other, with a fourth who was not thrown into the chasm, was severely wounded. The oxen were terribly cut and mangled and fifteen of the twenty that fell were killed. The contractors immediately repaired the loss, and by September teams again began to cross. The bridge was thoroughly tested and finally accepted November 14, 1862. The bridge cost the contractors altogether about $15,000. Two suits were brought against the city of Nevada for the damages sustained by the fall of the bridge, but without avail, the defendants being held not liable.

The bridge has a suspended surface of four thousand seven hundred square feet, the length of span is three hundred and twenty feet, and the width of the roadway fourteen feet. The platform is sustained by fifty-nine cross timbers, suspended from the cables by iron rods one and one-eighth inches in diameter.

The towers rise from the roadway to the hight of thirty-three feet the cables each contain one thousand and fifty wires, and are four inches in diameter weighing thirty six thousand pounds Each cable is five hundred and three feet long and fastened at either end in the bank by twelve feet iron girders, each weighing twenty-five hundred pounds. In 1875 extensive repairs were made on the bridge, costing nearly $3,000

The history of Pine street bridge would be incomplete without a relation of the thrilling tragedy enacted there a few years ago It was night, the ever-lengthening shadows had long since faded away and mingled with the universal gloom of night The moon had risen from her horizon couch and shed her mellow light upon a scene of quiet loveliness and peace The countless stars, attendants of fair Luna's train, gazed wistfully down upon the slumbering city, and wondered why it was they never saw the bustle and confusion that came rolling to their ears when their eyes were blinded by the glare of day The rushing waters that rolled and tumbled o'er their rocky bed sang a sweet song of joy, nor gave one thought to the scene of blood so soon to be transacted on their shore The calm air was sweet with the perfume of peace and love, and Nature seemed to sooth to slumber the restless forces of her realm Like a peal of thunder from a laughing sky, a pistol shot rang out clear and sharp upon the still night air, and the dread cry of murder, echoed and re-echoed along the street, sent an agonizing thrill through many a stout heart Lights flashed from windows that had before been dark; half clothed forms rushed hurredly into the street and hastened to where the bridge was swinging by its wire cables across Deer creek's rocky bed. What a sight was there for pitying eyes to see! Scattered about upon the bridge were a valise, hat and cane, while streaks of fresh blood upon the railing spoke volumes to the eyes of hundreds now assembled But a sight that made brave men shudder and turn pale, was a human form on the cold unfeeling rocks below, plainly outlined in the soft rays of the grieving moon.

What was to be done? What could be done? All had heard the shot and the agonizing cry, but none had seen the deed committed. Who was the victim or who the murderer none could say and no one knew. All was confusion; those who assayed to gather up the scattered articles were advised to leave them until the officer arrived. But where was he? When the death cry was borne upon the air his ear was quick to hear, but his feet were slow to answer, for, alas, he was lame Hastening as best he could to the stable he procured his horse and flew to the scene of action As yet none had dared to approach that form lying so still and deathlike upon the relentless rocks below, but the officer supported on either hand by shuddering citizens, boldly advanced to see if life was yet extinct. He kneeled by the inanimate object, and murmuring

from the fullness of her tender heart. Its agony, despair lifted the pulseless form in his arms. But why did it like lead and gaze around with such a frightened glance. It was filled with sawdust, and the fresh blood upon the bricks was that of a luckless feline who had violated her previous life that the boys might deceive a confiding people and hurt with tender feeling of a too vigilant officer. The crowd dispersed and once more the calm visage of the moon beamed with a peaceful smile, and the merry stars winked knowingly at each other, as they heard the clink of convivial glasses far into the stillness of the night.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Old Red Court House—Broad Street Court House and Jail—Sawing a Log for Bail—A $50,000 Court House goes up in Smoke—Sheriff Carried from Death on a Prisoner's Back—The Court House Rebuilt—Burned in 1863—The Present Building—Explosion in the County Vault—Death of S. H. Forquhar—Branch Jail at Truckee—Jail Deliveries—County Hospital.

THE handsome and substantial structure that now serves the double purpose of court house and jail in Nevada City, is the third costly building that has been erected on the present site. Twice have the destroying fingers of flame seized upon the building, and in a few moments demolished the work of months. Yet justice must have a temple and criminals must have a secure abiding place, and each time that the edifice has met with disaster, a better structure has reared itself upon the ruins.

The erection of Nevada into a separate county in 1851 rendered it necessary that accommodations should be provided for the officers, court and prisoners. Court was first held in a red building corner of Main and Church streets, near the present location. This had been known as the Red Store and now lives in history as the Old Red Court House. The county soon purchased an old shake building on Broad street, near the present site of Thomas' restaurant. This had formerly been a hotel, and its shaky walls, that erst had echoed the call for beans and coffee, resounded to the stentorian tones of the lawyer, pleading for justice. In 1854, this building having become thoroughly dilapidated, court was held in the Methodist and Congregational churches, Frisbie's Theater and Abbott's Hall.

During this time the prisoners were kept in a jail on Broad street, nearly opposite the building used for a court house. It was made of squared logs or timbers, and contained a front room and two cells in the rear. One of these cells was lined with iron, and was used for the safe keeping of desperate characters. When necessary, half a dozen prisoners could be accommodated, but the trouble and expense of keeping them was generally avoided by admitting them to bail. One enterprising man admitted himself to bail, by sawing out a log with the implement previously furnished him by a friend, and escaping. This was the only instance of jail delivery during the five years this place was occupied and in that respect it bears a better record than its more pretentious successors.

The need of a court house of sufficient capacity to accommodate all branches of the county government, led to the passage of a bill by the Legislature, in 1855, authorizing the issuance of county bonds to the amount of $30,000, for the purpose of erecting a court house. A contract was made with a builder named Shaw, who took the bonds at par, and sold them to C. W. Mulford for eighty cents on the dollar. The total cost of the structure was nearly $50,000. In June, 1856, the new court house was so far completed that the county officers moved in, and the prisoners were transferred to their new quarters. The old buildings were sold at auction and realized $1,770. The interior was entirely finished about the middle of July, the structure was accepted from the hands of the contractor, and a term of the District Court was set to begin Monday, July 21, 1856, but when that day arrived, there was but a heap of ashes and brick. On July 19, 1856, the City of Nevada was devastated by fire, and the new court house fell in. Thus vanished in smoke what had cost the general ruin. The loss of the records it is impossible to estimate in money. The consequent uncertainty of titles, the absence of any record of the proceedings of the courts and the Board of Supervisors, the necessity of recording again all deeds and papers that had not perished in the flames, and the great amount of litigation that necessarily follows an incomplete condition of the records, were all prolific of trouble, expense and annoyance to the people and the county.

An incident occurred during the burning of this building, showing that a murderer is not necessarily a depraved being, and that the same heart that can prompt the hand to commit a bad action can also demand the commission of a good one. George Lewis was a saloon keeper in Nevada City, and was a man of powerful frame. A prize fighter, having filled himself with the extract of corn, entered the saloon and declared his intention of whipping Lewis. The latter immediately reached under his counter for a revolver and shot the belligerent sportsman dead. Lewis was indicted for murder and obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable before Judge Searls, then sitting at Downieville. He was, however, not admitted to bail, and was brought back to Nevada City, and incarcerated in the new jail. At that time, W. W. Wright, familiarly known as "Boss Wright," was Sheriff, and when the town was on fire and it became evident that the court house would burn, he rushed to the jail to liberate the prisoners. Wright had been working desperately in his endeavor to subdue the flames, and was completely exhausted, so that after opening the jail door, he fell fainting near the entrance of the court house, overcome by the smoke and heat. Lewis, who was thus at liberty and could have made his escape, returned, lifted the unconscious Sheriff upon his broad shoulders and carried him down to Deer creek, where he bathed his temples with water until he revived. When he saw that Wright had fully recovered, he said: "Now you are all right, Boss, where shall I go?" He was told to go just where he pleased, but to appear before the court on Monday morning. Court was opened the following Monday in a business block that stood on the site of the present National Hotel, and it was a clear case of "nobility in rags," for Judge Searls, who had lost his all in the fire, presided without a coat, and was arrayed in a blue flannel shirt, borrowed for the occasion. Coats were rare, and what few there were, looked as though they had gone through a patent churn. Lewis put in an appearance, and when the grateful Sheriff told the story of the man's self-sacrifice and bravery, he was admitted to bail in a nominal sum, and many there were who were willing to become his bondsmen. When his trial occurred, but a few weeks later, he was acquitted, the jury assuming that he had fully compensated for the taking of a worthless life by the preserving of a worthy one.

The citizens of Grass Valley recognized in the destruction of the court house a long desired opportunity for securing the location of the seat of justice in that thriving business center. Petitions were circulated by them for the calling of an election to decide between the rival cities. They proposed to build a new court house, free of expense to the county, and some quite liberal subscriptions were made for that purpose. The required number of signatures was not secured, and the Board of Supervisors at once advertised for bids for the construction of a new building. A petition was presented by the people of Grass Valley, requesting the Board to delay its proceedings until the county seat question could be tested, but of no avail, and August 23, but a month after the fire, the contract was let to Baine and Israel, for $18,558. The old walls were torn down and rebuilt, the inside finished as before, iron doors and shutters attached, and, as then supposed, the building was rendered thoroughly fire proof, a favorite fallacy in those days and one that had cost several people their lives. The work upon the building was finished and accepted by the Board of Supervisors, January 26, 1857. They allowed the contractors $1,159 for extras, making the total cost of the building alone $19,717.

Again on Sunday, November 8, 1863, the court house was destroyed in the general conflagration that swept over the city. By the energy and exertion of the officers, and the substantial manner in which the vaults had been constructed, the records were all preserved. After advertising for plans and specifica-

RESIDENCE OF **ALEXANDER HENDERSON**, GRASS VALLEY,
NEVADA Co, CAL.

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tions, the plans of F Butler, a San Francisco architect, were accepted, for which $600 were paid April 16 1864, the contract was awarded to A S Hart for $22,250 The new building was a great improvement upon the others in every respect It rests on a raised yard, around which is a stone and iron fence The lower story is built of huge blocks of granite while the upper story is of brick On the lower floor are commodious offices and substantial vaults for the preservation of county records On the second floor are a large court room and rooms for the use of the Judges, and District Attorney Adjoining is a jail with solid granite walls, capable of safely keeping all who may offend against the laws. The new structure was completed in March, 1865, and with all its appointments cost the county $46,400.

Saturday morning, July 27, 1867 the County Clerk's office was the scene of a terrible and fatal accident The previous night the gas in the vault was left burning, and as soon as the oxygen in the air was exhausted, the flame becoming extinguished and the vault was filled with gas When the County Clerk, R H. Farquhar, and his brother, G. K Farquhar, opened the vault in the morning they detected the smell of escaping gas. In their investigations they lit a match and a fearful explosion was the result. The dull sound startled the citizens, sounding like a huge blast beneath the surface of the city. The fire bells were instantly rung, and soon all was confusion Those who ascertained the cause and rushed to the scene of action, found R H Farquhar lying in the vault dead, his clothes torn to shreds, his left arm broken and his body badly burned. George Farquhar was also severely burned, cut and bruised. The force of the explosion was so great that it damaged the building to the extent of $2,500.

Mr. Farquhar was an efficient officer and a most estimable gentleman and a universal favorite. His remains were followed to the grave the next day by one of the largest funeral processions ever seen in the county. The firemen turned out in uniform, while the stage companies furnished vehicles draped in mourning. The next day the District Court met and passed resolutions of respect and condolence, and after many eulogies were pronounced by members of the bar, adjourned out of respect for the memory of the deceased.

The Board of Supervisors appointed George K Farquhar to fill the vacancy caused by the untimely death of his brother.

The court house now bears a bell whose merry peal summons lawyers and litigants to the bar of justice. This is found to be very convenient by lawyers and others who desire to be on hand at the opening of court, and inconvenient by the dilatory attorney, who cannot now stop in the hall, set his watch back half an hour and claim that he is on time.

Since the organization of the county there have been eighteen prisoners escaped from all, and possibly a few others that have not come under our observation.

The old log jail but late unfortunate has already been [illegible]. The first jail on Church street was built first lived to [illegible] effect any escape but the last was reared upon its ashes and but a few of these. The first to escape was the notorious Jim Webster and a fellow prisoner October 8 1850. They were captured a week later at Smartsville Sunday night November 2 1856, Webster again released himself and departed with two of Tom Bell's gang named Farnsworth It was the following day that Sheriff Wright and David Johnson met their tragic death The next Monday night after that sad occurrence while the Coroner had charge of the jail Samuel Hargraves under sentence of ten years in the penitentiary for the murder of P Ellison broke through the wall into the adjoining cell, which was unlocked, and made his escape

Early in 1857 Wallace Gehr, a highwayman, dug from his cell into the one adjoining, occupied by Luddington, the lock of which they managed to pick. When the Under-sheriff came with their food that night and left the hall door open, Gehr slipped through the hall into Luddington's cell, and both prisoners passed out of the jail. In going through the Sheriff's office they were observed and chase given them. Luddington was captured by a citizen, but Gehr escaped, only to be retaken in San Francisco the following April John Smith escaped from the jail September 30, 1858, by digging a hole through his cell wall into the corridor, and walking out of the jail door that had been left ajar by some workmen. On his way out he stopped in the Sheriff's office to secure his carpet bag. Alexander Britlin, awaiting removal to San Quentin, broke off the bar to his cell door and sawed through two bars of the outside window grating, February 2, 1859. He was captured a few weeks later in Sacramento. Thomas Burke, convicted of the murder of J M. Wright and under sentence of death, broke jail about noon June 11, 1862. His irons were sawed off, the bar of a heavy padlock on the corridor door was also cut and a padlock on the outside door of the jail removed He was captured in Placer county February 4, 1863, and hanged.

The present structure has had five escapes in seventeen years. July 25, 1867, John Brannan, under indictment for murder, became weary of confinement, unlocked the door and passed out into the glare of the noonday sun. His liberty was only of two days' duration. October 14, 1870, Wm. Burns and F. P. Chaurey escaped by breaking through the wall of the jail. Chaurey was captured on the ninth of November on Cosumnes river. The last case was that of Robert Bruce and Henry Fowler, who were engaged in some labor about the jail and when the officer in charge was off his guard, slipped into the yard and scaled the wall by means of a pile of lumber that had been used for a gallows. This was on Sunday, January 18, 1880 and they were both recaptured within two months.

The inhabitants of Truckee and Meadow Lake township long clamored for a branch jail to be located in Truckee for the safe keeping of criminals from that end of the county. The trouble and expense of conveying prisoners to the county jail was so great that it operated in partially defeating the ends of justice. A petition was presented to the Legislature in 1874, asking permission for the Board of Supervisors to build a branch jail in Truckee the cost not to exceed $2,500 During the June session 1875, the Board finally decided to contract a stone jail at that point The work was immediately begun and completed and the new jail received its first inmate September 30 1875, in the person of William Hart, who had got [illegible] drunk, and was "smashin' things" for his own amusement.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Among the evidences of an advanced civilization are hospitals and charitable institutions of every kind In every community there are many who meet with misfortunes, lose their property, become prostrated by sickness or accident or having toiled for themselves and others with willing heart and faithful hand until the sad inroads made upon their strength by time rob them of the power to labor more; such unfortunates would perish by starvation or neglect were it not for the pitying hearts and the helping hands ever ready to respond to the call of distress. That the county should provide some place where care and attention could be bestowed upon such worthy unfortunates is recognized by all; it secures to all the deserving a retreat when defeated in life's battle, and distributes the burden so that it falls heavily upon the shoulders of none.

For a number of years private hospitals abounded, and the county annually entered into a contract with some individual to care for the indigent sick. A house was rented in the city for a hospital, but as the rent was high, the building inconveniently arranged and in an undesirable location, the Board of Supervisors decided to build one better suited to the purpose They purchased five acres of ground near Deer creek, three quarters of a mile from the center of the town, for $150. The contract for the construction of a building thirty by seventy five feet, containing two wards with a kitchen and dining room thirty by forty feet, was let to Long and Shultes in December, 1859, for $2,312. It was completed in April, 1860, at a total expense for every thing of $2,600. The two wards were capable of accommodating forty patients. More room being desired a wing, twenty by thirty feet and two stories high, was added in 1863, at an expense of $800. A tax annually levied by the Board of Supervisors provides the funds for maintaining the institution. The hospital has been constantly under the care of Dr. R. M. Hunt, who has given complete satisfaction in his management.

CHAPTER XXXIX

FINANCIAL.

The First Tax—The Yuba County Debt—Court House Bonds—Financial Gymnastics—Floating Debt—Court House Warrants—Rate of Tax—Table of Valuation—Valuations by Townships.

IN the matter of the conduct of her financial affairs Nevada county has reason to congratulate herself; but one issue of bonds was ever made, and those were retired within five years from the date of their utterance. Although at one time quite a large floating debt was hanging over her, she has paid it all without having her bonds hawked about the country, and has so firmly established her credit, that, did the occasion require, she could readily obtain all the money desired at very advantageous rates.

The first tax levied here was by Yuba county in 1850; including the State tax it amounted to seventy-five cents on the hundred dollars of valuation, and three dollars per capita upon every voter. The tax levied was altogether too small to run the expensive government that was inaugurated at Marysville, and it was found that when Nevada county was separated from Yuba in 1851, the latter had already accumulated a debt of $33,500. Yuba county claimed that Nevada should pay her share of the debt created while they were "one and inseparable." This claim was objected to on the ground that the debt was created in the erection of county buildings, which remained in the possession of Yuba county, and in excessive criminal expenses, none of which were incurred by the territory set off to Nevada county. They had been too far from the seat of government to derive any benefit from it, and it has been said that the only official of the county that was ever seen up in this region was the Tax Collector. Under the Act of the Legislature, commissioners were appointed to ascertain what proportion of the Yuba county debt was justly chargable to Nevada county. One of these commissioners, in the failure of the others to take action, reported that the total debt was $33,500, and that Nevada should pay $12,572. This report was considered illegal and unjust, and the officials of Nevada county refused to pay it. Considerable litigation ensued between the two counties, which ended in Yuba failing to enforce her demands.

When it was decided to build a court house in 1855, application was made to the Legislature for permission to issue bonds for that purpose. An Act was passed by that body and received the Governor's approval April 25, 1855, authorizing the issuance of bonds to the amount of $30,000, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. These bonds were received by the contractor at par and sold to C. W. Mulford for eighty cents on the dollar, and were issued by the county to Mr. Mulford direct. These bonds were all redeemed within five years, and the interest paid on them amounted to about $14,000. Since that time the county has had no bonded indebtedness.

The destruction of the court house in 1856, so soon after its completion, was a great loss to the county, necessitating an additional outlay for a new one. As the amount of bonds authorized to be issued had been sold, the Board resorted to a peculiar feat of financial gymnastics to raise the funds required. Warrants were issued by the Board of Supervisors and sold at auction, realizing but fifty-five cents on the dollar. As the court house cost about $20,000—and the furniture much more, the amount of warrants disposed of must have amounted to more than $40,000. The whole proceeding was an illegal one, and had the payment of these warrants been contested they never could have been redeemed; yet although aware of this fact, the citizens of the county kept faith with the purchasers of the warrants, and paid every one in full.

By this proceeding the floating debt of the county was largely increased, the financial condition of the county, December 1, 1857, being:—

Outstanding Warrants	$110,088.50
" Court House Bonds	22,500.00
Accrued Interest	8,992.05
Total Debt	$141,580.55

During the next two years a great many of the bonds were redeemed, but the amount of warrants was increased, leaving the county more in debt than before. The condition, October 3, 1859, was:

Outstanding Warrants	$140,285.86
" Court House Bonds	9,000.00
Total Debt	$149,285.86

From this time the amount of the debt began annually to decrease, and notwithstanding the increased expenses caused by the war and the loss by the depreciation of currency, the debt appeared in the following condition, February 11, 1862:—

Outstanding Warrants and accrued interest	$96,000.00
Cash on Hand	16,000.00
Total Debt	$80,000.00

This shows a decrease of $50,000 in three and one-half years. The condition, March 6, 1871, was nearly the same, the debt having increased two thousand dollars:—

Outstanding Warrants	$83,582.80
Accrued Interest	3,277.84
	$86,860.64
Cash on Hand	4,860.64
Total Debt	$82,000.00

The cause of this condition of the finances was the building of the elegant court house now used by the county. This structure cost $46,400, and was paid for in warrants. It was not deemed desirable to issue any bonds, so the Legislature, by an Act approved March 4, 1864, authorized the county to levy an annual tax of twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars, until the cost of rebuilding was liquidated. By this means the county was saved the trouble of issuing bonds, as well as considerable money that would have been paid in interest.

The rate of tax has always been lower in Nevada county than in the counties of the valley. She has had no expensive levees to maintain nor interest upon enormous issues of bonds to pay, and to-day a citizen of Nevada county pays but about one-half the amount of one living in the valley. A table is subjoined, showing the valuation as assessed for the various years since 1851, and the rate of tax levied each year, including State tax. Another table, showing the valuation of 1879, by townships, is given to show the distribution and character of wealth throughout the county:—

TABLE OF VALUATION AND RATE OF TAX.

Year.	Real Estate.	Personal Prop.	Total.	Rate on $100.
1851	$ 216,000	$ 470,080	$ 686,080	....
1852	.....	.....	956,925	....
1853	.....	.....	.....	....
1854	.....	.....	1,750,810	....
1855	.....	.....	2,304,019	....
1856	.....	.....	2,558,515	....
1857	.....	.....	3,037,946	1.80
1858	.....	.....	.....	2.15
1859	.....	.....	.....	2.20
1860	.....	.....	4,062,673	1.60
1861	2,650,939	1,574,186	4,225,125	2.00
1862	2,273,297	2,174,437	4,447,734	2.15
1863	2,146,995	1,513,618	3,660,613	2.45
1864	.....	.....	3,749,330	2.70
1865	2,969,714	1,731,699	4,701,413	2.45
1866	2,751,373	2,420,714	5,172,087	1.95
1867	2,216,230	1,839,787	4,056,017	1.75
1868	2,649,534	1,288,635	3,938,169	1.75
1869	3,162,728	2,311,750	5,474,478	1.80
1870	3,457,913	2,409,152	5,861,065	2.00
1871	3,275,208	1,497,149	4,772,357	2.10
1872*	5,349,576	2,691,892	8,041,468	1.60
1873	5,747,420	2,936,658	8,681,078	1.90
1874	5,246,132	2,623,112	7,869,144	1.80
1875	5,418,210	1,613,166	7,031,376	1.70
1876	5,383,767	1,514,276	6,898,043	1.90
1877	5,405,490	1,591,356	6,996,846	1.90
1878	5,417,714	1,422,699	6,840,413	1.90
1879	5,504,417	1,316,889	6,821,306	1.90

* Since 1872 assessments have been made at full cash value.

RESIDENCE OF **C. CONAWAY,** GRASS VALLEY,
NEVADA Co. CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

FOOTINGS OF NEVADA COUNTY ASSESSMENT ROLL FOR THE YEAR 1879

TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Acres	Value of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots	Value of Improvements thereon	Value of City and Town Lots	Value of Improvements thereon	Value of Improvements on Real Estate assessed to persons other than owners of the Real Estate	Value of Improvements on Real Property	Value of City and Town Property	Total Value of Real Property as assessed by the County Assessor
Nevada	10,667	$50,000	$113,000	$	$	$	$	$	$
Grass Valley	22,000	500,000	90,000	144,700	43,000	2,000			
Bloomfield	1,664	331,000	80,000	3,720	11,000	100			
Washington	1,650	80,000	20,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Eureka	2,500	170,000	60,000	2,000	1,000				
Bridgeport	3,000	500,000	60,000	20,000	60,000				
Rough & Ready	4000	200,000	60,000	3,000	6,000				
Meadow Lake	40,000	800,000	140,000	20,000	7,000	10,000	7,000	6,000	
Little York	7,000	250,000	300	1,000	3,000	1,000			
Totals									

CHAPTER XL.

ELECTIONS AND LIST OF OFFICERS.

The Elections of 1849—Yuba County Election—First Nevada County Election—Comparative Table of Votes by Precincts—Table of County Officers—Table of Nevada City Officers—Table of Grass Valley Officers.

THE first election held in the State was not participated in by residents of this region. At that time the State was not organized, and election precincts were only established at the interior towns and the mining camps that had sprung into recognized prominence during the few short months that had elapsed since had begun that tumultuous rush for the gold fields of California. Within the present limits of Nevada there was not a vote cast, neither in the choice of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, nor in the adoption of the work of those delegates and the selection of the first officers to preside over the infant State. That dearest of all "unalienable rights" to the American citizen, the elective franchise, was no doubt held as sacred by the few toiling pioneer miners in the heart of the Sierras as by those in more favored localities; but they were too scattered and too remote from the scene of action, and they therefore accepted willingly and gladly the Constitution and government their brothers had provided.

When the State was divided into counties this section was apportioned to the county of Yuba, and an election was held for county officers. At this election, which occurred April 1, 1850, precincts were established at Deer Creek Dry Diggings or Nevada City, at which John Pennington was Judge and Robert M. Lamb Inspector. The number of votes cast was but [illegible] in proportion to the miners then at work in various sections of the county. The [illegible] of the authorities with the necessity of the country was meager even to the verge of ridiculousness, and consequently facilities for voting were limited in proportion. Beside this the seat of justice had been located at Marysville at the extreme western end of the county and the people in this vicinity felt a natural apathy about a county government that was so far removed from them that they would be unable to derive any benefit from it whatever. In fact it proved to be the case, that about the only portion of the county authorities they ever came in contact with was the financial branch, the Assessor and Collector.

At the October election of 1850 the Court of Session of Yuba county established election precincts at Rough and Ready Dry Diggings, Grass Valley, Nevada City, Coyote City, Indian Valley, Coopersville, Lower Crossing of Deer creek, Martinsville and Williamsburg. The fidelity with which the early officers adhered to the maxim, "Do as little as you can for the money," renders a statement of the number of votes cast impossible.

The next election occurred on the fourth Monday in May, 1851, for the selection of the first officers of Nevada county as a separate organization. Henry Miller, J. N. Turner, J. R. Crandall, J. S. Allen, and Amos T. Laird were designated by the Legislature as commissioners to fix polling places and canvass the election returns. Election precincts were established by them at Nevada City, Grass Valley, Rough and Ready, Bridgeport, Newtown, Washington and a few other places. About two thousand nine hundred votes were cast.

The county records having been destroyed in the disasterous conflagration of 1856, the following tables have been compiled as complete as possible from various sources. The first is designed to show the voting strength of various localities in the county, and also to show the shifting nature of the population, and therefore the total vote cast at each precinct is given at intervals of a few years. The rise and fall of a locality can be readily traced from this table.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VOTES BY PRECINCTS.

	Township and Precinct.	1855	1864	1872	1879
Bloomfield Township	Bloomfield		51	105	168
	Lake City		24	32	20
	Relief Hill		28	35	35
	Columbia Hill		68	50	66
	Total				289
Bridgeport Township	North San Juan	120	270	161	132
	Sweetland	106	57	60	64
	Birdsville		73	25	31
	French Corral	90	109	40	66
	Cherokee	295	94	35	50
	Total				343
Eureka Township	Eureka	230	58	106	70
	Orleans Flat	223			
	Moore's Flat	117	225	105	120
	Woolsey's Flat	55			
	Bowman's		27		
	Total				190
Grass Valley Township	Grass Valley	879	1096	918	1103
	Allison Ranch		328		40
	Forest Springs		51	57	49
	Buena Vista		37	16	24
	Cottage Hill				22
	Globe Ranch		39		
	Total				1240
Little York Township	Little York	66	48	36	18
	Wallonpa	55			
	You Bet		88	62	89
	Red Dog	98	138		
	Lowell Hill		53	44	62
	Quaker Hill		31		
	Hunt's Hill			22	40
	Total				209
Meadow Lake Township	Truckee			323	305
	Boca			63	66
	Total				371
Nevada Township	Nevada	1386	919	767	1023
	Blue Tent		33	36	40
	Mountain Well		22		
	Total				1063
Rough and Ready Township	Rough and Ready	304	110	111	106
	Indian Springs		38	71	61
	Newtown	53	37		
	Pleasant Valley		36		27
	Spenceville		50		28
	Mooney Flat		46	20	26
	Anthony House			27	17
	Total				265

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VOTES BY PRECINCTS

Township and Precinct. 1855 1864 1872 1879
Bloomfield Township: Bloomfield 51 105 168; Lake City 24 32 20; Relief Hill 28 35 35; Columbia Hill 68 50 66; Total 289
Bridgeport Township: North San Juan 120 270 161 132; Sweetland 106 57 60 64; Birdsville 73 25 31; French Corral 90 109 40 66; Cherokee 295 94 35 50; Total 343
Eureka Township: Eureka 230 58 106 70; Orleans Flat 223; Moore's Flat 117 225 105 120; Woolsey's Flat 55; Bowman's 27; Total 190
Grass Valley Township: Grass Valley 879 1096 918 1103; Allison Ranch 328 40; Forest Springs 51 57 49; Buena Vista 37 16 24; Cottage Hill 22; Globe Ranch 39; Total 1240
Little York Township: Little York 66 48 36 18; Wallonpa 55; You Bet 88 62 89; Red Dog 98 138; Lowell Hill 53 44 62; Quaker Hill 31; Hunt's Hill 22 40; Total 209
Meadow Lake Township: Truckee 323 305; Boca 63 66; Total 371
Nevada Township: Nevada 1386 919 767 1023; Blue Tent 33 36 40; Mountain Well 22; Total 1063
Rough and Ready Township: Rough and Ready 304 110 111 106; Indian Springs 38 71 61; Newtown 53 37; Pleasant Valley 36 27; Spenceville 50 28; Mooney Flat 46 20 26; Anthony House 27 17; Total 265

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VOTES BY PRECINCTS

Township and Precinct	1855	1864	1872	1879
Washington	183	125	54	81
Alpha	59	19		
Omega	58	90	86	31
Bear Valley				25
Donner Lake		67		
Jefferson	53			
Total				137
				4107

In 1865 Summit City, or Meadow Lake, cast 150 votes and Summit Valley 29 votes. In 1868, Meadow Lake cast 98 votes, Coburn's Station (Truckee) 117 votes and Tinker's Station (Summit) 20 votes.

The second table gives the total vote of the county at all Presidential and Gubernatorial elections, as well as on the chief questions that have at various times come before the people of the State. It is not the design of this work to deal with the political history of the county, and no attempt has been made to show the political complexion of the vote, farther than in the State and Presidential elections, as appears from the following table. The name first written is that of the successful candidate.

TABLE OF COUNTY VOTE SINCE 1851.

YEAR.	ELECTION.	CANDIDATES.	PARTY.	VOTE.	TOTAL VOTE.
1851	Gubernatorial	John Bigler	Democrat	1466	
	"	P. B. Reading	Whig	1419	2885
1852	Presidential	Franklin Pierce	Democrat	2856	
	"	Winfield Scott	Whig	2618	5474
1853	Gubernatorial	John Bigler	Democrat	2311	
	"	William Waldo	Whig	2179	4490
1855	Gubernatorial	J. Neely Johnson	Know-Nothing	2861	
	"	John Bigler	Democrat	2502	5363
1856	Presidential	James Buchanan	Democrat	3500	
	"	John C. Fremont	Republican	1462	
	"	Millard Fillmore	American	2238	7200
1857	Gubernatorial	John B. Weller	Democrat	2956	
	"	Edward Stanly	Republican	967	
	"	G. W. Bowie	American	1606	5529
1857	State Debt	Pay		3627	
	"	Repudiate		246	3973
1859	Gubernatorial	M. S. Latham	Democrat	3185	
	"	John Currey	A. L. Democrat	2534	
	"	Leland Stanford	Republican	581	6300
1860	Presidential	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	2539	
	"	Stephen A. Douglas	Ind. Democrat	2373	
	"	J. C. Breckenridge	Democrat	1653	
	"	John Bell	Cou. Union	400	6965

TABLE OF COUNTY VOTE SINCE 1851—CONTINUED.

YEAR.	ELECTION.	CANDIDATES.	PARTY.	VOTE.	TOTAL VOTE.
1861	Gubernatorial	Leland Stanford	Republican	3250	
	"	J. R. McConnell	Democrat	1779	
	"	John Conness	Union Democrat	1521	6550
1863	Gubernatorial	Frederick F. Low	Union	2882	
	"	John G. Downey	Democrat	1756	4638
1864	Presidential	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	2784	
	"	Geo. B. McClellan	Democrat	1789	4573
1867	Gubernatorial	Henry H. Haight	Democrat	2283	
	"	Geo. C. Gorham	Republican	2176	
	"	Caleb T. Fay	Ind. Republican	124	4583
1868	Presidential	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	3014	
	"	Horatio Seymour	Democrat	2454	5468
1871	Gubernatorial	Newton Booth	Republican	2462	
	"	Henry H. Haight	Democrat	2227	4689
1872	Presidential	U. S. Grant	Republican	2036	
	"	Horace Greeley	Lib. and Dem	1437	
	"	Chas. O'Conor	Democrat	9	3482
1875	Gubernatorial	Wm. Irwin	Democrat	1664	
	"	T. G. Phelps	Republican	1067	
	"	John Bidwell	Independent	990	3721
1876	Presidential	R. B. Hayes	Republican	2300	
	"	S. J. Tilden	Democrat	1905	4205
1877	Constitutional Convention	For		2787	
		Against		664	3451
1879	Ratification of Constitution	For		1876	
		Against		1897	3773
1879	Gubernatorial	Geo. C. Perkins	Republican	1755	
	"	Hugh J. Glenn	Dem. and N. C. P	842	
	"	Wm. F. White	Workingmen	1496	4093

Nevada county seems to have trimmed her sails well to the popular breeze, for the above table shows that she has given a majority or plurality for the successful candidate or issue at every election, except on the question of the ratification of the new Constitution. The table also shows that the largest vote polled was in 1856, when it reached 7,200, while at the last election, which was warmly contested, it had fallen off to 4,093. This is owing to the fact that mining operations can now be carried on with fewer men than formerly, due to improvements in methods and machinery, and consequently the number of voters has decreased. The population, however, has not decreased in proportion, as the number of families and the ratio of women and children to the legal votes have steadily increased.

The list of county officers is as complete as it is possible to make it, only lacking a few of the early incumbents. The officers have been valuable ones ever since the organization of the county, and the consequence is that there have been but few resignations. Several vacancies were created by death, two of them occurring while the officer was in discharge of his duty. The following explanations are necessary to a complete comprehension of the list. The officers of 1850 were the officers of Yuba county, of which Nevada was then a part.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—Wm. M. Stewart resigned in 1854 and Niles Searls was appointed to fill vacancy, S. W. Fletcher was then elected for the unexpired term. E. H. Gaylor was appointed in October, 1873, vice M. S. Deal deceased.

COUNTY CLERK—R. H. Farquhar was killed by an explosion in the court house vault, July 27, 1867, and George K. Farquhar was appointed to fill the vacancy.

COUNTY RECORDER—From 1851 to 1862 the County Clerk was *ex-officio* Recorder.

SHERIFF—W. W. Wright was killed in November, 1856, and Coroner John Grimes became the acting Sheriff. Wm. Butterfield was appointed by the Board of Supervisors, but Coroner Grimes refused to surrender the office until the affairs of the late Sheriff were settled. The controversy resulted in the final possession of the office by Butterfield.

COUNTY TREASURER—James Collins died in July 1864, and W. H. Crawford was appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—Until 1856 the duties of this board were discharged by the Court of Sessions. In 1874 the board was increased from three members to five.

STATE SENATOR—Nevada county was at first allowed one Senator, but in 1854 the number was increased to two. In 1863 the term was extended to four years. They were elected alternately every second year, and the change reduced J. C. Birdseye's term to one year, and E. W. Roberts' to two years. The county has now one Senator, joint with Sierra county.

REPRESENTATIVES—When Nevada was in Yuba county one Representative was allowed, and Stephen J. Field was elected, who sat in the Legislature in 1851. It was not until 1852 that Nevada county proper was represented in that body. At first there were three, but in 1854 the number was increased to five, and in 1862 was reduced to four. The county has now two Representatives.

The officers who take their places under the new Constitution are as follows, with the salary each will receive.

Superior Judge, John Caldwell, $4,000.

County Clerk, J. E. Carr, $2,700; Deputy, $1,800.

Sheriff, E. O. Tompkins, $3,000; Under-sheriff, $1,500; Jailer, $1,200.

Recorder, John A. Rapp, $1,800; Deputy, $1,200.

Treasurer, G. Von Schmittburg, $2,500.

District Attorney, E. H. Gaylord, $2,000 and allowance for convictions.

Assessor, Daniel Collins, $2,000; traveling expenses, percentage of some collections. Allowed four deputies.

Superintendent of Schools, John T. Wickes, $1,000 and traveling expenses.

Public Administrator, Frank Huss, Fees.

Coroner, Frank Huss, Fees.

Surveyor, J. G. Hartwell, Fees.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

RESIDENCE OF **C. J. FOX.**

RESIDENCE OF **O. K. CLOUDMAN,**

YOU BET, NEVADA Co. CAL.

OFFICERS OF NEVADA CO., CAL., FROM THE YEAR 1850 TO 1880.

	Dist. Judge.	Co. Judge.	Dist Attorney	Co. Clerk	Co Recorder	Sheriff	Co. Treasurer	Co Surveyor	Co Assessor	Supt Schools	Coroner	Public Admin	Board of Supervisors.	State Senator	Assemblymen.
1850	Wm R. Turner	Henry P. Bruen	R. McFarland, H. P. Watkins, J. D. Goodwin	E. D. Wilson	Andrew Lawton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]				
1851	Wm T. Barbour	Thos. H. Caldwell	J. R. McConnell	Thos. Moore		John Lansdale	[illegible]	Charles Hunter	T. D. Williams					[illegible] C. Comstock	[illegible] J. Lloyd,
1852	"	"	"	"										[illegible] Wilson	[illegible] J. W. Coe, J. N. Turner, W. M. Dye
1853	"	"	Wm. M. Stewart	W. H. Patterson		W. H. Thompson	[illegible]							W. H. H. [illegible]	J. [illegible], [illegible]
1854	"	"	N. [illegible] W. H. Culver	"							John Conness			[illegible] T. Crenshaw	[illegible] H. Beckwith, J. H. Lander, N. Lewis, W. H. Dorsey, H. P. [illegible] and J. H. [illegible]
1855	Niles Searls	"	A. A. Sargent	J. H. Broderick		W. W. Wright	John Weber	John Day	John Mabry		"	N. A. Pelt		[illegible] Crenshaw, L. P. Fenton	[illegible] C. Wells, L. H. Hastings, W. J. Keys, J. [illegible], H. M. [illegible]
1856	"	"	W. T. Anderson	"		W. [illegible] W. Foster		Jas. L. Gamble	Martin Freeman	J. L. White	[illegible] H. [illegible]			[illegible] Fenton, [illegible] Wells	[illegible] [illegible], [illegible]
1857	"	"	"	Rufus [illegible]			T. W. [illegible]	"	"	T. Overton	John Bealer	I. H. N[illegible]	W. S. A[illegible] P. Frem[illegible] Evans	[illegible] C. Wells, H. Clem	[illegible] M. Wells, W. H. Wood, H. H. [illegible], [illegible]
1858	"	"	"	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	Jesse S. Wood, [illegible] R. Hilton, J. H. Mitchell	[illegible] Fenton, J. [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] C. Wood, J. [illegible], W. [illegible] A. Veatch, J. K. [illegible]
1859	"	David Belden	E. W. Maslin	J. S. Lambert		J. R. V[illegible] Hogan	J. W. Chinn	"	"	"	Thos. Hosier	W. W. Cowden (deceased)	"	P. J. Easton, J. L[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] C. Bowen, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] M. C. Wood, [illegible] [illegible]
1860	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	H. B. Thompson	T. H. Rose, P. D. Hilton, J. H. Mitchell	J. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
1861	T. B. McFarland.	"	P. H. Gaylord	B. H. Farquhar	J. I. Sykes	N. W. Knowlton	E. G. Waite	H. S. Bradley	Geo. B. McKee	J. A. Chittenden	F. Hiller	"	T. H. Rose, D. H. P. Steele, P. L. [illegible]	Wm. Watt	[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] Watt, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
1862	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		W. W. [illegible]	I. H. Rose, D. H. P. Steele, P. L. [illegible]	[illegible] Kelly	[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
1863	"	A. C. Niles	T. P. Hawley	"	Jerry Morgan	Charles Kent	James Collins, W. H. Crawford			M. S. Deal	W. C. Graves	"	James [illegible], P. L. Jeffries, D. H. P. Steele	[illegible] Kelly	[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
1864	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	I. C. Temple	S. H. [illegible], Joseph Watson, P. L. Jeffries	[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] Watt	[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
1865	"	"	John Caldwell	"	J. C. Carter	Rich. I. Gantz	S. P. Spencer	"	"	"	W. C. Sellick	"	W. [illegible], I. S. Hall, [illegible], Joseph Watson	[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
1866	"	"	"	G. K. Farquhar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. W. Greene	James Clark, Wm. Mc[illegible], I. S. Hall, [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
1867	"	"	W. W. Cross	"	A. L. Slack	"	H. F. Helms	"	E. F. Dean.	E. M. Preston.	W. C. Graves	"	James Clark, J. J. Johnson, [illegible]		
1868	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. T. Wood, John Pattison	G. B. Spear, J. J. Dewey, J. J. [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
1869	T. B. Reardon	"	J. I. Caldwell	J. J. Rogers....	M. Cannon	J. N. Parkin.	J. Greenwald	I. Culbertson.	I. J. Lorey	A. Morse	W. C. Pepe	"	James Morris, G. B. Spear, J. J. Dewey		
1870	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	C. McEvoy	Jas. Hussey, John Morris, G. B. Spear	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
1871	"	John Caldwell	M. S. Deal	T. C. Plunkett	J. M. Walling	Joseph Perrine	A. Goldsmith	J. G. Mather	J. T. Morgan	J. J. Watson	T. R. Kibbe.	"	John W. Robb, John Hussey, James Morris		
1872	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	John W. Lush	M. L. Marsh, John W. Robb, J. J. Hussey	[illegible] Kent	[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
1873	"	"	E. H. Gaylord (deceased) Niles Searls	John Pattison	Leopold Gartbe.	Chas. W. Smith.	E. P. Sanford	D. B. Merry .	"	Frank Power	W. C. Graves	"	A. P. Brady, M. L. Marsh, John W. Robb		
1874	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. B. Campbell	T. P. Caswell, John McCoy, Frank Lamon, A. B. Brady, M. L. Marsh.	M. P. O'Connor	[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
1875	"	"	E. H. Gaylord	James D. White.	John J. Rogers	C. R. Clark ...	J. N. Payne	Palmer Smith	D. Collins	E. M. Preston.	E. Johnson.	"	G. G. Lam, T. P. Caswell, John McCoy, Frank Lamon, A. B. Brady		
1876	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Charles W. Kitts	A. B. Brady, Wm. M. Nutter, James H. Ames, T. P. Crandell, John McCoy	M. P. O'Connor	[illegible] L. Hackett, Chas. W. Cobb, T. P. Dix
1877	"	"	"	"	John A. Rapp	Wm. H. Montgomery	"	Jas. Champion	"	G. E. Robinson	"	"	J. Knotwell, James S. Thompson, A. B. Brady, W. M. Nutter, G. L. Allen		
1878	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. H. Smith, J. Knotwell, J. S. Thompson, A. B. Brady, W. M. Nutter	John F. Coleman	[illegible], W. C[illegible], Mich. Carver, [illegible] L. Blackwell, H. Lyon
1879	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	M. Byrne, Jr., R. Huckins, W. H. Smith, J. Knotwell, J. S. Thompson		
1880	Judge Sup. Ct. John Caldwell	.....	"	J. E. Carr.	"	E. O. Tompkins	G. Von Schmittburg	J. G. Hartwell	"	John T. Wicks	Frank Huss	Frank Huss.....	.....	B. J. Watson	.....

LIST OF OFFICERS OF NEVADA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

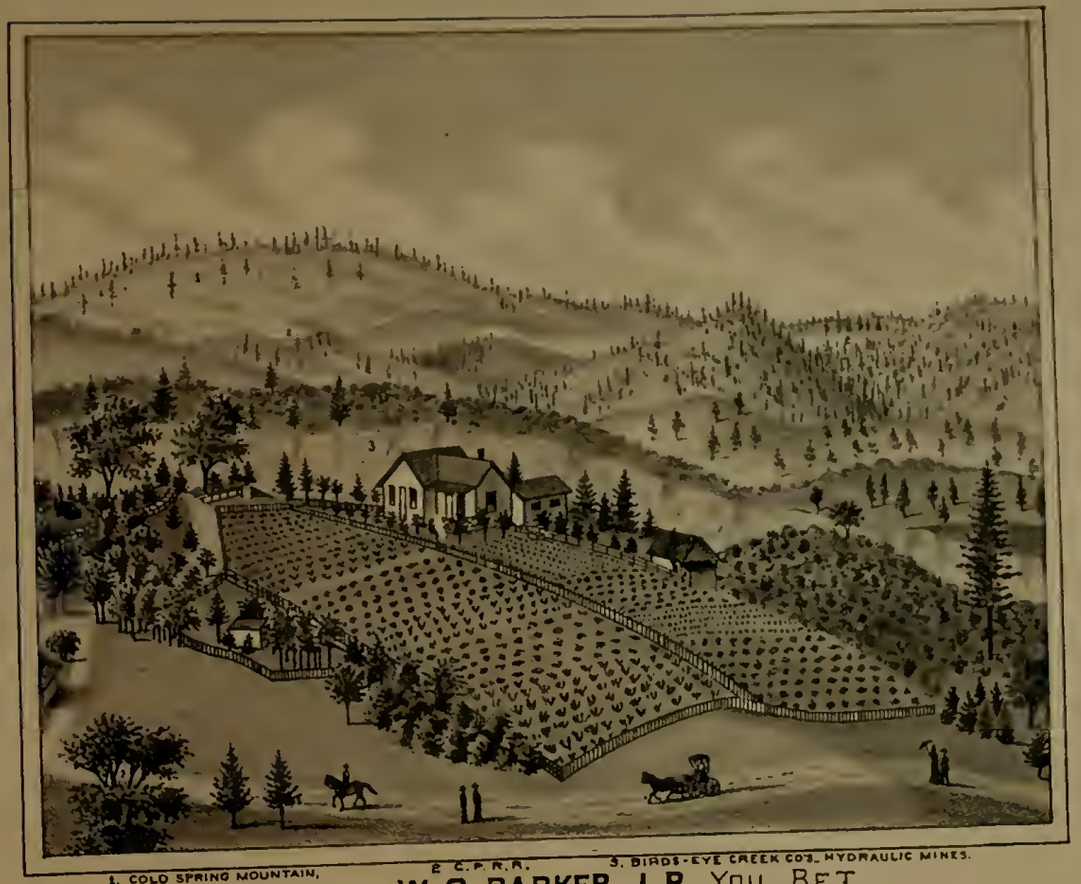
Year.	Board of Town Trustees.	Marshal.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1851	Wm. J. Knox, S. C. Herbert, J. N. Turner, O. E. Gross, J. Williamson—A. B. Gregory, J. H. Helm, W. G. Alban, C. W. Young, G. W. Dickinson.	J. C. Malbon	A. O. Felt	J. S. Foster.
1852	[illegible], W. K. [illegible], A. A. [illegible], B. H. Collier, Z. R. Davis	C. P. Evans.	A. W. Potter	W. R. Colburn.
1853	C. Kent, Talman H. Rolfe, T. F. Oyster, Thomas Moore, W. C. Jones	Henry Plumer*	Joseph Lambert	C. Ford.
1856	Troy Stroul, Talman H. Rolfe, J. W. Grier, W. P. Harriston, Jacob Kohlman.	"	M. H. Funston	I. P. Van Hagen.
1857	A. B. Gregory, J. A. Lancaster, J. H. Helm, H. H. Hays, A. H. Hanson	E. O. Tompkins	A. H. Hagadorn	Waldo M. Allen
1858	G. E. Wetherbee, J. A. Lancaster, Talman H. Rolfe, H. H. Hays, John Pattison	"	T. T. Davenport	James Funston.
1859	John Wyman, Charles Kent, Talman H. Rolfe, John Wilder, R. S. Lindsey	U. S. Gregory	"	A. P. Church.
1860	A. H. Hanson, Charles Kent, James Moore, H. H. Hays, J. N. Turner	"	Jerome B. Mooro	James Funston.
1861	C. W. Young, John Pattison, James Moore, Jonathan Clark, J. H. Helm	W. H. Davidson.	T. T. Davenport	B. H. Collier.
1862	S. M. Tomlinson, J. C. Abbott, James Moore, Jonathan Clark, David Baker	"	A. H. Hanson	"
1863	W. H. Crawford, J. C. Abbott, Noram Hess, Jonathan Clark, Samuel R. Perry	Steve Venard	G. A. Weaver	W. E. Pressey.
1864	L. P. Spencer, E. W. Bradley, John A. Martin, E. P. Marlow, L. W. Williams	George Peirce	W. F. Evans	Chas. W. Cornell.
1865	Richard Kelly, J. J. Ott, John A. Martin, G. K. Farquhar, L. W. Williams	Charles W. Cornell	"	W. G. Jenkins.
1866	Isaac Williamson, M. S. Hamilton, B. F. Stokes, James Colley, W. J. Organ	"	G. R. Crawford	C. H. Mead.
1867	A. B. Gregory, O. C. Tyson, John Blasauf, Talman H. Rolfe, B. F. Allen	"	"	"
1868	A. B. Gregory, O. C. Tyson, John Blasauf, Talman H. Rolfe, B. F. Allen	"	"	"
1869	J. C. Rich, O. C. Tyson, B. Locklin, Talman H. Rolfe, B. F. Allen	Lawrence Nihell	"	W. H. Davidson.
1870	J. C. Rich, John Pattison, Alexander Gault, Talman H. Rolfe, H. C. Mills	Geo. S. S. Getchell	"	"
1871	John W. Hinds, Thomas Shurtleff, George W. Smith, Samuel Clutter, A. Lademan	"	James Colley	W. S. Long.
1872	John W. Hinds, H. L. Gove, George W. Smith, Samuel Clutter, A. Lademan	"	"	"
1873	A. H. Hanson, W. J. Organ, G. G. Allen, Samuel Clutter, Alexander Gault	J. B. Gray	"	"
1874	A. H. Hanson, W. J. Organ, G. G. Allen, Lawrence Nihell,† H. C. Mills, Alexander Gault	" Lawrence Nihell†	"	"
1875	J. A. Chesnut, W. J. Organ, William Eddy, H. C. Mills, A. Lademan	R. B. Morrison	William Black	"
1876	Jacob Nallinger, G. W. Smith, N. P. Brown, Daniel Marsh, G. E. Turner	" ‡	James Colley	"
1877	K. Casper, F. Gillett, N. P. Brown, J. C. Locklin, G. E. Turner	E. C. Baldridge	L. W. Dreyfuss	"
1878	K. Casper, F. Gillett, W. A. Sigourney, J. C. Locklin, Robert Morrison.	"	"	"
1879	K. Casper, F. Gillett, W. A. Sigourney, J. C. Locklin, Robert Morrison	"	"	"
1880				

* Plumer was a hard case and shot a man in a private quarrel. He afterwards went to Montana, where he was elected Sheriff, and was hanged by the citizens for complicity with robbers.
† J. B. Gray having died, Lawrence Nihell resigned the office of Trustee, and was elected Marshal, June 18, 1875, by the Board. H. C. Mills was also elected by the Board to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Nihell's resignation.
‡ Died in March, 1878. Wm. Scott authorized to act.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE TOWN OF GRASS VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

Year.	Board of Town Trustees.	Marshal.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1855*	J. J. Dorsey, W. J. Tilley, O. H. P. White, Zenas Wheeler, J. P. Stone	John Little	A. Delano	J. M. Fouse.
1861	Edward McLaughlin, Wm. McCormick, A. Delano, Wm. Loutzenheiser, B. B. Laton	C. C. Townsend	Chas. A. Laton	L. F. Humiston.
1862	Wm. K. Spencer, A. Morehouse, A. Delano, G. Hamilton, B. B. Laton	J. A. Cunningham	T. J. Findley	J. A. Farrell.
1863	H. Davis, S. D. Bosworth, T. J. Cook, James James, Chas. C. Smith	C. C. Townsend	A. Delano	T. J. Pegg.
1864	H. Davis, S. D. Bosworth, T. J. Cook, James James, Chas. C. Smith	"	"	Richard Dowd.
1865	Thomas Othet, Peter Johnston, Wm. Bettis, G. Hamilton, M. C. Taylor	"	"	W. H. Osgood.
1866	J. J. Dorsey, Peter Johnston, John Pettes, Jr., G. Hamilton, James James	A. Roff	"	"
1867	J. J. Dorsey, C. R. Clarke, John Bennett, J. M. Lakenan, S. H. Dille	H. J. Snow	Frank Beatty	Mathew Funston.
1868	Daniel Collins, C. R. Clarke, C. R. West, J. M. Lakenan, S. H. Dille	"	"	"
1869	Daniel Collins, C. C. Smith, C. R. West, C. C. Townsend, C. Conaway	John K. Sale	H. C. Roberts	"
1870	S. P. Dorsey, C. C. Smith, Chas. Barker, C. C. Townsend, C. Conaway	B. F. Harris	"	John Webber.
1871†	S. P. Dorsey, Wm. H. Benson, Chas. Barker, James A. Farrell, Wm. George	"	"	"
1872‡	Wm. Smith, Wm. H. Benson, S. H. Dille, James A. Farrell, Wm. George	"	J. F. Nesmith	"
1873§	C. R. Hill, Wm. H. Benson, S. H. Dille, W. J. Crase, Samuel Granger	"	F. G. Beatty	"
1874	John Parker, Wm. H. Benson, S. H. Dille, W. J. Crase, Samuel Granger	Daniel Collins	"	"
1875	John Parker, S. D. Avery, S. H. Dille, J. F. Beckett, George Murphy	"	John D. Meek	J. J. Rogers.
1876	Thomas Cloke, S. D. Avery, Robert Finnie, J. F. Beckett, George Murphy	"	F. G. Beatty	J. J. Dorsey.
1877	Thomas Cloke, S. D. Avery, Robert Finnie, Wm. H. Benson, G. W. Whitesides	Wm. Reynolds	Henry Silvester	T. W. Carson.
1878	Samuel Tyrell, S. D. Avery, Robert Finnie, Wm. H. Benson, G. W. Whitesides	"	"	N. O. Rose.
1879	Samuel Tyrell, Thomas Cloke, Robert Finnie, Wm. H. Benson, G. W. Whitesides	"	"	A. J. Compton.
1880	Samuel Tyrell, Thomas Cloke, Robert Finnie, Wm. H. Benson, G. W. Whitesides	"	"	W. H. Shelden.
		"	"	"

* The law under which the town was incorporated was declared unconstitutional, and no new incorporation was made until 1861.
† J. F. Nesmith, Treasurer, resigned September 9, 1871, and John D. Meek was elected by the Trustees.
‡ September 3, 1872, Farrell resigned, and Smith's seat was declared vacant for non-attendance. C. C. Wymore and S. M. Harris were elected by the Trustees for the balance of the year.
§ C. R. Hill was elected for the unexpired year of William Smith's term, a full term being two years.



1. COLD SPRING MOUNTAIN. 2 C. P. R. R. 3. BIRDS-EYE CREEK CO'S. HYDRAULIC MINES.

RESIDENCE OF **W. C. BARKER, J. P.** YOU BET,

NEVADA Co; CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

LUMBER MILL OF
LOUIS VOSS.
YOU BET, NEVADA Co, CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

1. CHALK BLUFF. 2. HYDRAULIC MINE. 3. PIPE FOR CONVEYING WATER TO THE MINE. 4. OUTLET No 1. 5. CANON FLUME No 2. 6. RETORT HOUSE.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

RESIDENCE AND MINE OF **JOHN HUSSEY**, YOU BET. NEVADA Co CAL.

VIEW ON THE RANCH OF **JOHN** AND **FERDINAND P. MONTGOMERY,**
640 ACRES, SETTLED IN OCTOBER, 1850.-4 MILES S.W. OF ROUGH & READY, NEVADA CO., CAL.

VIEW OF THE TWO RESIDENCES, TOLL HOUSE, GENERAL STORE AND POST OFFICE OF **JOHN HYMES,** PROPRIETOR OF THE HYMES TOLL-ROAD, 6 MILES DISTANCE BETWEEN ROUND TENT AND THE DOWNEY HOUSE.

NEVADA Co, CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

Searls & Rolfe purchased the paper in 1854 and in 1855 I. J. Rolfe & Co. became the proprietors and continued to publish it until it was discontinued. Tallman H. Rolfe was the editor and was succeeded by Henry J. Shipley and he by W. F. Anderson in 1856. Tallman H. Rolfe again became editor and continued in the position until the paper ceased to be issued in 1863.

NEVADA DAILY TRANSCRIPT.

The first daily paper issued in Nevada county was the *Transcript*, by N. P. Brown & Co., the firm being N. P. Brown, Gen. James Allen, John P. Skelton and A. Cunningham, James Allen being editor. The first number appeared September 6, 1860, under the name of *The Morning Transcript*. In 1861 N. P. Brown became sole editor and proprietor. In 1862 E. G. Waite purchased an interest in the *Transcript* and became the editor. In 1864, Brown & Deal became the owners and published it until the death of the editor, Marcellus S. Deal, in September, 1873. Mr. Deal was succeeded by Judge O. P. Stidger, who gave place to B. J. Watson in 1874. In May, 1877, N. P. Brown and G. A. Bailey became the owners, the former acting as editor. In October, 1878, Leonard S. Calkins became associated with Mr. Brown and has wielded the editorial pen to the present time. Under Mr. Calkins' management the *Transcript* has taken a front rank among the journals of the State, and is looked upon both on this coast and in the East as a reliable and enterprising exponent of the mining interests of California and especially of Nevada county, to which it is chiefly devoted. It is a four page, six column paper, and appears daily except Monday morning.

NEVADA DAILY GAZETTE.

In March, 1864, O. P. Stidger & Co. commenced the publication of the *Daily Gazette*, O. P. Stidger, editor. The material was brought from North San Juan, having been used by the *San Juan Press*. In 1872, the material of the *Grass Valley National* was also consolidated with this. Succeeding O. P. Stidger for the ten years of the *Gazette's* existence, the editors were William H. Sears, Tallman H. Rolfe, E. F. Benn and A. Morse.

TRI-WEEKLY HERALD.

Gray, Davis & Co., composed of J. B. Gray, E. A. Davis and H. L. Herzinger, commenced the publication of the *Tri-Weekly Herald* in 1878. It has been edited by R. E. Robinson, G. E. Robinson, and D. Selin, the present editor. The *Herald* is enterprising and gives its attention to the mining interests. An excellent job office is connected with the paper.

GRASS VALLEY.

GRASS VALLEY TELEGRAPH.

The pioneer paper of Grass Valley was the *Telegraph*, the first number of which appeared on the month of September 1853. The proprietors were Lyons & Moore. In September 1854 Warren B. Ewer and J. H. Boardman purchased it and re-named it Henry J. Shipley in the editorial chair. It was during the course of this ownership of the *Telegraph* that Shipley had his newspaper and gunpowder controversy with the rival Lola Montez. At the expiration of that period Mr. Ewer became the editor. The office was burned in the great fire of 1855 and Mr. Boardman then sold his interest to Mr. Ewer. In July 1858 Rufus Shoemaker and George D. Roberts purchased a half interest and the paper was changed to

THE GRASS VALLEY NATIONAL.

Rufus Shoemaker edited the *National* until May 7, 1859, when George D. Roberts assumed the pen and duties. September 1st, 1859, J. H. Boardman purchased an interest and became the editor until the 26th of the following November when he sold to C. S. Wells and C. Farleman. C. S. Wells & Co. publishing the paper and George D. Roberts editing it. C. F. Smith succeeded Roberts, August 25, 1860. But retired September 15, 1860, William Watt having purchased Wells and Farleman's interests. Warren B. Ewer again became editor, the firm being W. B. Ewer & Co. August 10, 1861, the paper became a tri-weekly. April 24, 1862, the interest of Mr. Watt was purchased by W. S. Byrne and J. P. Skelton, under the name of Byrne & Co., and W. S. Byrne became the editor. The office was destroyed by fire June 11, 1862, and a subscription of nine hundred dollars was made to aid it in refitting. It appeared again as a tri-weekly, July 19, 1862. W. B. Ewer sold his interest to C. S. Wells, August 18, 1863, and John R. Ridge bought a one-fourth interest, June 17, 1864, and in connection with W. S. Byrne edited the paper. On Monday, August 1, 1864, the *National* appeared as a daily, being the first daily paper issued in the city. C. S. Wells purchased Byrne's interest, April 8, 1865, and the paper was thereafter issued by the National Printing Company, consisting of C. S. Wells, John R. Ridge and John P. Skelton, with John R. Ridge editor, and John P. Skelton, business manager. In 1872 the material of the paper was sold to the publishers of the *Nevada Gazette*, and carried to Nevada City.

GRASS VALLEY DAILY UNION.

The first number of the *Daily Union* was issued by Blumenthal & Townsend, October 28, 1864. Townsend retired in a little while, and for a short time Blumenthal & Bennett published it, H. C. Bennett being the editor. The firm was soon changed to Shane & Shearer, and April 1, 1865, to Shane & Miller. W. H. Miller, editor. B. F. Gwynn purchased Shane's interest and soon after bought Miller's. Charles H. Mitchell and W. S. Byrne purchased the *Union* in October, 1866, and consolidated it with *Age* in 1870 when Mr. Mitchell became sole proprietor and editor as he has been ever since. It has been under his able management ever since. It is a four page, six column paper. Democratic in politics, devoted to the mining interests of Grass Valley and Nevada county, and is edited with vigor and ability. It appears every morning, Monday excepted. Connected with the paper is a large job printing office where work of a superior character is done.

GRASS VALLEY REPUBLICAN.

D. B. Frink and E. W. Hayden issued the first number of the *Republican* November 9, 1871. It was a four page five column daily and appeared every morning except Sunday. April 7, 1872 the last number was issued, and the paper was removed to Truckee to a better field and became the *Truckee Republican*.

FOOT HILL WEEKLY TIDINGS.

This is an independent, family newspaper, published weekly by S. G. Lewis, editor and proprietor. It is an eight page, four column paper and appears every Saturday. The first number was issued by Mr. Lewis April 1, 1874, and it is now in its seventh volume.

NORTH SAN JUAN.

THE SAN JUAN STAR.

The first newspaper published in North San Juan was the *Star*, in 1857, by J. P. Olmstead and Thomas Water, edited by Olmstead. In August, 1858, Olmstead sold to Benjamin P. Avery, afterwards minister to China and died in Pekin in 1875, who changed the name to

THE HYDRAULIC PRESS.

Mr. Avery conducted the *Hydraulic Press* until June, 1860, when he sold it to William Bauman, who changed the name of the paper to

THE SAN JUAN PRESS.

Under this management it remained until the spring of 1863, when it was discontinued. The property fell into the hands of Judge O. P. Stidger, who established a paper with the same name in June, 1863, and continued it until March, 1864, when the material was taken to Nevada City for the publication of the *Daily Gazette*.

THE PHANTOM.

This was a little paper published semi-occasionally by Franchere & Butler, during the lapse between the *Press* and the *War Club*.

THE WAR CLUB.

This was a Republican campaign paper published in 1872 by O. P. Stidger and P. H. Butler, and edited by Mr. Stidger. It

was intensely partisan and kept politics at fever heat where it circulated.

THE SAN JUAN TIMES.

This was a weekly paper published and edited by A. J. Patrick, and was first issued in 1873. In March, 1874, O. P. Stidger became a part owner and editor of the *Times*. In March, 1877, Mr. Patrick withdrew from the firm and Judge Stidger became sole proprietor and editor. The *Times* was discontinued in March, 1878.

NORTH SAN JUAN INDEPENDENT.

In April, 1878, A. O. Porter and J. R. Robinson commenced the publication of the *Independent*, a weekly paper devoted to home interests. In April, 1879, Mr. Porter became sole proprietor. It was discontinued at the end of the second volume, in April, 1880.

Judge O. P. Stidger contemplates the revival of the *Times*, at an early day.

TRUCKEE.

TRUCKEE TRIBUNE.

In 1869 the *Truckee Tribune*, a weekly paper, was issued by Mr. Ferguson, who continued the publication until his departure in 1870.

THE TRUCKEE REPUBLICAN.

The first number of the *Republican* was issued in Truckee by D. B. Frink and E. W. Hayden April 30, 1872. It had been published by them as a daily in Grass Valley for the five months preceding this. It was issued tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. E. W. Hayden sold his interest to Frink October 8, 1874, but when Frink was killed in the "601" troubles, November 23, 1874, he again resumed the publication of it in the interest of Frink's estate, until it was sold to B. T. K. Preston and W. F. Edwards, December 13, 1874. December 2, 1874, the *Republican* appeared as a semi-weekly, Wednesday and Saturday, in which form it is still issued. December 4, 1875 W. F. Edwards purchased Preston's interest and installed C. F. McGlashan in the editorial chair, succeeded by T. S. Ford and he by Edwards himself. January 3, 1877, John Keiser became part owner, the firm being W. F. Edwards & Co. George O. Ford purchased the *Republican* April 25, 1877, and edited it until August 24, 1878, when he sold to D. J. Crowley and C. F. McGlashan, who published it as Crowley & McGlashan. In November, 1879, Mr. Crowley disposed of his interest to Mr. McGlashan, who edited it in connection with T. S. Ford. The *Republican* gives special attention to the lumber, ice and fish interests of the Truckee region, and is a warm exponent of the advantages of the section in which it is published. In May, 1880, Mr. McGlashan disposed of the *Republican* to Hon. B. J. Watson, formerly editor of the Nevada *Transcript*.

MEADOW LAKE, OR SUMMIT CITY.

MEADOW LAKE SUN.

Among the other attempts at metropolitan greatness in this mushroom city, was the publication for a few months in 1866 of the *Meadow Lake Sun*, by W. B. Lyon, H. G. Rollins and Judge F. Tilford. Its existence was but for one season.

CHAPTER XLIV.

AMUSEMENTS.

Necessity for Relaxation—Attractiveness of Saloons—Large Gaming Houses—Bull and Bear Fights—"Et tu Brute"—Cornish Games—Theaters—Nevada City—Grass Valley—North San Juan—A Terrible Accident—Madam Moustache—An Old Stager.

UNSURROUNDED by the thousand attractions and comforts of a home, cut off from the pleasures of society and the association of ladies, living in hotels, boarding houses, cabins, back-rooms of stores, offices and, in fact, in all kinds of unattractive places, it is no wonder that the early miners and business men turned eagerly to the amusements of the day for the needed relaxation. Saloons, with their clinking glasses, convivial songs and inviting music, were among the first adjuncts of a new town. The miner, when his day's work was done, the merchant, when released from the busy cares of trade, the happy delver who had "struck it rich" and come to town to spend his "pile," as well as the penniless "bummer," all sought the cheerful rooms where music and liquor were plenty and where the games of chance formed an attraction even to him who simply watched the fitful changes of fortune. Music was in demand, and he who had any instrument from which he could invoke harmonious strains was certain to find an opportunity to do so for an ample remuneration. Violins, guitars and other light-stringed instruments that were easily transported, were the first to find their way into the mining camps. The place that was able to secure anything approaching to the magnificent proportions of an orchestra was certain of an overflowing patronage.

Gambling saloons were the first to don fine raiment; even when in shake buildings with canvas walls, an attempt was made at ornamentation, to render them attractive to the eye and inviting by contrast with the general crudeness of their surroundings. In 1851, Nevada City had two of these establishments, of special magnificence and prominence. They were the Empire, on Main street, on the site of the Union Hotel, and Barker's Exchange, opposite the Empire, with entrances on both Main and Broad streets. In Grass Valley, the Alta, on Main street, where Byrne's livery stable now stands, was the saloon of special prominence. These places had each its band of music, and from twelve to fifteen tables where games of chance were played, monte, faro, chuck-a-luck, twenty-one, roulette and many other games. Of all these, monte was the favorite method of losing money. Many a miner has lost his earnings for the week in a few moments on Saturday night, and many another, having accumulated enough to induce him to return home, a "home-stake," has stopped in town on his way, imbibed too freely, staked his all upon an unfavorable turn of a card, and gone back to his rocker. Large sums were frequently played for, and as high as $10,000 would sometimes be upon the table, around which would be gathered an eager crowd to watch the turning card or rolling dice. Bowling alleys were also a great institution, and found many patrons at one dollar per game.

One of the peculiarities of these exciting times was the promptness with which men acted in moments of danger. In a crowded gambling saloon a cause of difference would arise, hot words would be used and revolvers and knives would be drawn like magic. Then there would be a vanishing of the crowd, and the house would be cleared with wonderful celerity, only to be crowded again in five minutes, the games going on with the monotonous "make your game, gentlemen. All down?" of the dealer, and apparent oblivion of the recent stampede.

Among the amusements of 1851, and for a few years thereafter, were bull and bear fights. These took place on Broad street, in Nevada City, where an arena was constructed for the purpose. A bear, more or less tame and more or less lazy, was chained to a post, so as not to be able to beat an inglorious retreat or to charge upon the spectators. A bull was then turned into the arena and the two animals were provoked into a fight. Sometimes the bull was of a retiring disposition and the bear a jolly, good natured one, and a fight could not be forced upon them. Then the audience had to depart disappointed, sometimes almost creating a riot by their demonstrations of dissatisfaction. Occasionally the animals were chained together without creating any animosity between them. It is related that at an entertainment of this kind, a large bear became loosened from his fastenings and made things lively for the keepers, until they escaped from the arena, barely having time to secure the doors to prevent bruin from following them. Bruin was then master of the battle field, and sighed for other worlds to conquer. He cast his eyes upon the crowd in the seats above and decided to go up there, and took action accordingly. This change of base decided the audience to go home, to go at once, and go they did; some were last, but the majority of them were first; the front rank was the post of honor in that charge upon the street. C. F. Wood and Dr. Kendall, armed with a shovel and a heavy cane, remained and beat the bear back by striking his paws every time he placed them on the railing, and thus entertained him until he was lassoed and secured. The legend runs to the effect that Dr. Kendall had a

VIEW ON THE RANCH OF **M.P.HATCH**, 340 ACRES, INDIAN SPRING.
NEVADA Co, CAL.

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very hairy visage, and that one, by a powerful exertion, drew himself far enough up to catch a glimpse of his antagonist's face, when he fell back broken hearted, exclaiming "*Et tu Brute.*"

Dog fights, chicken fights, and more brutal prize fights have been frequent being well patronized by a certain class. The sentiment of the better portion of the community is adverse to these exhibitions, and they are of less frequency than of yore. Wrestling and other Cornish games are great favorites. Every year the Cornish miners at Grass Valley have a picnic, at which prizes are competed for. The first Cornish games were in the summer of 1853, on a lot in the rear of Samuel Hodge's brewery, corner of Main and Church streets.

Theaters were built in Grass Valley, Nevada City and Rough and Ready, as soon as the size of these towns warranted an enterprise of that kind. Since that time many a celebrated actor, singer and lecturer has entertained the people of these places. Among the many that have been here may be mentioned The Robinson Family, The Chapman Family, Lester Wallack, Edwin Booth, Julia Dean Hayne, Mr and Mrs. James Stark, Kate Hayes, The Alleghenians, Estelle Porter, Bayard Taylor, Horace Greeley, McKean Buchanan, Fanny Davenport, Schuyler Colfax, Mark Twain, James Marshall, the discoverer of gold at Coloma, and many other people of note.

The first Thespian temple in Nevada county was the old Dramatic Hall on the northeast corner of Broad and Pine streets, over the store of Davis & Hearst. These gentlemen had a reading room in the second story of their building, and built an addition on the end and converted it into a theater. Room was made for the wings of the stage by extending joists over Pine street and on the other side of the building. The theater was opened in June, 1851 by the Robinson Family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Dr Robinson, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Mestayer, Tench S. Fairchild and a few others. The advent of dramatic entertainments was received with great favor by the miners who had so long been deprived of the luxury, and they were not disposed to be too exacting as to the quality of the performance, giving unstinted applause without much regard to merit.

During the summer of 1851 Charles Lovell, assisted by men who had business interests on Main street, built the Jenny Lind Theater at the foot of Main street, projecting over Deer creek. The theater was opened November 20, 1851 by the Chapman Family, who played a successful engagement of several weeks. The troupe contained Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Miss Chapman, Clara Rivers and Lon Chapman, Charles Lovell acting in minor parts. The young ladies were about "sweet sixteen," and the gentlemen were about evenly divided in their admiration of their beauty and histrionic talents, and great rivalry existed to [illegible] Jenny Lind [illegible] March 5, 1852 [illegible]

After the [illegible] quarters of the Jenny Lind theatrical performances were given in Dramatic Hall until 1854 when L. P. Fogg built a hall on Main street, where the gas works now stand. It was enlarged in December 1855 to 90x40 feet, the stage being 30x35 feet. Here dramatic entertainments were held until it was destroyed in the great fire of July 19, 1856. The troupe that was advertised to play on the night of that conflagration had given notice that they would devote the receipts to the relief of the people of Placerville, which had just been destroyed by fire, but the fire demon also laid its hand on Nevada City and the performance had to be indefinitely postponed. Frisbie & Bain erected a new theater on the site of the old one, which was known as the Nevada Theater. It was opened Monday night, December 1, 1856 by a full company which played a successful engagement of five weeks. It was occupied every few nights for the whole season. In the fire that swept the city in 1858 the Nevada Theater was burned. The Metropolitan Theater was then built on Main street just above the Union Hotel and was opened September 16, 1858 by the California Minstrels. The great fire of 1863 saw the last of the Metropolitan Theater, and the city was without a building of that character for more than a year. In the winter of 1864-5 the present Nevada Theater was built by a stock company, on Broad street above Pine street.

The first theater in Grass Valley was the Alta Theater, on Main street, where Byrne's livery stable now stands. Here was situated the celebrated Alta saloon, the leading gambling hall and saloon in the city in 1851 and 1852. Over this place in 1852 Frank Hunniston and S. W. Boring fitted up a hall to be used for dramatic representations. The Alta Theater was opened by the well known Robinson Family, and had within its walls Kate Hays, Christie's Minstrels, Lester Wallack and Edwin Booth as well as many other attractions. The great fire of 1855 included the Alta Theater among its victims. G. Hamilton erected Concert Hall or Hamilton Hall in December, 1855, and it was opened to the public May 1, 1855, but succombed to the flames in the great fire of a few months later. The present Hamilton Hall on Church street was erected by G. Hamilton in 1858, and has been used for concerts, lectures, theatrical presentations and entertainments generally ever since, and its walls have echoed the voice of many a celebrated *artiste*.

The North San Juan Theater was built by a stock company in 1861 and was opened by a grand ball in August, 1861. The capital stock was $4,000, shares valued at $25, each. The officers of the association were R. H. Farquhar, President; C. H. Hayes, Secretary, Daniel Furth, Treasurer; William H. [illegible] T. G. Smith and C. Scharlin, Trustees. The theater is a large frame building on Main street east of the National Hotel and cost $4,030.70. In 1874 all but nine shares of the stock fell into the hands of O. P. Sturges, who is still the owner of it. The theater is used for a dancing hall and dramatic entertainments, for which purpose it is well supplied with scenery.

Rough and Ready in its palmy days also had a place for theatrical representations. Hunter Hall served the same purpose to the people of Truckee and was built in 1872.

During a performance by Rose Celeste at Edenbrook Park, on Sunday, September 30, 1866, a terrible accident happened. The lady was walking a tight rope, wheeling before her an ordinary barrow, far above the head of a gaping crowd of breathless spectators. Suddenly there was a universal exclamation as she was seen to lose control of the wheelbarrow, and a brawny miner sprang forward to catch her falling body from injury, if he had to offer up his own life in the sacrifice. Quick as were his movements he was just in time to catch the falling barrow full upon his shoulders, the load shooting through the bottom like a circus rider through a paper hoop. The fair performer remained serenely standing upon the rope. The man suffered no injury, but what a little plaster and a few drinks of whiskey could repair.

MADAM MOUSSETTE

The first known of her was in Nevada City in 1854, where she one day arrived upon the stage coach "pretty, dark eyed, fresh faced, and stylish, apparently about twenty years of age." Her advent naturally created a commotion among the rough miners, which was increased when she opened a gambling establishment on Broad street and dealt the well known game of *vingt et un* or twenty one. The novelty of a pretty woman dealing at a gambling table crowned the success of her enterprise, and in a short time she had amassed considerable capital. Shortly afterward she formed a co-partnership with one David Tobin a professional gambler, and together they opened a large establishment where he attended to the larger games of faro and keno, and Madam to the smaller, such as twenty-one, chuck-a-luck, etc. etc. The house was kept open day and night, and Madam was a great favorite, paying all losses with a smiling countenance and raking in gains with the stoical indifference of the true gambler. At this period of her life she commanded not only the admiration but also the respect of the miners; and notwithstanding her strange mode of life her chastity was unquestioned. Her partnership with Tobin continued one year when he went East, and died in New York in 1865, leaving a large fortune.

After this Madam wandered from camp to camp, always gambling and always a favorite. It became a saying among

the miners that there was more satisfaction in losing money to her than in winning from any one else. She was generous to the unfortunate, and no luckless miner ever struck her for a "stake" without getting it. She exercised considerable influence over her rough associates, and it is related that once when the room in which she conducted her game was filled by a noisy and quarrelsome crowd, rendered by drink and liquor a free fight. The barkeeper, flourishing revolver, bound on a free fight. The barkeeper and others strove in vain to avert the impending row, when Madam Dumont, observing their dismay quietly approached the noisiest of the crowd and laughingly reproving him and the rest for their ungallant conduct, succeeded in clearing the room and averting the threatened fight.

Among the sporting fraternity she was chiefly admired for her "rustling" qualities. At Boise City Idaho, she succeeded in raising a "stake" and opening her bank, when every other gambler in the town was stranded for lack of funds. But at last all luck struck her, and she succumbed to the common fate of all fast women. For a year she reigned in San Francisco as the leader of the *demi monde*, but the mantle of charity may well cover this dark taint upon her life, in memory of a thousand acts of kindness inspired by a generous heart, and dealt with unsparing hand.

Once more she returned to the mining camps and having amassed several thousand dollars in gambling, purchased a farm, and a few years later married a man in Eastern Nevada, to whom she turned over her real estate, and remitted all her earnings. It had been her often expressed wish to settle down in a country place, and spend her remaining years in quiet, but her husband proved to be a worthless scamp, who, having squandered all her earnings, deserted her, and she was driven by necessity again into a dissolute life. She obtained her sobriquet of "Madam Moustache," from the abnormal development of that appendage in her latter life.

On the morning of September 8, 1879, her dead body was found, about two miles south of Bodie, a bottle of poison lying near. Let her many good qualities invoke leniency in criticising her failings.

AN OLD STAGER.

An eccentric genius, named Hugh F. McDermott, made his appearance on the California stage in 1856, and traveled the dramatic orbit of the State like a brilliant meteor, and then vanished from sight. Everywhere he was met by hoots of derision and a shower of projectiles, that although sometimes perfumed had not the sweet scent of roses. When his appearance in Nevada was announced, there was a grand preparation made to give him a reception worthy of his merit.

The night of January 22, 1856, saw the Nevada theater crowded from gallery to pit, each auditor carrying in his hand the tribute to be intended to pay to the histrionic star. The curtain rose upon Shakespeare's great tragedy of Richard III, with McDermott in the title role. The entrance of Richard, in the form of the awkward and ungainly figure of the tragedian, was received with a burst of laughter, and as he proceeded with his part his voice now swelling into the whoop of a Comanche now sinking into a broken wail of unutterable despair, answering whoops and wails of feline love songs arose from the convulsed audience, while the air was darkened, as by the arrows of Xerxes' bowmen of old, with a flight of spontaneous tributes, such as potatoes, carrots, cabbages, turnips, old clothes, etc., that caused the recipient to make a masterly retreat from the scene of action.

Again he appeared, and as he spoke these memorable lines, "And all the clouds that lowered on our house in the deep bosom of the ocean buried," indicating his conception of the location of the seas by pointing his long finger at the fattest musician in the orchestra, and emphasizing the sentiment by stamping his foot with a vehemence that threatened total annihilation to every fragile object in the room, he was literally buried under a shower of spontaneous offerings. A printer who had supplied himself with long strips of roller composition, sent them whirling and wriggling upon the stage, where they rolled and coiled like serpents, while from the gallery there flew through the air an immense tin watering-can. The cause of all this devotion extracted himself from his monument of vegetables and retired behind the scenes. Loud and prolonged applause called him before the curtain, where he expressed intense gratitude for the warmth of the reception given him by the intelligent citizens of Nevada, which had exceeded that of any city which he had yet visited. He departed amid a shower of "garden truck," that bid fair to bury him alive, and at the critical moment of his exit, a well aimed potato caught him on the ear and accelerated his nowise sluggish motions.

And thus the play wore on to the end, and the following day the tragedian bid the city farewell forever.

CHAPTER XLV.

CHURCHES.

Observance of the Sabbath—Religious Services—Organization of Churches—Preaching in Saloons—Churches of Nevada City—A Sunday Street Scene—The First Church—Grass Valley—First Religious Services in the County—North San Juan—Rough and Ready—Other Places.

IN the wild rush to the El Dorado and in the succeeding scramble for gold, the motto was "Every one for himself," and consistently was it adhered to. Sunday was "as good a day as any other" for gold washing and trade, and to cease from labor on that day was to relinquish the large yield of a day's work. Men who were of Christian families, members of the church, worked on the Sabbath as if their lives depended upon their exertions. If there was any acknowledgment of a difference in the days in favor of Sunday, it was the selection of that day for purchasing the week's supplies and for miscellaneous labor. Sunday was the great trading day and the liveliest of the week in a mining camp. Miners from their claims came into the little canvas and board towns to procure supplies, and then it was that the saloons and gaming tables reaped a harvest of dust. The observance of the Sabbath according to the manner of the times was "a custom more honored in the breach, than the observance," for it consisted chiefly in making it a day of riotous pleasure. Those who ceased labor did so to frequent the saloons and gaming houses and have a good time. It was a grand gala day for them, and it would have been infinitely better for them and for the community had they remained in their claims at work.

The saloon was one of the first adjuncts of a town, in fact, it was often the case that the saloon was the nucleus about which the town gathered. It took a smaller population to support a saloon than a trading store, and they sprang up like magic wherever a handful of miners gathered. They were the most attractive spots in town, were the only places where an attempt at ornamentation was made, and their contrast with the extreme crudeness of their surroundings, their music and good fellowship and the excitement of the gambling drew to them crowds of men who but a few months before would have felt disgraced by entering their doors.

In every community there were a few who clung tenaciously to their old faith and customs and observed the Sabbath; but they felt "lonesome." A few missionary preachers soon followed the tide of emigration, and sought to preach the word of God where so little heed was paid to it. About these gathered the few straggling Christians, representatives of all the denominations, and meetings were held in the streets, under wide-spreading trees, in crude shake shanties and in private cabins. Church organizations were formed of a temporary character, in which the doctrinal differences were laid aside in the effort to stem the tide of immorality and indifference. These were soon followed by the separate organization of the strongest denomination, and so on, gradually, until denominations had resolved themselves into their own peculiar organizations, and each had its church and pastor.

The experiences of the pioneer preachers were peculiar and interesting. Everywhere they were treated with respect, and sermons in the street were listened to by crowds of idlers, drawn together by curiosity, and caring but little whether the speaker was a minister or an auctioneer. No insult was offered them and no disturbance created, except, possibly, by an occasional drunken man. Ministers went into saloons and gam-

A View on the Ranch of **LEWIS HORTON**, 320 Acres, 5 Miles S. W. of Rough & Ready, Nevada Co., Cal.

PUBLISHE BY THOMPSON & WEST.

bling houses and were well received and listened to with respect and attention. Instances were common where a preacher entered a gambling saloon the game was suspended, cards covered over the tables and attention given to him while he sang a hymn and spoke a few words. Collections were often taken up for his benefit, and to aid him in building a church. As soon as his discourse was at an end the cloth was removed from the tables and the games went on as if there had been no interruption. In circulating subscriptions for the erection of houses of worship the saloons were not overlooked and frequently they donated liberally.

In the succeeding pages a brief history of the church organizations is given, arranged by cities and towns.

NEVADA CITY.

During the summer of 1850 there were religious services often held under the spreading branches of the trees that stood in the streets of the new city. A scene of this kind is described by A. A. Sargent in his sketch of Nevada City published in 1856; — "We remember a singular scene in October, 1850, which illustrates the manners of the times. An earnest exhorter was singing his opening hymn to a crowd. A short distance below, an auctioneer was expatiating on the merits of a mule to a smaller audience. A few rods up the street a Swiss girl was turning a hand organ, accompanied by another with a tambourine. A drunken fellow was attempting "Auld Lang Syne" in the style of the preacher. Some ten wagoners, from Sacramento, were dispensing their goods at retail in the short street; and the varieties of the day were otherwise embellished by a savage dog fight, that appeared for a few moments to be the greatest attraction."

In the summer of 1850, Mr. Stamps, recently Alcalde of the town, and Mr. Lauden, an ex-minister, were chiefly instrumental in the building of a small shake church, the first house of worship in the city, on the north half of the lot now occupied by the Congregational church, on Main street. The house was made by nailing shakes upon posts driven into the ground, and had no shutters to the doors or windows. The hill retained its natural shape, leaving the floor, or rather ground, of the church somewhat uneven. The house was built by subscription, for the accommodation of the various denominations represented in the city.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

About the middle of August, 1850, Rev. C. A. Leaman, arrived across the plains from Missouri, and was sent from Sacramento by Rev. Isaac Owen, to take charge of the work in this city until he could come up and organize a church. About the same time Rev. R. R. Dunlap arrived, he was a member of the Missouri Conference of the M. E. Church South, but at once connected himself with the more Methodist Church. Mr. Owen arrived from Sacramento to meet the first of September first of October and on the Seventh preaching at ten o'clock Lower Broad street, at three o'clock Mr. Dunlap preached to a large congregation and then took the house of those desiring to join the M. E. Church. The church was organized and Rev. Dunlap and Leaman gave in their names as local preachers. At the meeting the Lord's Supper was administered by Rev. Isaac Owen, assisted by Rev. Mr. Perry, of the M. E. Church South.

The officers of the church were — Rev. R. R. Dunlap, Rev. C. A. Leaman, David D. Forbes, Mr. Lathrop and Mr. Price, Local Preachers; Mr. Broadhurst, Simeon Rowley and Mr. Wolf, Exhorters; John R. Crandall, Recording Steward; O. D. Stone, Class Leader. Mr. Leaman resigned his charge of the work and Mr. Dunlap filled the place until Rev. J. W. Horn, of North Carolina, was appointed by Rev. Isaac Owen, in the fall of 1850. The church had about twenty members.

The subject of a new house of worship was discussed and Mr. Wood started a subscription which at the second quarterly meeting Rev. Isaac Owen carried around and secured $1,000. Desiring to get away from the disturbing noises of the town, the hill and grounds on Broad street, now used as a cemetery, were selected. The new house, 28x34 feet, was completed at a cost of $1,400, and was dedicated in the summer of 1851, by Revs. M. C. Briggs, S. D. Simonds and W. Grove Deal. In the fall of 1851 Rev. Adam Bland was appointed by the Annual Conference being the first regular pastor. It was thought that the attendance would be larger if the house was nearer the town, and the present lot on Broad street was procured, and the house moved upon it, in 1852. In the fall of 1853 Rev. J. R. Lansey was appointed, and he had the house moved farther back on the lot, and an addition of twelve feet, a steeple and porch with fluted columns added.

In the great fire of July 19, 1856, the house was burned. A new one was erected, which met the same fate in the fire of 1863. By the exertions of Rev. J. B. Hill, the pastor, a new church was built in 1864, and in order to free the church from debt Mr. Hill relinquished his salary. The church was dedicated September 10, 1864. In 1874-5 several thousand dollars were spent in improving the building. The house was raised, making a vestry below, a large front and a beautiful spire added, and the seating capacity largely increased. The names of the pastors in charge of the church are:— Revs. C. A. Leaman, August 20, 1850; R. R. Dunlap, October, 1850; J. W. Horn, 1850; Adam Bland, 1851; J. R. Tansey, 1853; William Morrow, 1855; D. A. Dryden, 1857; A. J. Bruner, 1859; W. Grove Deal, 1860; J. B. Hill, 1862; D. A. Dryden, 1864; C. H. Northup, 1867; J. W. Stump, 1869; P. L. Haynes, 1872; George C. Gifford, 1873; P. Y. Cool, 1874; E. E. Rich, 1875; W. S. Urey, 1876; John Coyle, 1878; J. L. Mann, 1879.

In 1851 a small Sunday School was started in the church, a good library being presented by Rev. S. D. Simonds. The school has always been a flourishing one. It has a good library, and is well attended.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

In the fall of 1851 Rev. J. F. Blythe, who was sent out as a missionary by the Memphis Conference, organized a church of this denomination in Nevada City. In 1853 a neat frame church building was erected on Broad street. In 1855 a parsonage was built in the rear of the church. The church and parsonage were swept away in the great fire of 1856. Rev. J. F. Blythe was returned to the pastorate, but did not succeed in rebuilding the church, and the organization was abandoned. The pastors in charge of the church were:— Rev. J. F. Blythe, 1851; R. W. Brigham, 1854; W. R. Gober, 1856; and J. F. Blythe, 1857.

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

Religious services of this denomination were held in Nevada City by Rev. Robert Tyler, in 1858. A church was organized and a house erected on Pine street, which was dedicated by Bishop T. M. D. Ward September 18, 1864. The cost of the building was $1,450. The first officers of the church were:— Artegus Lyons, James Boodle, Lewi Brico, Robert Parr and Mr. Bailey. The pastors in charge of the church have been:— Revs. Peter Killingworth, Mr. Williams, William H. Hubbard, Peter Green, Mr. Dorsey, J. Hamilton, and at present J. F. Anderson. The present officers are:— G. H. Hamilton, E. Booth, Preston Alexander, John Hicks and Isaac Sink. The church membership is ten, and no Sunday School is maintained at the present time.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In April, 1851, Rev. James H. Warren came to Nevada City under the auspices of the American Home Missionary Society. Services were held in the little shake building on Main street, before spoken of, and September 28, 1851, the church was organized with twenty-one members, the only lady being the minister's wife. The shake structure was soon replaced by a frame building, which was thoroughly repaired and fitted up in the fall of 1855. In the great fire of the following year the church was destroyed, together with a very fine bell. The cornerstone of a new brick church, 35x55 feet, was laid July 4, 1857, and the church was dedicated the following January. Meanwhile services were held in Temperance Hall. On the morning of the great fire of November, 1863, the alarm was sounded while services were being held, and the minister called after the vanishing congregation, to say that service would be

held that evening, but when evening came the church lay in ruins. A new church was erected and dedicated April 19, 1864. It cost $5,000, the money being raised mainly by Rev. H. Hamilton, in Sacramento and San Francisco, $500 being given by the American Congregational Union. In June, 1865, the church became independent of the Home Missionary Society, and self supporting. The pastors of the church were: Revs. James H. Warren, 1851-1858; W. C. Bartlett four months in 1860; H. Cummings, 1862-1865; R. B. Snowden, 1865-1867; John Frazer, 1867-1868; Alexander Parker, 1868-1870; E. Halladay, 1871-1873; J. Sims, the present pastor, came in 1873. The officers of the church are: R. Morrison and J. Marshall, Deacons; J. Dunn, Treasurer, William Long, Secretary. A Sunday School was early organized and has been a prosperous one. In the fire of 1863, it lost a library of one thousand volumes, but has now a new and large one.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1855, by Rev. W. H. Hill, and services were held in the Court House. The first officers were: Rev. W. H. Hill, Rector; T. H. Caswell, Senior Warden, M. Merrill, Junior Warden, C. W. Mulford, O. P. Blackman, O. M. Tomlinson, C. A. Tweed and C. T. Overton, Vestry. A church was completed in 1863, and was burned in the conflagration of that year. The present brick church on Nevada street was completed in 1874, at a cost of $7,661.54. The rectors of the church have been:—Revs. W. H. Hill, E. D. Cooper, H. Sneathman, I. Chittenden, E. D. Willes, E. Tutenham, D. D. Chapin, A. D. Anderson, G. R. Davis, and at present W. C. Powell. The present church officers are:—W. C. Powell, Rector; J. Calvert, Senior Warden; M. L. Marsh, Junior Warden; G. W. Welch, W. R. Coe, F. Power, J. Shirtliff and Alexander Gault, Vestry. The membership is forty. A Sunday School of fifty-five scholars is maintained, of which Rev. W. C. Powell is Superintendent.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

In December, 1853, services were held by Rev. Mr. Winn in the old Jenny Lind Theater, and soon after a church was organized. In 1855, the present brick edifice was erected, on the corner of Pine and Spring streets, at a cost of $7,000. After the great fire of 1863, the church was used for a time by several denominations that had lost their houses of worship. The first officers of the church were:—Stillman Thomas, Warren B. Ewer, Joseph Richardson, Mr. Peters and John Edwards, Trustees; Joseph Richardson and Stillman Thomas, Deacons. The successive pastors have been:—Revs. Mr. Winn, O. B. Stone, B. B. Brierly, James A. Worth, C. W. Dow, H. McKusick, G. W. Scott, and B. L. Aldrich, the present pastor. The present officers are:—J. F. Rudolph, D. F. Hartman, E. Edwards and James Hackley, Trustees. D. F. Hartman and James Hackley, Deacons. The church has a membership of twenty-nine. The Sunday School of forty scholars is superintended by Rev. B. L. Aldrich.

SAINT CANICE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Religious services of the Catholic church were first held in Nevada City in 1856, by Father Shanahan, and the same year a church was built on the corner of Coyote and Washington streets, and called St. Peter and St. Paul's church. The cost was about $7,000. The church was destroyed by the great fire of 1863, and rebuilt in 1864, being named St. Canice church. The church has been under the charge of Fathers Shanahan, Peter L. Devart, Thomas J. Dalton, James Claire and Daniel Meagher. The membership is six hundred. A Sunday School of two hundred scholars is superintended by Father Meagher.

GRASS VALLEY.

On the 23d of September, 1849, Rev. H. Cummings arrived at Boston Ravine, with a Boston company. The gentleman says, "On Saturday, the 28th of September, an emigrant across the plains was buried on the south side of that ravine, and he received a Christian burial, as I officiated on the occasion. That was the first death and first Christian burial that took place in Grass Valley, if not in Nevada county. On the Sabbath following, our company and two emigrant families assembled beneath a tree, near our large tent, and I had the honor of preaching the first gospel sermon ever preached in that place or in Nevada county."

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

This church was organized in January, 1852, and Rev. R. R. Dunlap was appointed to the pastorate by Rev. Isaac Owen, Presiding Elder. Mr. Dunlap's charge also included the church at Rough and Ready. At the first quarterly meeting the minister reported a membership of twelve at Grass Valley. The place of worship was the little building on Church street, between Walsh and Neal streets, originally built and used for a school house, and for religious services by Mr. Blake, of the Presbyterian denomination. It was purchased by the Methodists, and served as a place of worship until 1854. There was also an unpainted, cloth-lined parsonage, also a bell raised upon a derrick. Additional land was purchased on the south side of the lot, and a new building erected, 32x50 feet, at a cost of $4,262.29. It was the first plastered building in Grass Valley, and was dedicated January 22, 1855. In 1866 the church was enlarged by an addition of eighteen feet on the west end. Services were held in that structure until June 9, 1872, and then it was torn down. A new edifice was then erected, 50x72 feet, with an addition on the west side, 12x34 feet; the basement for the use of the Sunday School and the upper portion for the auditorium. The corner stone was laid July 4, 1872, Rev. H. B. Heacock delivering the address. The building was occupied for the first time January 9, 1873, and cost about $16,600. The pastors who have been in charge are:—Revs. R. R. Dunlap, J. D. Blain, William Hulbert, D. A. Dryden, J. B. Hill, J. R. Tansey, I. B. Fish, W. Grove Deal, W. J. Mackay, E. A. Hazen, H. Hartwell, C. Northrup, J. N. Martin, C. V. Anthony, W. Peck, George Newton, William McPheeters, T. S. Dunn, J. L. Trefren and W. R. Gober. The church membership is two hundred and fifty. The officers are:—William George, C. R. Hill, J. M. Lakenan, W. T. Rule, George Lord, T. B. Penberthy, W. P. Oliver, W. D. Harris and W. D. Wood. The Sunday School has an attendance of five hundred and fifty, and is superintended by William George.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

This church was organized in the fall of 1851, under the ministration of Rev. J. F. Blythe. Paine Chapel, the first house of worship in Grass Valley, was built on Neal street, between Church and School streets, and was dedicated May 26, 1852, by Bishop Soule. In 1866 the church was much improved, but the membership was small, and after 1867 there was no pastor. In 1872 the church and lot were sold for $800, and the money sent to Wheatland for the erection of a church there. Paine Chapel was always kept free from debt. It was converted into a dwelling house. The ministers in charge of the church were:—Revs. J. F. Blythe, J. C. Simmons, Thomas Moore, Morris Evans, J. M. Ward, T. H. B. Anderson and Joel Hedgepeth.

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

Religious services of this denomination were held and a church organized by Rev. T. M. D. Ward, in 1854. A house was built in the summer of 1854, at a cost of $1,400, and was dedicated by the Presiding Elder, Rev. T. M. D. Ward, assisted by Rev. J. B. Hill, of the M. E. Church, and Rev. J. G. Hale, of the Congregational Church. The first officers were:—Rev. Emory Waters, Pastor; Isaac Sanks, Joseph Thomas, Abraham Holland, George Miller and Edward Mills. The pastors have been, Revs. Emory Waters, Robert Taylor, P. R. Green, P. Killingsworth, W. H. Hubbard, J. L. Williams, J. Hamilton, J. Dorsey, Peter Green and J. F. Anderson. The present membership is six with the following officers, Elijah Booth, Alexander Preston, John Hamilton, Joseph Thomas, and Isaac Sanks. There is a Sunday School of eighteen scholars, of which Isaac Sanks is Superintendent.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In March, 1853, Rev. J. G. Hale, from Vermont, held services in Masonic Hall, and the church was organized October 16,

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1853, with Mr. Hale as Pastor and a membership of eleven. The church edifice was erected in December, 1853 at a cost of $1,500, on the corner of Neal and Church streets. The first officers were: W. P. Goldsmith and George W. Hathaway, Deacons; Richard Tibbles, J. W. Berry and H. L. Cook, Trustees; Richard Tibbles, Treasurer. The pastors of the church have been: Revs. J. G. Hale, 1853 to 1857; Martin Kellogg, 1857 to 1860; William Patton, 1860; J. Kinkaid, 1860 to 1861; Walter Frear, 1861 to 1864; W. F. Snow, 1864 to 1865; C. H. Pope, 1865 to 1866; M. J. Savage, 1866 to 1867; J. T. Wells, 1867 to 1868; T. J. Thurston, 1868 to 1872; Martin Post, 1872; Mr. Jocelyn, 1872 to 1873; J. W. Brier, Jr., 1873 to 1876; J. F. G. Morgan, 1876 to 1879. The present officers are: H. Scott and Reuben Newton, Deacons; Edward Coleman, Treasurer; L. R. Webster, Thomas Prout, Edward Coleman, Reuben Newton and Samuel Tyrrell, Trustees. The church has a membership of eighty-one and has enrolled two hundred and fourteen since its organization. A large Sunday School is maintained in connection with the church.

EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. W. H. Hill organized this church March 20, 1855, services being held in Masonic Hall. After the great fire of that year services were held in Temperance Hall. In December, 1856, the Gold Quartz Mining Co. donated to the Parish a lot bounded by Church, Walsh and Mill streets, and a church edifice costing $6,000 was erected thereon in 1858, and the first services held August 1, 1858. The first officers were, McIville Atwood, A. B. Dibble, Louis R. Bowers, T. C. Richardson, C. J. Lansing, James Walsh and James Delavan. The Rectors of the Parish have been, Revs. W. H. Hill, E. D. Cooper, O. G. Sneathamm, John Chittenden, E. D. Willes, R. F. Putnam, D. D. Chapin, A. D. Anderson, E. Pudsley and the present Rector, W. C. Powell. The present officers are: John Johnson, Senior Warden; James Champion, Junior Warden; William McCormick, W. K. Spencer, James Watt, W. E. Denner, A. B. Brady, E. W. Roberts and John Polglase, Vestry. The church is in a flourishing condition with a membership of eighty and a Sunday School of one hundred, superintended by Rev. W. C. Powell.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

An organization of this denomination was effected May 9, 1858, and a church edifice erected on the east side of Church street, between Neal and Walsh streets, in 1859, at a cost of $3,000. It was destroyed by fire in 1869, and the present building was erected in 1871.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

As early as 1851 religious services of the Catholic Church were held in private residences by Father John Shanahan, and in 1852 [illegible] In the fall of 1853 a frame building was erected on Chapel street at a cost of $1,700, now occupied by the Sisters of Mercy. In 1858 the present [illegible] school was erected on the corner of Church and Chapel streets under the management of Father Thomas J. Dalton. The cost of the structure was $8,000. On the lots adjoining the church [illegible] Orphanage and school of the Sisters of Mercy. The Fathers in charge have been John Shanahan, Peter L. Doyart and Centum [illegible] from June 10, 1855 Thomas J. Dalton, who was appointed by Archbishop Alemany. Father H. Donnelly is the Assistant. The church has a membership of five hundred and a Sunday School of two hundred scholars, superintended by Father Dalton and taught by the Sisters of Mercy.

NORTH SAN JUAN

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

As early as 1855, Rev. C. A. Leaman preached in this vicinity, and in 1856 a church was organized by Rev. J. Pettitt. In 1857 a house of worship was erected at a cost of $1,500. The first officers of the church were Thomas Freeman and Col. Abbey. The pastors in charge of the church have been: Revs. J. Pettitt, H. B. Sheldon, John Dickinson, L. B. Fish, J. R. Cushing, G. R. Baker, P. L. Haynes, J. E. Wickes, S. Belknap, I. L. Hamilton, A. R. Sheriff, S. H. Todd, J. L. Burchard, W. Gordon, W. S. Urmy, A. J. Wells, S. H. Rhoades, S. A. Belding and the present pastor, J. J. Harris. The present officers are Thomas Freeman, J. Powell and J. H. Brown. The church has a membership of eighty-four and a Sunday School of one hundred and ten, superintended by Felix Maubire.

ROUGH AND READY

In the fall of 1850, a temporary church organization, called the Christian association, was effected, composed of members of various denominations. The society had about eighty members, and preachers of the different denominations occupied the pulpit at various times. A building a little east of the town was purchased for eight hundred dollars. It was nothing but a rough shed, 18x25 feet, and had no shutters for the doors and windows, nothing but the bare ground for a floor, and a few rough puncheons for seats.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society was organized early in 1852, by Rev. R. R. Dunlap, who also preached in Grass Valley. In April, 1852, the church was reported as having sixteen members. For a number of years the minister at Grass Valley supplied the pulpit. Churches are organized at Spenceville and Pleasant Valley, and supplied by a circuit minister. Sunday Schools are connected with each of these.

There are Catholic churches at North San Juan, Moore's Flat and Truckee, and a M. E. church in Truckee, from which no information has been received.

CHAPTER XLVI

SOCIETIES

Masons—Odd Fellows—Improved Order of Red Men—Ancient Order of United Workmen—Knights of Pythias—Knights of Honor—Native Sons of the Golden West—Foresters—Independent Champions of the Golden Rule—Order of Chosen Friends—Knights of Labor—Modesty.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

"I esteem the Masonic Craft as in time, the oldest; in honor, the most eminent in membership, the most numerous; in scope, the broadest of earthborn societies," said Robert Morris, L. L. D., a distinguished Masonic author. In reference to its antiquity, there have been much speculation and some controversy. The claim of the Craft much for it by some that its origin dates back to and even beyond the days of King Solomon, has been questioned. The eminent writer quoted above, who was, perhaps, the most industrious and prolific author of Masonic works in America, was, however a profound and enthusiastic believer in the extreme antiquity of the Craft. He based his faith on the various traditions handed down and the symbols found in ancient monument, manuscript, etc. Let this be as it may it is not difficult to trace it back to the ancient Norse guilds of the ninth century. There were a united *operative Masonry* composed of architects and builders, who, in those early days, went from place to place, and from land to land, plying their trade. To protect their craft and themselves, they formed these guilds, invented signs and symbols, and vowed to each other not only secrecy as regard their art but faithfulness to one another, promising fraternal aid, and, in general, the practice of virtue and benevolence. From this source sprang modern Masonry. It is no longer a brotherhood of actual builders of wood or stone, but rather a fraternity professedly engaged in building character, in cultivating virtue, in teaching peace and goodwill to all, but specially seeking to aid those who have taken the same vows to practice the same noble maxims of morality and love. These are its claims.

The following history of the Masonic societies of Nevada county was prepared by I. J. Rolfe, of Nevada City, with great care and accuracy:

NEVADA LODGE, NO. 13, F. & A. M.

"Lafayette Lodge" was the first Masonic organization in Nevada county, which was instituted at Nevada City, under a Charter (?), from the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, in 1850, of

which E. F. W. Ellis was Master. In March 1851 the Charter, Hall and records of proceedings were burned.

On the 6th of May following the Grand Lodge of California in session at Sacramento, issued a new Charter to the members of Lafayette Lodge, changing the name to Nevada Lodge No. 13. Dr. John R. Crandall was elected Master and served until December, when he was succeeded by John Randolph McConnell, who was again elected in December, 1852 serving two terms. In 1853 James Fitz James was elected Master, and was succeeded the following year by Isaac Williamson, who served two years, and was succeeded by William G. Alban, who also served two years, and was succeeded by Thomas Porter Hawley, who served until December, 1860. In December, 1860, Addison Cook Niles was elected Master, and was again re-elected in 1861. Niles was succeeded by William C. Randolph, who served until December, 1869. Thomas H. Caswell was the next Master, and was twice re-elected. In 1873, Charles Marsh was elected Master, and in 1875 was succeeded by Lunthis J. Rolfe, who also held the position two years. Rolfe was succeeded by John Caldwell in 1877, who gave place to Edward M. Preston, the present Master, in December, 1879. Many prominent men of the State have been, and some still are members of Nevada Lodge. Among whom it may be proper to mention the following: Hon. Aaron A. Sargent, ex-Member of Congress and United States Senator; Hon. Thomas P. Hawley, Chief Justice of Nevada; Hon. Addison C. Niles, Justice Supreme Court of California; Hon. John R. McConnell, ex-Attorney General of California; Hon. E. F. W. Ellis, a prominent lawyer of Wisconsin; Charles Marsh, Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, and Past Grand Commander of California; Thomas H. Caswell, Past Grand High Priest, and Past Grand Commander of K. T. of California.

July 19, 1856, when the town was destroyed by fire, the Masonic Hall was burned, together with the charter, records and paraphernalia. Again in 1863, November 8, the Lodge lost everything by the destruction of the Odd Fellows' Hall, in which they then met.

In 1864, the Masonic Hall Association was organized, and a new hall erected on the corner of Pine and Commercial streets, the one at present occupied by the Masonic bodies of this city.

MADISON LODGE, NO. 23, F. AND A. M.

On May 8, 1852, it was ordered by the Grand Lodge of California that a dispensation be granted to "sundry brethren residing at Centerville Grass Valley" to organize a Lodge at that place," of which Zenas Wheeler was named as Master, and at its next annual session, May 5 1853, a charter was granted to Centerville Lodge, changing the name to Madison Lodge, No. 23, of which Zenas Wheeler was elected Master in December following. Jacob M. Fouse succeeded Wheeler in 1854, served one term and died in 1856. Dr. William McCormick was the next Master, which position he filled for three years. He was followed by Edward McLaughlin, who served two terms and was succeeded by Luther F. Humiston, in December, 1860, who filled the position for one year. Orange H. Dibble, one of the veteran Past-Masters of the State, was next elected and filled the office one year. In 1862, Dr. William McCormick was again elected, and was succeeded the following year by Alexander Buchanan Brady, who was continued in office for three years. John Crisp Coleman was elected in 1866, and served until 1868. John Cornelius Goad came next, holding two years, and was followed by Edward Coleman, who also served two years. Alphonso Morehouse was Master from 1873 to 1875. Reuben Leech and John Willard Kelley were the next in order, each serving two years, and were succeeded by William Gordon Hudson, the present Master.

GRASS VALLEY LODGE, NO. 48, F. AND A. M.

January 11, 1854, a Dispensation was issued by Grand Master Charles M. Radcliff for the institution of a new Lodge at Grass Valley, and at its session in May of that year, a charter was granted to Grass Valley Lodge, No. 48, and James Walsh, who had been named Master in the Dispensation, was elected to the same position, which he held for two years, when the Charter was surrendered and its members affiliated with Madison Lodge.

ROUGH AND READY LODGE, NO. 52, F. AND A. M.

March 6, 1854, a Dispensation was issued for Rough and Ready Lodge, at the town of Rough and Ready, A. C. Kean, Master, which position he filled until December, 1856, when J. K. Smith was elected. The Lodge surrendered its Charter a few years later.

E. K. KANE LODGE, NO. 72, F. AND A. M.

On January 29, 1855, a Dispensation was granted a certain number of Masons to organize a new Lodge at Nevada City, to which was given the name of the Arctic explorer, and of which Charles H. Seymour was named as Master. On May 2 of the same year, a Charter was granted E. K. Kane Lodge, No. 72. Seymour was elected Master under the Charter, served one year and was followed by Charles Marsh. C. C. Green and Talhuan H. Rolfe were the next Masters, each serving one year, when the Charter was surrendered, December 1, 1858.

QUITMAN LODGE, NO. 88, F. AND A. M.

July 27, 1855, Grand Master Howard granted a Dispensation for the establishment of a Lodge at Orleans Flat, to be designated as Unity Lodge. On May 8, 1856, a Charter was granted to the members of Unity Lodge, and in accordance with their request, the name was changed to Quitman, No. 88. J. M. Gregg was the first Master, and was succeeded the following year by Andrew Hanna, who in turn was succeeded by Richard B. Moyes, in December, 1858. S. B. Hickman and Sanford Orin Pease were the next in order, each serving one year. Stephen B. Blakeslee served from 1860 to 1864, when John Caldwell was elected and served one year. Solomon L. Blackwell followed Caldwell for two years, and was succeeded by Daniel Boody in 1867, which he occupied until his death, in 1871. James Reid was the next Master, elected in 1871, and served until 1876, when he was succeeded by James Redington, the present Master.

The first hall occupied by Quitman Lodge was built in 1856, at Orleans Flat, and was owned jointly by the Masons and Odd Fellows. In 1863 it was taken down by Quitman Lodge and moved to Moore's Flat. In the winter of 1867-68 it was blown down and immediately rebuilt. In July, 1869, it was burned, and everything belonging to the Lodge destroyed except the Charter. It was rebuilt and the Lodge met in their new hall on March 26, 1870. It was again burned in October, 1870. This time their furniture was saved, and again joining with the Odd Fellows, another hall was erected in 1871, and which was again taken down and moved to its present site in 1875.

MANZANITA LODGE, NO. 102, F. AND A. M.

Organized at North San Juan, under Dispensation issued March 3, 1856. William Henry Sears was the first Master, who served two years. W. P. L. Winham was his successor in 1858. J. P. Ewing was elected in 1859, and surrendered the place at the close of the year to L. C. McKeeby, who was once re-elected. In 1862, W. W. Ross was elected, who in turn was followed by Joseph Cook, who served two years and was succeeded by Evariste Franchere. Next came John B. Hunter, and after him Franchere was once more elected. Joseph B. Cook then served one term, and was followed by John Storer McBride, who served two years. John Ambrose Seely was elected in 1871. In 1872, George Cummins Spooner was elected to the position, which he held until 1877. Anson B. Swan was Spooner's successor, and in 1879, Charles Edward Lancaster succeeded Swan.

DIBBLE LODGE, NO. 109, F. AND A. M.

July 15, 1856, a Dispensation was granted to the Masons of Washington Township to open and hold a Lodge at Alpha, in that township. James B. Prewett was the first Master, and was succeeded in 1857 by Dr. W. W. Wixom, serving two years. M. C. White came next, and served one year. Marion Cannon was the fourth Master of Dibble Lodge and filled the position from 1860 to 1865. William H. Sanders followed Cannon one term, when the latter was again called to the chair,

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which he occupied until 1869, when Sanford Orr. Penn was installed and served two years. Francis Marion Hathaway and Mathew Mitchell Wheeler next served one year each and Marion Cannon once more assumed the gavel. After one year's service F. M. Hathaway filled the chair for one term, at which Sanford O. Penn was again installed Master and presided over Dibble Lodge until the surrender of its charter in August, 1879. In 1861, Alpha having become extinct or dilapidated, a new hall was erected at Omega and the Lodge removed to that place.

MOUNT CARMEL LODGE, NO. 155, F. AND A. M.

Was instituted in 1862, at Red Dog, Nevada county, under a Dispensation, Charles M. Peck, Master. Peck died in 1863, and was succeeded by William A. Begole, who filled the position two terms. Robert McGown was next elected and served two years, and was succeeded by Robert Curran in 1867. Curran served one year, when McGown again assumed the position for one term. Franklin Ennis came next, and occupied the chair for two years, and was succeeded by Joseph Beaumont, under whose administration the charter was surrendered in 1872.

TRUCKEE LODGE, NO. 200, F. AND A. M.

A Dispensation was issued by Grand Master Charles Marsh, on May 5, 1869, to organize a Lodge at the town of Truckee, Nevada county, William A. King, Master. On October 16 of the same year a charter was granted Truckee Lodge, No. 200, and in December following, Albert Redstone Schively was elected Master. Albert Wright was Master in 1870, and in 1871 Schively was again elected, and the following year was succeeded by James Henry Headley. Charles Fayette McGlashen was elected in 1873, and Joseph Marzen, Sr., in 1874, served two years. In 1876, Thomas Buttancourt succeeded Marzen, who also held the position two years. The present Master is Frank Rabel.

NEVADA COMMANDERY, NO. 6, K. T.

November 3, 1858, Right Eminent Grand Commander Isaac Davis, issued a Dispensation to Sirs Thomas H. Caswell, Charles Marsh, Thomas P. Hawley, E. H. Van Deear, Samuel W. Boring, Niles Searls, John B. Bope, Chris Reis, William T. Ferguson, and Orange H. Dibble, to open and hold a Commandery at Nevada City, to be called and designated Nevada Commandery. Sir Thomas H. Caswell was appointed Eminent Commander; Sir Charles Marsh, Generalissimo, Sir Samuel W. Boring, Captain General.

On Saturday evening, November 13, 1858, the Sir Knights above named, together with the R. E. Grand Commander, Sir Isaac Davis, and Sir Charles H. Seymour, of California Commandery No. 1, met at Masonic Hall and instituted Nevada Commandery in due form. The Commandery continued to work under Dispensation until July 21, 1859, at which time the full election of officers was had under authority of a Charter from the Grand Commandery, with the following result:—Thomas H. Caswell, E. C.; Charles Marsh, Generalissimo; S. W. Boring, Captain General; Thomas P. Hawley, Prelate; A. C. Niles, Senior Warden; W. C. Randolph, Junior Warden; James H. Hyde, Treasurer; John R. McConnell, Recorder; John B. Bope, Standard Bearer; Niles Searls, Sword Bearer; Asa A. Sargent, Warden.

March 1, 1860, Sir Charles Marsh was elected Eminent Commander, Niles Searls, Generalissimo, and S. W. Boring, Captain General.

March 7, 1861, Past Commander Thomas H. Caswell was again elected Eminent Commander, Niles Searls, Generalissimo, and Samuel W. Boring, Captain General. March 6, 1862, Caswell was again succeeded by Sir Charles Marsh, and Sir Knights Searls and Boring being re-elected to their former positions, who served until November 8, 1863, at which time the hall, charter, uniforms and paraphernalia were destroyed by fire.

No meeting of the Commandery was held after the destruction of their charter and property until October 12, 1865, at which date appears the following record.

"Due notice having been heretofore given, the following members and Sir Knights of Nevada Commandery, No. 6, K. T., met at Masonic Hall in the City of Nevada, and, after consultation agreed to reorganize said Commandery, viz., Sirs Thomas H. Caswell, Isaac Williamson, M. L. Marsh, Thomas P. Hawley, A. C. Niles, A. A. Sargent, S. R. Eddy, J. H. Helm, Allen Chapman, Joseph B. Gray."

Under the new organization, Past Commander Thomas H. Caswell acted as Eminent Commander until the annual election in March, 1866, when he was for the third time elected to that position, which he held until March 5, 1868, when Aaron A. Sargent was elected Eminent Commander; Cicero M. Bate, Generalissimo; and Alexander B. Brady, Captain General.

At the annual election, March 4, 1869, Sir Charles Marsh was again elected Eminent Commander, A. B. Brady, Generalissimo, and Martin L. Marsh, Captain General, which positions they occupied until March 23, 1871, when Marsh and Brady were again re-elected, and Thomas Mein was elected Captain General. In 1872, Marsh and Brady were re-elected and Edward Williams was elected Captain General.

March 6, 1873, James Harvey Helm succeeded Charles Marsh, and Brady and Williams were re-elected to their former positions. March 5, 1874, Benjamin Bruce Lee was elected Eminent Commander; Charles Marsh, Generalissimo, and I. J. Rolfe, Captain General. Lee was re-elected in 1875, and F. M. Hathaway succeeded Marsh as Generalissimo. In 1876, Francis Marion Hathaway was elected Eminent Commander, served one year, and was succeeded by Jacob Hart Nepp, who in turn gave place to I. J. Rolfe in 1879, the present Commander.

NEVADA CHAPTER NO. 6, R. A. M.

A Dispensation was issued by John D. Crouch, Deputy Grand High Priest, October 17, 1854, to open and hold a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Nevada City, of which the following Companions were named as officers: Orange H. Dibble, High Priest; Isaac Wood, King; Charles H. Seymour, Scribe; Stanton Buckner, Captain of the Host; Zenas Wheeler, Principal Sojourner; C. Josephson, Royal Arch Captain; John H. Bestwick, Master of the 3d Vail; Solomon Kohlman, Master of the 2d Vail; Alfred B. Dibble, Master of the 1st Vail; ——, Treasurer; J. L. Brocklin, Secretary; ——, Guard.

April 30, 1855, a Charter was issued by the Grand Chapter to Nevada Royal Arch Chapter, No. 6. In December, 1855, Thomas Hubbard Caswell succeeded O. H. Dibble as High Priest, the latter in the meantime having been appointed Grand Lecturer for the State, and in May, 1856, was elected Grand High Priest. Caswell was continued in the office of High Priest of Nevada Chapter until December, 1858, and was elected Grand High Priest in May of that year, which position he filled for one year. In 1858, Charles Marsh was elected High Priest of Nevada Chapter, and was succeeded in 1859 by Thomas Potter Hawley, who served three years, when Thomas H. Caswell was again elected, and served until December, 1866, and was succeeded by Tallman Hathaway Rolfe. In 1868, William A. Begole was elected High Priest, and served one year, when Tallman H. Rolfe was again elected and served until his death, November 18, 1872. Thomas Mein was elected in December, 1872, and held the position until 1876, and was succeeded by Ianthis J. Rolfe, who in turn was succeeded by Hosteen Stansfield, the present High Priest, in December, 1879.

GRASS VALLEY CHAPTER, NO. 18, R. A. M.

June 3, 1857, a Dispensation was issued by Deputy Grand High Priest, Thomas Hubbard Caswell, for the organization of a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Grass Valley, of which Alfred Barrett Dibble was appointed High Priest, William McCormick, King, and David C. Harper, Scribe.

May 7, 1858, a charter was granted to Grass Valley Chapter, and in December following William McCormick was elected High Priest, and after serving one year, Alfred B. Dibble was again elected, who in turn was succeeded by his father, Past Grand High Priest, Orange H. Dibble, who served until December, 1864. Alexander Buchanan Brady succeeded "Father Dibble" in 1864, and at the close of his term, William McCormick was once more elected High Priest. In 1866, Alex-

under Buchanan Brady was again called to the chair, and held the position for six years. Reuben Leon was elected High Priest in 1872, and served three years and was succeeded by Edward Coleman, who served until 1878 when he was succeeded by John Crisp Coleman, the present High Priest of Grass Valley Chapter, who is now serving his second term.

MANZANITA CHAPTER, NO. 29, R. A. M.

Dispensation to organize this chapter at North San Juan, granted February 26, 1861 and May 10 of the same year a charter was granted. William Wilmott was the first High Priest, and was succeeded in 1862 by John Ambrose Seeley who served two years. Francis Smith was elected in 1864, and in 1865, Seeley was again elected, served one year, and was succeeded by Joseph Cook. In 1867 John B. Hunter was elected High Priest, served three years, and was succeeded by John Storer McBride in 1870, who has held the position continuously up to the present time.

DONNER CHAPTER, NO. 39, R. A. M.

Dispensation to organize Donner Chapter at Truckee was issued by the Grand High Priest, August 25, 1871, and James Henry Hoadley was named as High Priest. In April, 1872, a charter was granted to Donner Chapter, No. 39, and Hoadley was re-elected High Priest. In 1873, Elle Ellen succeeded Hoadley, who in turn was succeeded by Charles Fayette McGlashan in 1874, who served two years. In 1876, William Jacob Shinn was chosen High Priest, served two terms, and was succeeded by John Davis Park, who served two terms. C. F. McGlashan is the present High Priest.

AURORA CHAPTER, NO. —, O. E. S.

A Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star was organized at Grass Valley February 11, 1880, by I. J. Rolfe, Worthy Grand Patron of the State of California. The following were elected as officers:—E. W. Roberts, W. P.; Mrs. Emma Dibble, W. M.; Mrs. Gertrude L. Barker, A. M.; Mrs. Maria Rowe, Secretary; Mrs. Stephen Moore, Treasurer; Mrs. Lida Johnson, Conductress; Mrs. Peter Werry, Assistant Conductress; Miss Ray Novitsky, Organist; Mrs. J. F. Kidder, W.; E. H. Whiting, S.; Miss Ida E. Hill, Adah; Miss Mary Nathan, Ruth; Miss Lou Dorsey, Esther; Mrs. T. H. Wilhelm, Martha; Miss Ella Muldrill, Electa.

This order is of comparatively recent date, especially so far as its existence in California is concerned. On account of the special interest now felt in the subject, we have taken pains to furnish a history of the origin and growth in America, as well as to explain the general character and aim of the Eastern Star.

There was a time when many well-informed and cautious Masons objected to the order. This grew out of certain abuses which well-meaning but mistaken Masons practiced, or allowed to be practiced. Ladies were permitted to join the order under the impression that, by being initiated as a "Mason's Wife," or a "Heroine of Jericho," they were actually made Masons: and Mackey in his "Encyclopedia of Freemasonry," styles it "that anomalous thing called 'Female Masonry.'"

Willis D. Engle, R. W., Grand Secretary of the Order, in replying to these objections, says:

"It was when not only the greatest variety of degrees, but the utmost looseness in conferring them, prevailed. But what some erroneously call 'Adoptive Masonry,' has now been reduced to definite dimensions, and is known as the Order of the Eastern Star, which is a thoroughly organized body embracing several thousand members, who are associated together that they may aid, comfort and protect each other, and to give practical effect to one of the beneficent purposes of Freemasonry, which is to provide for the welfare of the wives and daughters, mothers, widows and sisters of Master Masons; and every candidate who is admitted within the portals of the Chapter-room is distinctly informed that, 'although the order is related to the Masonic Fraternity by the dearest ties, yet it is no part of that ancient institution; and that by the laws of that ancient order, women are not eligible to its degrees.'

Woman, whose heart beats responsive to the same inspiration that prompts man to noble deeds—whose sympathies for the distressed are as keen, and whose hands are ever ready to aid, hears the cry of the orphan, the call of want and the piteous wail of sorrow. Through the order of the Eastern Star, she seeks to be a co-worker with the Brotherhood, which she honors, and, at the same time, to be able to make herself known throughout the domain of Masonry as being entitled to its protection. "Thus one of the greatest obstacles, which have, in times past, fostered opposition to the order, is done away."

We subjoin the main facts in the history of the growth of the Eastern Star in America, which were communicated to the writer for this purpose by one of the members:

Secret societies into which women were admitted were of ancient origin. In the eighteenth century they flourished in France and Sweden, having the countenance of many of high rank both in the Government and in Masonry. The degrees of the Eastern Star were arranged and conferred by Robert Morris, LL. D., in 1850, but no attempt was made to secure a permanent organization until 1855, when the Supreme Constellation was formed. In 1868 a Supreme Chapter was instituted, and commenced issuing charters and organizing chapters up to 1876, some six hundred charters for chapters having been granted.

A Supreme Council was organized in New York City in 1873, which adjourned to meet in New Orleans in December, 1874, when its work was to have been completed, but this meeting never took place.

A Convention was held in Indianapolis in November, 1876, and, on the 16th of that month, the General Grand Chapter was organized, its object being chiefly to secure a thorough organization of the order, uniformity of Ritual, etc. The first Ritual was published by John W. Leonard & Co., N. Y., in 1865, and was called "The Mosaic Book of the American Adoptive Rite."

This was, in fact, an adaptation of the Swedish "Star of Truth," which had been translated into French, and brought to this country. In 1869, "The Manual of the Eastern Star" was published by Robert Morris, and was the first printed work designed for use in communicating the degrees. "The Ladies' Friend," containing "The Eastern Star" and several "Degrees," was published by G. W. Brown, in 1866. About this time Robert Morris issued "The Rosary of the Eastern Star." In 1867, John M. Tatem made a second attempt to give the order permanency of organization, and, as a means to this end, published "The Monitor of the Eastern Star," which contained the ceremonies for opening and closing Lodges and of conferring the degrees. This work was adopted by the Grand Lodge of Adoptive Masonry of the State of Michigan, at its organization, in 1867. "The Manual of the Eastern Star," by Robert Macoy, National Grand Secretary, was also published in 1867, and a work styled the "Adopted Rite," by the same author, intended for the use of chapters, in 1868. A revised edition of the latter was issued in 1873, and another in 1876. Under this work most of the chapters were organized. The Grand Chapter of California was organized in 1877.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The Order of Odd Fellows seems to be closely allied to Freemasonry in its principles and aims, and the members often work harmoniously together when the cause of humanity and benevolence demand it. For example, in the calamities of 1849 and 1850, when an Odd Fellows' Association was organized in Sacramento City, Masons and Odd Fellows labored together for the common cause. This was done without interfering in the least with the distinctive features of either. As independent orders, they are, of course, entirely separate, but the incident illustrates the truth stated—that, their objects and aims being similar, they readily join hands in good works. Odd Fellowship is not so ancient as Freemasonary, the first institution of the order having been effected in London, in 1745. Later, lodges were organized in Liverpool, and the societies of the two cities united in the year 1800, under the name of the "London Order." Nine years after, a member of the London Lodges removed to Manchester, and introduced Odd Fellowship into that city. In 1814, the Lodges of Manches-

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ter and vicinity united under the name of "The Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity." They began the two great divisions of Odd Fellowship. The Manchester Unity proved to be the most successful, and it is from this that American Odd Fellowship sprang. The latter dates from April 26, 1819, when Thomas Wildey and others organized a lodge in Baltimore, Md., calling it "Washington Lodge No. 1." It was chartered by the Manchester Unity February 2, 1820. In 1843 a final severance of all relations with the Manchester Unity took place, and since then American Odd Fellowship has been an institution of itself.

GRASS VALLEY LODGE, NO. 12, I. O. O. F.

The first lodge of this order in Nevada county was Grass Valley Lodge, No. 12, organized in Grass Valley, July 28, 1853, with the following charter members: John S. Lambert, N. G.; E. McLaughlin, V. G., C. R. Edwards, R. S.; Thomas Beatty, T.; B. F. Ferrell, L. B. Austin, William Bennett, James Winchester, Charles C. Cook and John Tangye, none of whom are now connected with the lodge. The lodge has a membership of one hundred and thirty-one, the greatest number since its organization. The property of the lodge is valued at $7,000 and $30,000 have been disbursed in benefits and charities. The present officers are: W. R. Thomas, N. G., F. Richards, V. G.; W. D. Harris, R. S., William George, T., Thomas Mitchell, W.; J. Thomas, C.; John Glasson, R. S. N. G., H. Hooper, I. G., John Pascoe, Alexander Sims, Jr., and Peter Werry, Trustees. The lodge meets every Thursday night at Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall, on Mill street, Grass Valley.

OUSTOMAH LODGE, NO. 16, I. O. O. F.

This, the second lodge in the county, was instituted at Nevada City, November 4, 1853, with the following charter members: A. A. Sargent, N. G., L. B. Austin, V. G., James B. Van Hagan, R. S.; H. D. King, T.; and B. F. Ferrell. This lodge grew out of an informal association of Odd Fellows that was organized for mutual relief and social intercourse in 1851, meeting in a little log cabin. The lodge had a handsomely furnished hall, which was lost in the great fire of 1856. A new one was built and fitted up, at an expense of $14,000, but this also passed away in the conflagration of 1863, only the charter being saved. A temporary hall was then fitted up and occupied until the completion of the present Masonic Hall, on Broad street, when the lodge moved into that. The present membership is one hundred and fifty, which is within six of the greatest number the lodge has ever had. The present officers are:—C. E. Mulloy, N. G.; S. A. Bulfinch, V. G.; A. H. Parker, R. S.; J. C. Abbott, P. S.; H. C. McKelvey, T.; E. Hothersoll, W.; George A. Gray, C.; James Kinkead, I. G.; E. Borg, O. G.; George E. Brand, R. S. S.; S. Clutter, L. S. S., W. C. Thomas, R. S. N. G.; H. Gentles, L. S. N. G.; [illegible] Peck, R. S. V. G.; F. H. Hamm, L. S. V. G.

The Odd Fellows' Hall on Broad street, [illegible] county, and $14,750. The lodge has [illegible] $10,085 in [illegible] and charities.

[illegible] LODGE, NO. 23, I. O. O. F.

The lodge was organized in Rough and Ready early in 1855, and has since [illegible] from a number of years. The officers in 1856 were: William C. Aubert, N. G.; A. D. Effington, V. G.; L. Watkins, Secretary.

BROOKLYN LODGE, NO. 41, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized at Red Dog, then called Brooklyn, October 13, 1855, with J. C. Green, C. W. Marlette, J. L. White, T. J. Burgess and J. E. Broughton as charter members. The first officers were: J. C. Green, N. G.; C. W. Marlette, V. G.; T. J. Burgess, R. S.; J. L. White, T.; J. E. Broughton, C.; W. T. Barker, W.; F. A. King, I. G.; L. Gilmore, R. S. N. G.; [illegible] of these only W. C. Barker is [illegible] a member of the Brooklyn Lodge. For two years the lodge met in a hay loft in Red Dog, and in 1857 built a hall 24x40 feet, costing $2,200, and two years later sixteen feet were added to the hall. In 1870, Red Dog having become nearly deserted, the hall was removed to You Bet, where most of the members lived, at a cost of $900. It stands just outside of the town, and thus escaped the fire that swept You Bet. In 1867 the lodge had a membership of seventy-six, and now has forty-one. Hall and property valued at $1,500, money in the bank and treasury $2,513.15. Since its organization the lodge has disbursed $10,083 in benefits and charities. The present officers are: Ambrose Morrow, N. G.; John Lehman, V. G.; W. C. Barker, R. S.; E. F. Snell, F. S.; John Heinsen, T. Regular meeting each Saturday night at the hall in You Bet.

UNION LODGE, NO. 48, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized at Graniteville (Eureka South), October 31, 1855, with the following charter members: W. B. Richards, N. G.; J. H. Blankinship, V. G.; D. V. Norton, R. S.; W. C. Adams, T., and Peter Evens, of whom none are now connected with the lodge. In 1863 the lodge moved to Moore's Flat. The membership is fifty-six. The lodge property consisting of Hall, stock, real estate, furniture, regalia, library and money, is valued at $3,113.37. The present hall was built in 1871 in conjunction with the Masons. The present officers are: J. C. Hickman, N. G.; J. Vizzard, V. G.; Gustave Hubp, R. S.; A. Weiser, T. The lodge meets every second and fourth Saturday of each month and the first Saturday of May and September, at Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall, Moore's Flat.

[illegible] ENCAMPMENT, NO. 11, I. O. O. F.

This encampment was instituted and located in the village of Rough and Ready, Nevada county, California, on the 1st day of May, 1857, by R. W. Grand Senior Warden, David Kendall, acting under authority of the R. W. Grand Encampment of California, Prescott Robinson, M. W. Grand Patriarch. The charter members were seven in number and composed of contributing members of Grass Valley Lodge No. 12, and Mountain Rose Lodge No. 26.

At the session of the Grand Encampment held May 2, 1860, permission was granted to remove the charter and effects to the town of Grass Valley, Nevada county, California. On the 6th day of July, 1861, the removal took place, and at the close of the term the Encampment contained a membership of thirty-six.

On the 21st day of August, 1863, the charter and effects were removed to Nevada City, where the Encampment was more or less prosperous until the 8th day of November of that year, when the Encampment lost all its property in the conflagration that destroyed the business part of the city—saving only the records, charter and seal. In consequence of this calamity and the refusal of the patriarchs to appeal for aid, the Encampment but feebly sustained itself until the 17th day of March, 1865, when it was compelled to surrender its charter.

On the 23d day of October, 1866, a sufficient number of patriarchs forwarded a petition to the Grand Patriarch desiring to reclaim the surrendered charter and to locate the same in the town of Grass Valley, Nevada county, California. Accordingly on the 3d day of November, 1866, the charter was restored and the Encampment re-vitalized by Lewis Sober, M. W. Grand Patriarch.

From this time the Encampment entered upon a career of prosperity and from which springs Abou Ben Adhem Encampment, No. 36, located at Moore's Flat, and Mistletoe Encampment, No. 47, located at Nevada City.

In 1878 the encampment had a membership of fifty-six, and now has forty-nine. The value of property is $2,100. The present officers are: C. F. Lane, C. P.; William Bee, H. P.; S. H. Dille, S. W.; John Glasson, Scribe; Alexander Sims, T.; James Ledwich, J. W. Regular meetings are held the first and third Saturdays of each month, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Grass Valley.

SAN JUAN LODGE, NO. 67, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized in North San Juan, January 22, 1857, with the following officers: M. Craddock, N. G.; George D. Dornin, V. G.; D. W. Clegg, S.; J. L. Gaskill, T. The lodge erected a fine two story brick hall, which was dedicated April 29, 1860 and cost about $5,000.

SAMARITAN LODGE, NO. 120, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted at Washington, September 22, 1866, with eight charter members. The first officers were:—Henry Atwater, N. G.; John Jamison, V. G.; Fred G. Marker, R. S.; L. Van Dusen, T.; H. Striker, O. G.; John Becker, W.; J. D. Gordon, John Becker and H. Striker, Trustees. The lodge furnished a fine hall and regalia and had its regular meetings Saturday evenings.

DONNER LODGE, NO. 162, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted at Truckee, July 21, 1869, with the following charter members:—F. Burckhalter, W. C. Richmond, S. C. Chambers, J. C. Walker, S. B. Weller, Mike Browsky, F. Willert, H. K. Brown, W. I. Hudnel, T. C. Plunkett, Edward Schaffer, A. J. Bayley, W. S. White and Frank Rabel. The first place of meeting was in a wooden building on Front street. It was burned in the great fire of July 20, 1871, and lodge meetings were then held in a store until the new hall was completed. This cost $7,000, and was dedicated December 19, 1871. The lodge is in a flourishing condition. The present officers are:—W. S. Dixon, P. G.; Lee Jones, N. G.; I. F. Moore, V. G.; R. H. Chandler, S.; G. W. Harrison, T.; J. F. Greeley, W.; C. F. Byrne, C.; J. J. Bingham, I. G.; Isaac George, O. G.; B. B. Tackaberry, R. S. N. G.; J. L. Lewison, L. S. N. G.

GOLDEN STAR LODGE, NO. 165, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized in Grass Valley, October 7, 1869, with the following charter members:—B. F. Harris, P. G.; C. C. Smith, N. G.; U. M. Stephenson, V. G.; John Webber, R. S.; George C. King, T.; I. L. Weed, C. C. Townsend, E. C. Webster, Martin Quick, W. H. Benson, J. E. Holden, George W. Smith, William H. Totten, H. V. Ivens, J. A. Everett, R. W. Sterling, Thomas L. Miller, J. W. Hayes, Jr., and Thomas Loyd, of whom all but three are still active members. The present membership, eighty-two, is the largest the lodge has had. Regular meeting, Friday night, at Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall, on Mill street, Grass Valley. The present officers are:—Wm. T. Rule, N. G.; Jas. H. Maddrill, V. G.; J. A. Everett, S.; Thomas Othet, T.; James Ledwich, W.; John Phillips, C.; Wm. H. Morgan, O. G.; R. Shackleton, I. G.; Thomas Dunkley, R. S. N. G.; A. P. Teitjen, L. S. N. G.; Chas. E. Clinch, R. S. V. G.; E. W. Black, L. S. V. G.; H. J. Campbell, R. S. S.; John K. Edwards, L. S. S.; S. H. Dille, W. H. Benson and A. M. Austin, Trustees.

ABOU BEN ADHEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 36, I. O. O. F.

This encampment was instituted at Moore's Flat, October 22, 1870, with the following officers:—W. F. Cummings, C. P.; Henry Atwater, H. P.; John Knotwell, S. W.; Charles Allenburg, Scribe; G. C. Cookerly, T.; B. K. Wells, J. W.; R. Phillips, Sentinel. The encampment meets at Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall, Moore's Flat.

ESTHER REBEKAH DEGREE, LODGE NO. 9, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted in Grass Valley, March 2, 1872, with the following officers:—John Webber, N. G.; Mrs. Thos. Loyd, V. G.; Mrs. F. G. Beatty, S.; Mrs. R. G. Roberts, T.; J. M. Lakenan, W.; Mrs. Thomas Othet, R. S. N. G.; Mrs. Joseph Everett, L. S. N. G.; Mrs. Martin Quick, R. S. V. G.; Mrs. Bryant, L. S. V. G.; Mrs. Beverton, C.; Mr. Totten, O. S.; Charles Hocking, I. G. The lodge meets in the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall, Mill street, Grass Valley. The present officers are:—Mrs. Thomas Loyd, N. G.; Miss Lillie Gregory, V. G.; Mrs. T. A. Mason, S.; Mrs. William George, T.; Mrs. W. J. Michell, W.; Mrs. J. W. Griffiths, C.; Mrs. W. H. Buckett, I. G.; Samuel Tibbals, O. G.; Miss Ella Maddrill, C.; J. A. Everett, R. S. N. G.; Thomas Loyd, L. S. N. G.; Mrs. Wm. Bee, R. S. V. G.; Miss Lewella, L. S. V. G.

TAHOE ENCAMPMENT, NO. 45, I. O. O. F.

This encampment was instituted in Truckee, March 21, 1873, with the following charter members:—F. Burckhalter, J. C. Walker, John Keiser, Hugh Darrah, W. S. White, J. V. Hoag and Joseph Marzen, Sr. The first officers were: F. Burckhalter, C. P.; J. C. Walker, H. P.; John Keiser, S. W.; W. S. White, J. W.; J. V. Hoag, Scribe; Joseph Marzen, Sr., T.; W. C. Richmond, G.; J. T. Greeley, 1st W.; D. W. Parkhurst, 2d W.; R. D. Paschen, 3d W.; Elle Ellen, 4th W.; Frank Frates, 1st G. of T.; J. M. Mathews, 2d G. of T.; C. E. Robinson, I. S.; Frank Rabel, O. S. The encampment meets the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Truckee. At present Frank Rabel is C. P. and R. H. Chandler, Secretary.

MISTLETOE ENCAMPMENT, NO. 47, I. O. O. F.

An encampment of Odd Fellows was instituted in Rough and Ready in 1857, and was removed to Grass Valley in 1860, and in 1863 to Nevada City, where it lost all its property in the great fire of that year. In 1865 the encampment surrendered its charter, but in 1866 it was restored and located in Grass Valley. In 1874 a number of members withdrew and organized an encampment in Nevada City, which was instituted September 28, 1874, as Mistletoe Encampment, No. 47. The charter members and first officers were: J. B. Johnson, C. P.; T. C. Plunkett, H. P.; A. R. Lord, S. W.; Halstead Stanfield, Scribe; G. W. Smith, T.; A. H. Parker, J. W.; Erastus Bond, Charles Marsh and J. E. Brown, all of whom are still active members, except Charles Marsh. The highest membership was forty-three, at present it is thirty-eight. Regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Nevada City. The present officers are:—R. D. Carter, C. P.; W. C. Groves, H. P.; L. M. Sukeforth, S. W.; G. Von Schmittburg, J. W.; J. B. Johnson, Scribe; J. C. Rich, T.; E. Bond, O. S.; C. J. Naffziger, I. S.; Joseph Thomas, G.; George A. Gray, 1st W.

NAOMI REBECCA DEGREE LODGE, I. O. O. F.

This lodge meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Truckee. Mrs. M. A. Burckhalter is N. G., and Mrs. D. A. Weller, Secretary.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

This order traces its origin back to the celebrated "Boston Tea Party," in 1774, which was its first public demonstration. It was revived during the war of 1812, and in 1835 received modifications that changed it from a political to a social and beneficiary organization. It is now wide spread throughout the United States. The first lodge of Red Men in California was established by Abraham Curry, of the celebrated Gould & Curry mine, at Red Dog, in this county, in 1856. In February of that year, Mr. Curry, having brought a dispensation and rituals from Buffalo, N. Y., organized a lodge at Red Dog, where they met in a hay loft, then used by Brooklyn Lodge, I. O. O. F., as a lodge room. The regalia were of home manufacture, from the skins of gray squirrels and foxes. In the fall of the same year, Mr. Curry moved away from the town and the organization died out. This was the Independent Order of Red Men, somewhat different from the Improved Order.

WEIMAR TRIBE, I. O. R. M.

This tribe was instituted at Grass Valley, July 21, 1870, with seventy-two members and the following officers:—Cornelius Taylor, Sachem; T. J. Sturgeon, S. S.; P. H. Paynter, J. S.; S. Tyrrell, C. of R.; David Binkleman, K. of W.; J. C. Denel, P.; A. B. Dibble and C. W. Smith, W.; W. C. Pope, B.

SENECA TRIBE, NO. 47, I. O. R. M.

This tribe of Red Men was organized in North Bloomfield November 22, 1873, with thirty-five charter members and the following officers:—James Marriott, S.; J. W. T. Rose, S. S.; H. Blewett, J. S.; Thomas Wills, P.; A. A. Smith, C. of R.; R. D. Skidmore, K. of W.; For several weeks meetings were held in the school house, blankets being nailed up at the windows and guards patroling the yard, to insure privacy. A hall was then fitted up over A. A. Smith's drug store. The largest membership has been fifty, and at present it is twenty-five. The tribe has $300 besides the furniture and regalia of

RESIDENCE OF **WM. MENNER**, CHEROKEE ST.,
NORTH SAN JUAN, NEVADA CO., CAL.

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the lodge room, $1,500 have been disbursed in charitable funds and benefits. The present officers are—G. W. Carter, S.; J. Kerns, S. S.; J. Rohr, J. S.; R. D. Skelmore, C. of R.; J. H. Helwig, K. of W.; C. A. Haskall, P. The regular meeting occurs on Wednesday evening of each week, at Shidler's Hall, North Bloomfield.

WYOMING TRIBE, NO. 89, I. O. R. M.

This tribe was organized in Nevada City January 30, 1874, with the following charter members and officers:—T. C. Plunkett, S.; S. Chitter, P.; J. J. Rolfe, C. of R.; E. Bond, S. S.; J. C. Dean, G. M. Hughes, G. V. Schmittburg, D. Marsh and H. C. McKelvey, all of whom are native members except T. C. Plunkett. The tribe has a membership of sixty-four, which is only three less than its highest number. The regalia and money on hand amount to the sum of $800. The tribe has disbursed $2,000 in benefits and charities since its organization. The present officers are: Erastus Bond, S.; A. E. Helm, S. S.; A. A. Bloss, J. S.; G. M. Hughes, C. of R.; A. Rosenthal, K. of W. Regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Nevada City.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

This is a Mutual Benefit and Insurance Society, which is very popular at the present time. An insurance of two thousand dollars is secured to each member, which is promptly paid to his widow or heirs, or to whomsoever he may have designated, upon satisfactory proof of his decease. Also, in case of sickness or accident, a weekly benefit of from eight to ten dollars is paid to any member so afflicted.

GRASS VALLEY LODGE, NO. 51, A. O. U. W.

This lodge began its career in Grass Valley, September 13, 1878, with forty charter members and the following officers:—P. H. Paynter, P. M. W.; George Fletcher, M. W.; A. Burrows, G. F.; W. G. Hudson, O.; J. D. Meek, Recorder; H. B. St. John, Fin.; M. Hyman, Receiver; T. A. Pascoe, G.; A. M. Austin, I. W.; G. Wright, O. W. The present membership is eighty-one, which is the largest at any one time. The lodge is in splendid condition and up to January 1, 1880, had no death assessments levied upon it. The present officers are: W. G. Hudson, P. M. W.; Thomas Dunkley, M. W.; L. R. Webster, G. F.; T. H. Moore, O.; J. M. Wiley, Recorder; J. W. Cooley, Fin.; J. D. Meed, Receiver; W. T. Rule, G.; Felix Moore, I. W.; H. M. Brown, O. W. Regular meeting every Monday evening, at Murphy's Hall, on Main street, Grass Valley.

NEVADA CITY LODGE, NO. 52, A. O. U. W.

This lodge was instituted in Nevada City, September 17, 1878, with twenty-three charter members and the following officers: [illegible] W. Crow, P. M. W.; E. H. Gaylord, M. W.; James D. White, F.; C. E. Mason, O.; George E. Robinson, Recorder; George C. Gaylord, Fin.; R. D. Carter, Receiver; W. H. Crawford, G.; W. H. Smith, I. W.; H. Glover, O. W. The membership [illegible] fifty-six, the greatest number the lodge has ever had. The lodge property is valued at $200, and $748.50 have been expended in the benefits of the order. The present officers are: C. E. Mosby, P. M. W.; Asa Simpson, M. W.; R. D. Carter, G. F.; William Powell, O.; Harry E. Robinson, Recorder; J. A. Rapp, Fin.; George C. Gaylord, Receiver; J. Kinkead, G.; W. F. Graves, I. W.; J. E. Isaac, O. W. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Nevada City.

HIGHLAND LODGE, NO. 104, A. O. U. W.

This lodge was organized by a few former members of Grass Valley Lodge, No. 51, and was instituted May 21, 1879, with fifty-six charter members and the following officers:—F. G. Beatty, P. M. W.; I. W. Hayes, Jr., M. W.; W. H. Benson, G. F.; M. P. Stone, O.; C. W. Kitts, Recorder; R. Finnie, Fin.; James Watt, Receiver; J. P. Shoemaker, G.; William Rae, I. W.; H. J. Bush, O. W. The membership is sixty-two, and the value of lodge property, $300. The present officers are:—I. W. Hayes, Jr., P. M. W.; W. H. Benson, M. W.; M. P. Stone, G. F.; J. P. Shoemaker, O.; H. J. Stewart, Recorder; George Fletcher, Fin.; A. A. Mulloy, Receiver; J. F. Parr, G.; C. W. Kitts, I. W.; William Cramp, O. W. Regular meetings each Tuesday evening, at Murphy's Hall, Grass Valley.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, NO. 105, A. O. U. W.

This is a recent organization in Truckee, being instituted May 26, 1879, with the following charter members and officers:—J. F. Greeley, P. M. W.; J. L. Lewison, M. W.; J. F. Marr, G. F.; S. Harris, O.; J. B. Giffin, Recorder; J. T. Marr, Fin.; B. F. Tuckaberry, Receiver; R. H. Chandler, G.; S. C. Gifford, I. W.; J. Hyslop, O. W. The membership, once as high as thirty-two, is now thirty. The present officers are:—J. L. Lewison, P. M. W.; J. T. Marr, M. W.; A. C. Cook, G. F.; T. M. Bittancourt, O.; J. B. Giffen, Recorder; J. L. Lewison, Fin.; J. Lambrecht, Receiver; R. H. Chandler, G.; J. Marzen, Jr., I. W.; C. F. Byrne, O. W. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Truckee.

BRIDGEPORT LODGE, NO. 107, A. O. U. W.

The following are the officers for the present term:—M. W., J. M. Dickson; G. F., A. N. Crane; O., George Kramer; Recorder, A. J. Tiffany; Financier, J. H. Brown; Receiver, J. Conn; G., P. B. Brown; I. W., S. M. Crall; O. W., H. M. Moore; P. M. W., G. N. L. Powell. A. N. Crane was chosen Trustee.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Some have claimed for this order that it is but a reproduction or reorganization of another very ancient institution, reaching back first to the time of David and Jonathan of Holy Writ, at least to a remote period and having for its foundation the principle of unwavering friendship illustrated by them. They who make the statement say that the initiation through ancient lands, a modern dress and name, the latter from the well known story of Damon and Pythias. But there seems to be no real foundation for the claim further than that the principal object of the fraternity, which is friendship and mutual aid, finds an apt illustration in that beautiful story from which the name is derived. The order is of recent origin, the first lodge having been formed by the department clerks in Washington, D. C., in 1864. It at once became exceedingly popular, and now has lodges in almost every State in the Union.

SPARTAN LODGE, NO. 37, K. OF P.

This lodge was organized in North Bloomfield, June 23, 1876, with the following charter members and officers:—James Marriott, P. C.; M. C. Harmon, C. C., W. A. Dickerson, V. C., J. H. Creegan, K. of R. and S., G. Edwards, P., A. J. Ross, M. of E., J. Knotwell, M. of F., George Victor, M. A., R. Penrose, I. G., C. Young, O. G.; A. A. Smith, J. J. Doherty, A. W. Smith, L. Germaguet, J. S. Montgomery, J. S. Landtang and B. Wile. The present membership is forty, which is the highest number the lodge has attained. The regalia and paraphernalia are valued at $150. The amount of benefits paid is $450. The present officers are: R. C. Penrose, P. C.; J. J. Stich, C. C.; A. A. Bradley, V. C., A. A. Smith, P., S. L. Chase, K. of R. and S.; A. J. Ross, M. of E.; J. C. Marriott, M. of F., F. C. Healey, M. A.; T. Penrose, I. G., W. Machin, O. G. The regular meeting is held on Saturday night, at Smith's Hall, North Bloomfield.

MILO LODGE, NO. 48, K. OF P.

This lodge was organized in Nevada City, November 1, 1878, with thirty-four charter members and the following officers:—G. M. Hughes, P. C.; J. W. Robinson, C. C.; J. A. Rapp, V. C.; O. Maltman, O.; J. G. Hartwell, K. of R. and S.; George O. Gray, M. of F.; J. D. Fleming, M. of E.; W. D. Vinton, M. A.; A. R. Lord, I. G.; H. S. Welch, O. G. The highest membership attained was forty-nine and it is now but one short of that number. The property of the lodge is valued at $300. The present officers are:—Oscar Maltman, P. C.; Walter D. Vinton, V. C.; Leonard S. Calkins, P.; James B. Gray, K. of R. and S.; William Groves, M. of E.; J. E. Isaac, M. of F.; A. C. Bloss, M. A.; James Kinkead, I. G.; Oscar Brown, O. G.

Regular meeting every Friday night at Masonic Hall, Nevada City.

SUMMIT LODGE, NO. 54, F. OF P.

This lodge is located at Truckee and has the following officers:—C. F. McGlashan, P. C.; J. B. Coffin, C. C.; W. H. Frederick, V. C.; R. P. Ferguson, P.; J. F. Greeley, K. of R. and S.; W. W. Forrest, M. of F.; G. D. Lewis, M. of E.; A. W. Smith, M. A.; H. H. Greeley, I. G.; R. H. Chandler, O. G.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

This is a beneficial and mutual aid society. It is composed of a Supreme Lodge, several Grand Lodges, and about two thousand Subordinate Lodges in the United States. The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, which is the controlling and directing head of the order, was chartered May 20, 1876, by the State of Kentucky. From these facts, its recent origin, and the great number of lodges already established, it is evidently a most popular and vigorous order.

The objects are thus set forth in the charter of the Supreme Lodge:—"To unite fraternally all acceptable white men of every profession, business and occupation; to give all possible moral and material aid in its power to its members, and those depending on its members, by holding moral, instructive and scientific lectures, by encouraging each other in business and by assisting each other to obtain employment; to promote benevolence and charity by establishing a Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund, from which, on the satisfactory evidence of the death of a member of the corporation who has complied with its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars ($5,000) shall be paid to his family, or as he may direct; to provide for creating a *fund for the relief of sick and distressed members*; to ameliorate the condition of humanity in every possible manner."

These desirable and noble aims, coupled as they are with a simple and effective system which seems to be founded on safe business, as well as high moral principles, give us the key to its marvelous success in so short a time. Subordinate lodges, as now constituted, provide for the payment of two thousand dollars to the family or heirs of deceased members; and, generally, in case of sickness or distress, where suspension of his ordinary occupation is thereby made necessary, the lodge pays to such a brother a benefit of, ordinarily, not less than ten dollars a week, which is paid weekly so long as necessity requires, this matter being left to the discretion and management of each lodge so far as its own members are concerned. January 1, 1880, there were about twenty chartered lodges in California.

ALPHA LODGE, NO. 1954, K. OF H.

This lodge was instituted in Grass Valley, December 26, 1879, with twenty-eight charter members and the following officers:—L. R. Webster, P. D.; F. G. Beatty, D.; John T. Sheriff, V. D.; A. M. Austin, A. D.; James W. Cooley, R.; Charles E. Cinch, F. R.; Thomas Odnet, T.; Thomas Loyd, C.; William Powell Guide; H. G. Poole, Guardian; John T. Parr, S.; L. R. Webster, M. E. The present officers are the same except that Thomas Loyd is A. D.; A. M. Austin, V. D.; William Moore, C. The lodge has a membership of thirty-three, and property valued at $200. Regular meetings Thursday night, at Good Templars' Hall, Grass Valley.

INDEPENDENT ORDER B'NAI B'RITH.

This is a Jewish fraternal benevolent society. Members are granted a weekly allowance while sick, and the widow, or heirs, of a deceased member receives one thousand dollars. The meaning of the name is Sons of the Covenant.

GARIZIM LODGE, NO. 43, I. O. B. B.

This lodge was organized October 6, 1860, with twenty charter members, in Grass Valley; Its present condition we could not learn from the officers.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

This temperance organization was the first to be introduced into the State, and in 1854-5-6 made great headway. In 1855 Nevada was the banner county of the State, having fifteen divisions of this order. To give a history of them is impossible, as they have been extinct for many years. Even their names and location are lost. There were the Sierra Nevada Division, No. 17, and the Nevada Temple, at Nevada City; Rough and Ready Division, No. 33, and Western Star Division, No. 137, at Rough and Ready; Mountain Division, No. 91, at Gold Hill; Solomon's Temple of Honor, No. 58, and Snow Drop Social Temple, No. 21, at Moore's Flat; and one at Alpha, Omega, Washington, Grass Valley and other places. About 1860 the organization of the Sons of Temperance was supplanted by the good Templars, but was revived in later years. Forest Spring Division, No. 206, at Forest Springs; Golden State Division, No. 200, at Little York; Rescue Division, No. 225, and Fidelity Division, No. 271, at Grass Valley, were organized and had a brief existence.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

This successful temperance order was introduced in 1860, and on account of the admission of ladies into the lodges became at once the favorite order, supplanting the Sons of Temperance. Some of the lodges first organized have remained in active operation until the present time.

SYLVANIA LODGE, NO. 12, I. O. G. T.

On the twentieth of May, 1860, was organized in Grass Valley the first Lodge of Good Templars in Nevada county. It started upon its career with twenty-seven charter members, and was named Sylvania Lodge, No. 12. It has always been a strong organization, and in 1866 was the largest lodge of the order in the State. The last Grand Lodge report shows it to be fourth in a total number of two hundred and twenty-five, having a membership of one hundred and fifty. December 19, 1865, twenty-five members withdrew and organized Home Lodge, No. 193, but in 1869 it was thought best to unite again with Sylvania Lodge, and so the charter of Home lodge was surrendered. The present officers are:—Lucie L. Gober, W. C. T.; John T. Werry, W. R. H. S.; Fred. J. Thomas, W. L. H. S.; John Eachus, W. V. T.; Willis A. Clinch, W. S.; Carrie Gluyas, W. A. S.; Walter J. Freeman, W. F. S.; Elam Biggs, W. T.; Frank Barker, W. M.; Emma Pratt, W. D. M.; Susie Nichols, W. I. G.; Clara Lewis, W. O. G.; Rev. F. A. Perkins, W. C.; Chas. Mosher, P. W. C. T. The lodge meets every Tuesday evening at Temperance Hall, on Mill street, Grass Valley.

OLIVE LODGE, NO. 87, I. O. G. T.

This lodge was organized at You Bet, in 1863. It had a hall on the old town site. When the Orphan's Home was built in Vallejo, this lodge donated more than any lodge in the State, except the one at Vallejo. It had at one time one hundred and twenty-five members, and disbanded in 1871.

NEVADA LODGE, NO. 201, I. O. G. T.

Thirty-one charter members organized Nevada Lodge, January 26, 1866, of whom Samuel Clutter is now the only active member. The first officers were:—I. R. Rumery, W. C. T.; Rachael Pierce, W. V. T.; Celia Jenkins, W. R. S.; Lizzie Holmes, W. F. S.; F. Bates, W. T.; Annie Palmer, W. M.; Emily Giles, W. I. G. The lodge owns paraphernalia to the value of $300, and has a membership of two hundred and twenty, the greatest in its history. In benefits it has disbursed $500. Regular meetings are held Friday evenings, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Nevada City. The present officers are:—J. C. Rich, W. C. T.; Mrs. Jno. Brodie, W. V. T.; Mrs. Delos Calkins, W. R. H. S.; Mrs. Oscar Maltman, W. L. H. S., John A. Gray, W. R. S.; Louis Dulac, Jr., W. A. R. S.; J. C. Dean, W. F. S.; Samuel Clutter, W. T.; Mrs. Jas. Monro, Chaplain; Miss Jennie Monro, I. G.; C. E. P. Gray, O. G.; Frank Fellows, Marshal; Miss Genevieve Bowerman, Assistant Marshal.

DONNER LAKE LODGE, NO. 304, I. O. G. T.

This lodge was organized at Truckee, March 28, 1868, with the following charter members:—George Webber, D. F. Sin-

RESIDENCE & RANCH OF **JOHN HILL**, SETTLED BY HIM IN 1858.
NORTH SAN JUAN, NEVADA Co, CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMSON & WEST.

mons, R. M. Carlton, James Daley, J. H. Cummings, W. H. Glenn, Melissa Simmons, Mrs. R. M. Carlton, A. C. Cook; Margaret Cummings, William Thomas and W. H. Lowden. Of these only A. C. Cook is still an active member. The first officers were:—Dennis Conner, W. C. T.; Melissa Simmons, W. V. T.; W. H. Lowden, W. S.; Mary L. Hoag, W. A. S.; D. F. Simmons, W. F. S.; George Webber, W. T.; William Thomas, W. C.; R. M. Carlton, W. M.; Forest Shirley, W. D. M.; J. H. Cummings, W. I. G.; James Daley, W. O. G.; Mrs. R. M. Carlton, W. R. H. S.; Margaret Cummings, W. L. H. S.; W. H. Glenn, P. W. C. T. The lodge lost its hall in the great fire of 1871, and met in the M. E. church until the completion of the present one, which is on Front street, 30x52 feet in size, and is well furnished. The hall is also occupied by the Good Templars' Degree Lodge, the I. C. of R. C. and the O. of C. At one time the membership was one hundred and seventy, and at present it is ninety-four. The hall and furniture are valued at $1,600, and the annual receipts $800, of which all over current expenses is devoted to charity. The present officers are:—S. Harris, W. C. T.; Miss Maggie Purdy, W. V. T.; W. H. Giffin, W. S.; C. Baldwin, W. A. S.; W. Douglass, W. F. S.; Clark Wilcox, W. M.; Miss Lellie Weller, W. D. M., T. E. Brickell, W. T.; Miss Emma Bort, W. I. G.; Isaac Cross, W. O. G.; Miss Lilia A. Peel, W. R. H. S.; Miss Katie Millett, W. L. H. S.; Mrs. George W. Giffin, W. C.; Miss Lida Munson, P. W. C. T. The lodge meets every Friday night at its hall in Truckee.

Wagoner Lodge, No. 354, I. O. G. T., was in existence in Little York Township a few years ago. A lodge was organized in North Bloomfield in 1873, and disbanded in 1879. Montana Lodge was organized in North San Juan, September 2, 1865. A lodge was organized in Rough and Ready, February 25, 1865, and about the same time at Spenceville and Pleasant Valley.

INDEPENDENT CHAMPIONS OF THE RED CROSS.

The object of this order is to protect its members from intemperance and vice, to provide for them when sick and in need, and to strengthen the bonds which should unite all true men and women together in their mission of mercy and love. The order has a mutual life benefit system connected with it.

MOUNTAIN VALE ENCAMPMENT, NO. 6, I. C. OF R. C.

This encampment was organized in Truckee in the spring of 1874, with the following officers:—George O. Ford, E. Com.; George Coburn, E. Coun.; H. L. Day, C. of H.; G. W. Herr, S.; J. W. Hoy, T.; E. W. Church, S. C.; Charles Hoy, J. C.; George Dickson, W. C.; C. A. Sills, M. of C.; John Dysart, F. G.; C. Preble, R.; J. C. Lunn, C. of R. C.; J. Lyman, I.; James Kirkham, V.; P. Bessen, O. G. The encampment meets every Tuesday evening at Good Templars' Hall, Truckee.

MANZANITA ENCAMPMENT, NO. 43, I. C. OF R. C.

This was organized at Nevada City, March 27, 1875, with twenty charter members, of whom E. H. Gaylord, Samuel Clutter, Louis Bussell, W. C. Bradley, L. J. Blundell, E. M. Long, S. A. Harrigan and William Holmes are still active members. The first officers were:—E. H. Gaylord, P. C.; Samuel Clutter, C.; J. C. Rich, J. C.; T. C. Plunkett, R. S.; W. F. Evans, F. S.; G. W. Smith, T.; L. J. Blundell, C. of H.; William Holmes, I. G.; W. C. Bradley, O. G. The present membership is thirty-six, but has been eighty. The encampment property is valued at $500, and over $500 have been disbursed in charities. The present officers are:—E. H. Gaylord, P. C.; J. J. Weisenberger, C.; J. W. Robinson, J. C.; Miss Laura D. Graham, R. S.; William Holmes, T.; R. E. Bush, C. of H.; Mrs. S. F. Robinson, I. G.; Samuel Clutter, O. G.; E. W. Towle, C. of R. C.; Mrs. E. M. Long, M. of C.; Mrs. S. E. Towle, Chap.; Mrs. S. D. Church, L.; Louis Dulac, Jr., G. The regular meetings are held on Wednesday evenings at Odd Fellows' Hall, Nevada City.

LIVE OAK ENCAMPMENT, NO. 52, I. C. OF R. C.

This encampment was organized at Grass Valley, February 19, 1876, with twenty charter members. The first officers were:—James Davey, P. C.; S. Tyrell, C.; J. V. Rider, J. C.; John Mill, R. S.; H. Rule, F. S.; C. F. McNeill, T.; William G. Lord, C. of H.; B. Fogarty, I. G.; Robert Johns, O. G. The encampment has a membership of fifty-two, and is in good financial condition. It has disbursed $580 in charitable and beneficiary uses. The present officers are:—James W. Edwards, P. C.; W. H. Scott, C.; Elam Biggs, J. C.; J. Carter, R. S.; Mrs. M. C. Newton, F. S.; J. V. Rider, T.; R. Philips, C. of H.; Silas Dawes, I. G.; James Richards, O. G. Regular meetings are held on Thursday evenings at Salamon Hall, on Mill street, Grass Valley.

ORDER OF CAUCASIANS.

The Order of Caucasians, a new and increasing society, was founded March 19, 1879, in the City of Sacramento, by C. C. Hayden, W. B. G. Keller, John P. Dalton, P. S. Queid, M. Brennan, James R. Berry and P. S. Dorney. The preamble to the Constitution says: "Its mission shall be to improve the natural inheritance of Caucasians by retaining more securely the power of the powerful, and raising the poorer and more helpless particles to a higher level of independence."

The Grand Encampment is incorporated under the State law, and the purpose is stated in the articles of incorporation in these words: "For the protection and elevation of Caucasian labor, the promotion of social and intellectual intercourse among its members, and the establishment of a system of general philanthropy, charity and benevolence, providing for the sick and distressed, the widow and orphan, for the decent interment of deceased members, for effecting uniformity in the administration of the privileges, laws and benefits thereby conferred, and the promotion of learning among its members."

There are at present about forty camps in this State, and several in the State of Nevada, which State is at present under the jurisdiction of this encampment. The total member hip is about seven thousand.

The present Supreme officers are as follows:—Supreme Chief, A. A. Smith, of Nevada county; Supreme Vice-Chief, Samuel Scott, of Amador county; Supreme Councillor, F. Shearer, of Amador county; Supreme Treasurer, W. C. Allen, Sacramento county; Supreme Secretary, W. B. G. Keller, Sacramento City; Supreme Sentinel, Joseph Davis, of Reno, Nevada; Supreme Guard, Peter Wullff, of San Francisco; Executive Committee, J. A. Langhorst, and E. M. Brace, of Amador county.

The order existed for some time as the Caucasian League and was remodeled as above.

NEVADA CAMP, NO. 73, O. OF C.

This camp was organized at Nevada City, August 9, 1873, with twenty-eight charter members and the following officers:—E. B. Ebough, C.; L. Ragan, Con.; F. G. Guild, C. C.; W. White, W.; F. G. Richmond, R. S.; Paul Richards, F. S.; J. P. Ebough, T.; J. G. Gillman, C. S. The present membership is one hundred and five, and at one time the camp had thirty-eight more than that number. $1,000 have been disbursed in the objects of the order. The present officers are:—J. G. Hartwell, C.; J. Senner, Jr., V. C.; G. S. S. Getchell, Coun.; J. A. Rapp, R. S.; A. R. Lord, F. S.; A. I. Zekind, T.; H. Beckman, W.; W. Huffman, S.; Joseph King, G. The camp meets every Saturday night at Odd Fellows' Hall, Nevada City.

GRASS VALLEY CAMP, NO. 72, O. OF C.

This camp was organized in Grass Valley, August 2, 1876, with one hundred and fifty members. The first officers were:—Thomas Loyd, C. C. Smith, A. Burrows and B. Johnston. The camp flourished for awhile and attained a membership of two hundred and twenty. Some $5,000 were spent in the objects of the order, and then the camp surrendered its charter and disbanded.

TRUCKEE CAMP, NO. 74, O. OF C.

The history of this camp was not furnished us by the officers.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD.

This order has been extinct in the State for a number of years. At one time there were three flourishing camps in the county, Tomachichi, No. 4, and Grass Valley, No. 8, at Grass Valley, and Nevada Camp, No. 39, at Nevada City.

MINERS' UNION.

The occupation of a miner is a dangerous one, whether he be engaged in hydraulic, drift or quartz mining. The caving and sliding of banks, the falling of stones and pieces of quartz, the hundred ways in which a miner can lose his life or become disabled temporarily or forever, make it necessary for those engaged in the hazardous business to unite for mutual benefit and relief. The consolidation of claims into large tracts, worked by capitalists on an extensive scale, and the development of quartz ledges, requiring a large number of men to be employed, also required a union of these men to protect themselves from the aggression of capital and maintain their wages at a remunerative point. For these reasons associations of miners have been formed, and have achieved the objects of their organization.

MINERS' UNION OF MOORE'S FLAT.

This union was organized in April, 1877, at Moore's Flat, with John C. Brooks, President, and J. C. Eastman, Secretary. The membership is one hundred and forty and its financial condition is good. The present officers are:—H. Atwater, President; J. Vizzard, Vice President; J. C. Eastman, Secretary; S. Caldwell, Treasurer. Meetings are held semi-monthly, at Moore's Flat.

GRASS VALLEY MINERS WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The history of this association was not furnished us, as requested.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

NEVADA BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This society was organized in Nevada City, January 22, 1867, for the purpose of aiding the deserving poor, such as are not reached by other methods of charity. The first officers were:—G. K. Farquhar, President; E. F. Spence, Vice-President; E. F. Bean, Secretary; E. G. Waite, Treasurer; G. K. Farquhar, E. F. Bean, G. V. Schmittburg, A. Goldsmith, Jonathan Clark and James Monro, Directors. The society was incorporated May 11, 1874, and has been doing good work, distributing an average of $500 annually. The Legislatures of 1876 and 1878 each appropriated $1,000 for the society. The present officers are:—W. C. Groves, President; J. M. Walling, Secretary; E. M. Preston, Treasurer; N. P. Brown, M. L. Marsh, W. C. Groves, John Pattison, W. H. Crawford, J. M. Walling, Joseph D. Fleming and J. C. Rich, Trustees. The society has a regular annual meeting at which officers are elected, and such special meetings as may be necessary.

GRASS VALLEY LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY.

The ladies of Grass Valley organized this society November 6, 1873, under the name of Grass Valley Ladies' Benevolent Society. The name was changed in 1876 to secure an appropriation of $1,000, which the Legislature had made under the present name. A similar appropriation was made in 1878. There were thirty-three charter members and the following first officers:—Mrs. M. S. Norton, President; Mrs. A. Delano, First Vice-President; Mrs. G. Hamilton, Second Vice-President; Mrs. A. B. Dibble, Treasurer; Mrs. R. Leech, Secretary. The society had at one time a membership of seventy, and at present has sixty-two. The cash on hand is $554.40, and the amount of charitable donations is $4,011.22, besides clothing, fuel and provisions presented to the society by citizens, and distributed to the poor, of which no account has been kept. The present officers are:—Mrs. W. H. Spencer, President; Mrs. J. M. Campbell and Mrs. A. B. Dibble, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. C. K. Kitts, Secretary; Mrs. James Watt, Treasurer; Mrs. R. Leech, Mrs. J. C. Rich, Mrs. E. W. Roberts, Mrs. W. C. Jones and Mrs. E. Coleman, Directors. The society meets the first Wednesday of every month, at the Congregational Church, Grass Valley.

ANCIENT JEWISH ORDER, KESHER SHEL BARSEL.

This is a secret order among the Hebrews, for charity, benefits and endowments.

NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 120, A. J. O. K. S. B.

April 5, 1855, the Nevada Hebrew Society was organized. In November, 1863, the Nevada Hebrew Benevolent Society was formed from this, and June 12, 1873, it was merged into the present lodge which was then organized. The lodge had twenty-six charter members and the following first officers:—A. Goldsmith, P.; L. Jacobs, V. P.; E. Goldsmith, S.; J. Greenwald, T. The membership, now twenty-six, has been as high as thirty-eight. The charities and benefits since 1855 have been very great. The present officers are:—Morris Rosenberg, P.; A. Rosenthal, V. P.; A. Blumenthal, S.; E. H. Miller, T.; A. Baruh, G. The lodge meets the second Sunday in each month at Masonic Hall, Nevada City.

LIBRARIES.

NEVADA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

This association was fully organized in Nevada City, January 7, 1858, with one hundred members. The first officers were:—J. C. Birdseye, President; Henry Meredith, Vice-President; Thomas P. Hawley, Secretary; Rufus Shoemaker, Treasurer; F. E. Bailey, Librarian; A. A. Sargent, H. Philips and A. C. Niles, Executive Committee. The association remained in existence a long time and maintained an excellent library and reading room. About the year 1865 the patronage began to decline, and the association struggled hard for existence until 1874, when the books were sold to Oustomah Lodge, I. O. O. F., and are now owned by the members of that organization.

GRASS VALLEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Just previous to 1860, several gentlemen, among whom were Henry Silvester, George D. Roberts, Dr. William McCormick, Dr. Charles D. Cleveland and D. E. Osborn, actively interested themselves in the formation of a library. Subscriptions were taken and books purchased, which were deposited in library cases in Silvester's store. Here they remained until 1869, when the society combined with a new organization of young ladies and gentlemen, and formed the Grass Valley Library Association. A room in the Masonic building was rented and furnished for a library and reading room, which they have since been compelled to vacate, and now the books are kept in the Christian church, but soon a new library room will be provided. The first officers of the association were:—John M Days, President; Charles Miller, Vice-President; John Maddrill, Secretary; John James, Treasurer; D. E. Osborn, Librarian; James Lakenan, Henry Silvester, Reuben Leech, John M. Days and John Maddrill, Executive Committee. Mr. Osborn was Librarian until June, 1877, and was succeeded by Samuel Alderman. The library contains a valuable collection of books, and is well supplied with newspapers and periodicals.

MILITARY.

NEVADA RIFLES.

This company was organized in Nevada City, February 13, 1858, with Henry Meredith, Captain; Phil. Moore, First Lieutenant; George Story, Second Lieutenant; Jerome Moore, Third Lieutenant. In the fall of 1858, Rufus Shoemaker became Captain, and in 1860, he was succeeded by J. B. Van Hagen. The company served with honor in the Indian war in Nevada, in 1860. The company disbanded in 1861. Its members in 1858 were among the leading business and professional men of the city as the following list will show:—Geo. Story, R. Shoemaker, J. B. Van Hagen, Niles Searls, T. H. Caswell, Phil. Moore, J. B. Moore, W. P. Harrington, E. F. Burton, J. C. Birdseye, S. W. Boring, J. T. Crenshaw, J. S. Wall, A. W. Riley, Amos T. Laird, T. Ellard Beans, A. Rosenheim, George Wood, N. P. Brown, C. Wilson Hill, J. A. Lancaster, James Van Hagen, Henry Meredith, A. C. Niles, J. R. McConnell, J. H. Helm, John Webber, Waldo M. Allen, H. H. Pearson, S. H. Chase, E. Marselus, W. F. Anderson, William Maltman, George S. Hupp, H. B. Thompson, A. H. Hagadorn, T. W. Sigsbury, R. McMurray, Still Slusher, Thomas Marsh, H. Knerr, Reuben

RESIDENCE OF **JAMES .W.WOOD,** SWEETLAND,
NEVADA, Co., CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

Moore, J. M. Levey, I. J. Rolfe, A. D. Allen, Joseph Roberts, George Lenhart, A. G. Pier, A. W Potter, Z. P. Davis, David Belden, John Anderson, George Lewis, Dan. Baker.

GRASS VALLEY UNION GUARDS.

This company was organized in Grass Valley, February 11, 1863, with the following officers:—E. W. Roberts, Captain; James H. Wilcox, First Lieutenant; C. Mosher, Second Lieutenant; J. J. Doty, Junior Second Lieutenant. The company was sixty-four strong. They were mustered into the State service, and became Company A, Fifth Regiment, Fourth Brigade, N. G. C. In 1866, the company numbered one hundred and two active members. The company was mustered out of the service a few years later.

HOWELL ZOUAVES.

This company was organized at Grass Valley July 27, 1865, with the following officers:—James H. Stebbins, Captain; Joseph Hollywood, First Lieuteuant; H. J. Snow, Second Lieutenant; Charles S. Wells, Third Licutenant. The company was Company E, Fifth Regiment, Fourth Brigade, N. G. C. The company was mustered out of the State service in June, 1868, and mustered in again June 3, 1870, with sixty members. It existed but a few years longer.

BRIDGEPORT GUARDS.

This company was organized in Bridgeport township in 1862, and had its armory at North San Juan, although members of the company lived also at Sebastopol, Sweetland, Birchville and French Corral. It had sixty men and the following officers:—F. Coffey, Captain; Thomas G. Whitbey, First Lieutenant; Patrick Quinn, Second Lieutenant; Augustus Smith, Third Lieutenant. The company disbanded at the close of the war.

NEVADA CITY LIGHT GUARD.

This company was organized in Nevada City, April 18, 1863, with forty-six members and the following officers:—N. W. Knowlton, Captain; W. E. Pressey, First Lieutenant; W. H. Davidson, Seeond Lieutenant; W. G. Pier, Junior, Seeond Lieutenant; William H. Weeks, First Sergeant. In April, 1865, J. A. Lancaster became Captain and was sueeeeded November 11, 1871, by M. S. Deal, who died in September, 1873. November 11, 1873, John A. Rapp was elected Captain and still holds the position. The eompany was at first Company B, Fifth Regiment, Fourth Brigade, N. G. C. Under the reorganization of the State militia in 1866, the company was mustered in, August 25, 1866. It is now Company C, First Battalion, Fourth Brigade, N. G. C. The officers are:—John A. Rapp, Captain; George A. Gray, First Lieutenant; J. J. Weisenburger, Seeond Lieutenant; William F. Evens, First Sergeant. The present strength of the company is seventy-six. The First Battalion has been converted from infantry to artillery this year, and this company has a fine three-inch rifled cannon.

LITTLE YORK UNION GUARD.

During the rebellion You Bet, though small, was a patriotic place. In 1862 there was organized there a militia company, Captain, George Atkins. It was a well drilled company of about fifty members, and had an armory in an old hotel which was moved over from Walloupa. It disbanded 1865, after the close of the war, at which time William Cavillie was Captain.

CHAPTER XLVII.

MANUFACTURES.

Remarks—Breweries—Flouring Mills—Foundries—Tannery—Soap Works—Fish—Ice—Lumber Mills and Factories—Lower Part of the County—Truckee Basin.

Nevada county at present is not a manufacturing county; the question of transportation had been decided against her, until the construction of the railroads. In the two specialties for which she is adapted, lumber and iee, she is not excelled by any county in the State. With unlimited water power and an almost inexhaustible supply of fuel, it would seem as if the future would find many manufacturing enterprises established here. The following pages will endeavor to present the manufacturing enterprises in as complete a manner as the space will allow.

BREWERIES.

As early as 1858 there were seven breweries in Nevada county, that manufactured 44,000 gallons of beer that year. Some of the old ones have been abandoned and a number of new ones have been opened, so that now there are in the county fifteen breweries, that made in 1879, 500,000 gallons of beer. In Nevada City are Louis W. Dreyfuss, Casper Fogeli, E. Weiss, the City Brewery, by Mrs. John Blasauf, and Louis Seibert, an extensive manufacturer of cronk beer, on Piety Hill. In Grass Valley, Grass Valley Brewery, by David Binkelmann, California Brewery, by Charles Fritz, and City Brewery, by Thomas Hodge & Co. In North San Juan, N. A. Carion, Joseph Schmitzer, and North San Juan Brewery, by G. W. Koeh. In North Bloomfield, New York Brewery, by Simon Hieronimus, and Humbug Brewery, by Valentine Weiss & Co. In Eureka South, Eureka Brewery, by Wm. Hartmann. In Truckee, Graser & Stoll.

In Boca is the Boca Brewing Company, manufaeturers of the celebrated Boca beer, such a universal favorite on the eoast. The brewery buildings eover an aere of ground, and cost $100,000, being completed in 1876. More beer is made at this mammoth establishment than in all the other fourteen breweries in the county.

FLOURING MILLS.

There have been four flouring mills in the county, none of which remain at the present time. The most extensive of these was the Nevada City Flouring Mills, erected in the spring of 1856 by Bennett & Tilley, on Gold Run. It had four run of stone and made about 15,000 barrels of flour annually. In 1859 the flour was awarded first premium at the State Fair. Clark & Torson became owners of the mills in 1861, and in 1873 removed the machinery to Wheatland, Yuba county, transportation of wheat to the mountains being too expensive to render the business profitable. The Buffalo Mills was a small concern with one run of stone that was operated south of Nevada City in 1857, by Rogers & Armstrong. O. M. Tomlinson built the Elevator Flouring Mill on Manzanita Hill, near Nevada City, in 1860. It had four run of stone. Most of the machinery Mr. Tomlinson had been using to elevate gravel in his diggings at that place. He sold the mill to J. C. Birdseye in September, 1860, and the enterprise was soon abandoned.

In 1854 the first flouring mill in the county was built at Grass Valley by Bennett & Tilley, who soon after built the mill at Nevada City. It had but one run of stone and was attached to a saw mill. It was not run regularly, and was destroyed by fire in 1862.

FOUNDRIES.

The Nevada Foundry, on Spring street, Nevada City, was started in a small way by Edward Coker, in 1855. The small building on Spring street, in the rear of the National Hotel, was burned in 1856, and Mr. Coker removed to the present site, soon disposing of the foundry to Thom & Williams. In 1859 Heugh & Thom became the owners and in 1871 Thom & Allan. In December, 1876, George G. Allan became the sole proprietor. The capacity of the foundry is equal to any in the State, outside of San Francisco or Sacramento. As high as thirty-five men are employed in busy times, and sometimes as low as ten. All kinds of necessary machinery and tools are in the shops, and a very large and valuable collection of patterns is on hand, the latter being kept in a separate room to guard against loss by fire. Everything in the way of mining machinery and tools is manufactured here, and at prices to successfully compete with San Francisco. In 1872 the foundry did work in one month for the North Bloomfield Co. to the value of $30,000, and has done $65,000 worth of work for that company alone. The machinery for manufacturing water pipe for flumes and hydraulic mining was made in the shop, and is very complete.

The Mill Street Foundry of Grass Valley, owned by M. C. Taylor, is another successful enterprise of this kind. In company with William Francy and James M. Lakenan, Mr. Taylor commenced operations in 1856. After a year the firm was changed to Taylor & Lakenan, and continued two years, when Mr. Taylor purchased Mr. Lakenan's interest and has continued the business ever since. In 1865 the foundry was destroyed by a fire supposed to be of incendiary origin, but was immediately rebuilt. Quartz mill machinery and general foundry work are made here, and an average of ten men are employed. This is one of Grass Valley's oldest institutions.

Grass Valley Foundry, J. M. Lakenan, proprietor, was built in spring of 1865 by the present owner, who went East and purchased the necessary tools and machinery. Mining machinery, water wheels and castings are made here, also pattern making and moulding. The gross annual product is about $40,000.

NEVADA TANNERY.

A building was erected near the County Hospital in 1863 by Kelsey & Butler for a large tannery. They had thirty-two vats and facilities for working 1200 hides annually. The product was sole and harness leather. The enterprise was conducted successfully for several years.

PACIFIC SOAP WORKS.

This was a small factory started in 1866 on Cayote street by J. B. Henry. It was not long conducted.

FISH.

The Truckee river and the mountain streams and lakes abound in fish, the Truckee trout having a celebrity that is wide spread. Since the opening up of this region by the railroad the shipping of fish has been quite an extensive business. In 1869 the Pioneer Fishery was established on the river above Truckee, and Stewart & Kelly started one at Donner lake in 1871, where they put in 22,000 small fish and commenced hatching thousands of eggs. In 1874 the Pioneer Fishery had 50,000 trout from one to five years of age. Besides the regular fisheries many whitemen and Indians catch fish in the natural streams. Independence and Webber lakes furnish the silver trout, a very high priced dainty. Great efforts have been made to protect the fish in spawning season, but not always with good success. The Fish Commission has transplanted a number of foreign varieties of fish in the mountain waters with good success.

ICE.

The Truckee basin is the paradise of the ice men. On the eastern slope of the Sierras the snow falls to a much less depth than at the summit, and the cold is much more intense than on the western slope. During the intensely cold weather of December, 1879, the thermometer marked 38° below zero, and the mercury refused longer to perform its functions. This region has long been known as a cold one, and had the reputation, which experience has fully sustained, of being the coldest spot in the passage of the mountains, as many an old stage driver on the Henness Pass route to the Washoe mines will testify. Here then, with the minimum of snow and the maximum of cold, with plenty of clear and pure mountain water and with facilities for storage and railroad transportation to all points, has the ice business of the Pacific slope concentrated. There are now seven ice companies engaged in the business along the Truckee river and its tributaries. They are the Nevada Ice Co., the Summit Ice Co., the Boca Mill and Ice Co., all at Boca; the People's Ice Co. and J. Smith, at Bronco, the Mutual Ice Co. and the Crystal Ice Co. at Verdi. These companies have a storage capacity of 60,000 tons, an amount that is far in excess of the consumption of that portion of the coast to which ice can be profitably shipped. At least three times the quantity that can be consumed here is annually in store, some of it kept over from year to year. The unusual scantiness of the ice crop in the East this season opens a field that has heretofore been closed, and the probabilities are that the surplus stock of ice in store here can be shipped to the East and sold at such rates as to remunerate the ice owners. Such an opportunity will probably not occur again for a long time. The only competitor the mountain ice has is the artificial ice, manufactured chiefly in Sacramento. This lacks both the firmness and quality of the natural ice of the pure mountain streams, and is mainly used for packing purposes.

The first ice company to enter the Truckee basin was the Boca Mill and Ice Co., which began operations in 1868 at Boca, then a construction camp on the newly constructed line of the Central Pacific Railroad. They built a dam at a cost of $11,000, which flooded a pond of thirty acres, used to float logs into for their lumber business. In 1869 they built an ice house and filled it with ice from this pond, all in thirty days. The house had a capacity of 8,000 tons, and was 40x484 feet, and 17 feet high. The ice was cut by machinery and hoisted by a steam elevator.

The Nevada Ice Co., for several years previous to 1870, was engaged in the ice business at Blue Tent and Quaker Hill, being composed of business men of Nevada City. In 1870 they moved to the eastern side of the summit and erected three ice houses, 35x200 feet and 20 feet high at Camp 16, between Prosser creek and Boca. The capacity of the houses was 10,000 tons.

The Summit Ice Co. commenced operations at Sereno lake in Anderson Valley, near the summit of the Sierras. The company erected buildings and made improvements to the extent of $50,000. After expending about $30,000 in the endeavor to construct buildings that would sustain the great weight of snow that fell upon and crushed them, the company located on Prosser creek in 1873, about half a mile above where that stream empties into the Truckee river. An ice house 50x450 feet and 24 feet high was erected, and in 1876 another of the same hight and width and 300 feet long was built. The total capacity of the two is 16,000 tons, being the largest storage capacity of any ice company on the coast. The company has a dam across Prosser creek, which floods an area of thirty-two acres. There are also boarding houses, stables, blacksmith shop, tool house, etc. During the ice season the company employs from seventy-five men to twice that number. The ice houses have doors at every thirty feet, extending in sections from the floor to the roof, for convenience in loading into cars, standing on a track that leads to Prosser Creek Station. The method of cutting, handling and storing the ice is very simple. The surface of the pond is above the upper floor of the ice house, and when the ice is cut by machinery it floats down to an opening through the dam, where the water drops through a grating into the creek, thirty feet below, leaving the cakes of ice upon a steel runway, when by gravity they slide into any part of the ice house desired. The cutting and floating of these cakes can be done so rapidly that forty men will be kept busy stowing them in the house.

In 1873, the Nevada Ice Co., Summit Ice Co. and Boca Mill and Ice Co. combined as the Pacific Ice Co., retaining them, as they do now, their separate organization and managing their business independently. This combination controlled all the ice property of the State, and enjoyed a monopoly of the ice trade. In 1873 an experiment was tried of running ice through a flume three miles in length. The result was that ice seven inches in thickness was reduced to three inches and the idea was abandoned.

In 1875 the People's Ice Co. was organized to compete with the combination, commencing operations in the Washoe valley. Besides the ice house there they built two reservoirs and ice houses near Truckee, the total capacity of all being 15,000 tons. In 1876 they built a dam at Bronco, where they are at present located, and erected ice houses.

The Crystal Ice Co. commenced business in Verdi in 1875. They have a dam across the Truckee river, a reservoir of [illegible] acres, a ditch one mile long, ice house 70x200 feet and 24 feet high, capacity 5,000 tons. The Mutual Ice Co. also at Verdi has a capacity of 4,000 tons. J. Smith is engaged in the business at Bronco, and has an ice house with a storage capacity of 4,000 tons.

A number of others have been engaged more or less in the ice business at different times, but the above companies have been the most extensive, and are the ones now existing. The

A View on the Cherokee Ranch, 240 Acres,
The Residence of **L.D. RATHBUN**, Cherokee, Nevada Co.,
Cal.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

description of the Summit Ice Co's. establishment is given as an example, to illustrate the method of handling ice in the Sierras.

LUMBER MILLS AND FACTORIES.

The lumber interests of Nevada county have been and still are very extensive. Lumber was required by the early miners to build dams and flumes and to construct the rude shanties that then formed the centers of trade. Lumber was worth sometimes $200 per thousand feet at the mill, and the supply was even too limited at that price. A great many mills were built in the early days that were kept constantly busy in supplying the great demand. The improvements in machinery and methods of handling lumber, and the decrease in the demand, as well as the exhaustion of the timber, has been the cause of the abandonment of nearly all the old mills and the building of new ones farther up the mountains, the greatest interests being in the Truckee basin.

The first saw mills in the county were those erected four miles below Grass Valley, one by Samuel and George Holt and one by James Walsh and Zenas Wheeler. These gentlemen commenced operations in November, 1849, and the Holts began sawing in March, 1850, and the others soon after. In May, Samuel Holt was killed by the Indians and the mill destroyed, as has been before related. In July, 1850, Walsh & Wheeler built a mill in Grass Valley, on Mill street. This was operated three years and then abandoned. In 1851 the Ellsworth mill was built, four miles below Grass Valley, and near the old Holt mill. This was in operation for a number of years. The Winchester mill was built by Gov. Winchester for a New York company, in 1851, on the east side of Deer creek, near Grass Valley. It was burned down in 1857. It was originally built for a quartz mill. In 1852, Zenas Wheeler, D. J. Wheeler, T. N. Pain and A. P. Willey built the McMurtry mill, at the end of Boston Ravine. They sold it the same year to Dr. McMurtry, who operated it a number of years. The Empire Mining Company built a mill near the mouth of Boston Ravine, in 1852, and operated it two years. The Wood Pecker mill was built in Wood Pecker Ravine, early in 1851, by James Walsh, but was soon converted into a quartz mill. The Randolph mill was built on Deer creek, below Nevada City, in 1851, by Thompson & Co., and was run for a number of years. In 1852 the Ohio mill was built, two miles southwest of Grass Valley, and abandoned after a number of years. The same year the Penobscot mill was built by Mr. Emerson, and the Mount George mill, two miles east of Grass Valley, on Wolf creek, by McFarland & Morris. Bennett & Jones built a mill in Grass Valley, in 1853. At Gold Flat were built the Holt mill, the J. N. Turner mill, the Dibble mill and the Whigham mill. The Buena Vista mill, six miles southeast of Grass Valley, was built by Reuben Leech. Among others of the early mills were Skillman's, one mile west of Alpha, burned in 1858, with 300,000 feet of lumber, Wagoner & Jones' mill, built on north fork of Deer creek, in 1854, Churchill's mill at Snow Tent, burned in 1857, Omega mill, property of A. W. Riley, burned in 1859, Excelsior mill, two and one-half miles west of Nevada City, burned in 1858, with 500,000 feet of lumber, Murdock & Co.'s mill, near Alpha, burned in 1859. A saw mill was built at North Bloomfield, in 1855, and run a few years. In 1855 another was built by Creegan & Cougher, on Pan ravine; it was destroyed by fire in 1875, and rebuilt the following year by M. Pridgeon, and has been doing a good business ever since. Hawley & Woodruff built a saw mill at Columbia Hill, in 1876, which is now idle. On Greenhorn creek, the Enterprise and Clipper mills, the latter built in 1866, were large and busy ones. In 1869, the Mohawk Lumber Company of Grass Valley bought and operated the Clipper mill. Churchill built a new mill at Snow Tent after the old one was destroyed. This was burned in 1875, while lying idle. At Blue Tent, Cooper Bros. had a saw mill in late years.

The list of saw mills is a very incomplete one, it being almost impossible to get accurate information about them. In 1858 there were in the county forty-two mills, twenty-six run by steam and sixteen by water. They were geographically distributed as follows: Grass Valley, thirteen; Nevada, nine; Rough and Ready, six; Eureka, six; Bridgeport, four; Washington, two; Little York, two. They sawed that year 39,810,000 feet.

The leading lumber interests of the lower part of the county now are those of M. L. & D. Marsh, Louis Voss, the Mohawk Lumber Company, and the V Flume Company.

The Crystal Spring Saw Mill of M. L. & D. Marsh is situated two and one-half miles from Nevada City. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1871 together with 400,000 feet of lumber. The loss was was $15,000. Their lumber yard and office are on Bowlder street, Nevada City.

Mohawk Lumber Co. are the owners of the Clipper Mills, on Greenhorn creek. The mill is provided with machinery for planing and dressing lumber as well as for making mouldings, etc. The company owns 2,421 acres of fine timber land, and has an office and yard in Grass Valley. Reuben Leech is the Superintendent.

The mill of Louis Voss is situated on Greenhorn creek in Little York township. It was first built in 1855 by Mr. Voss near the present site, and was burned in 1857. He immediately rebuilt and in 1874 built another mill two miles from the first one. The two mills make 2,500,000 feet of lumber annually, which is now shipped by the Narrow Guage railroad and the C. P. R. R. to San Francisco. Since commencing operations in 1855 Mr. Voss has made an average of 1,500,000 feet of lumber annually. He owns 3,000 acres of land, covered with timber enough to last twenty years.

The Liberty Hill Con. M. Co. owns a saw mill four miles above Little York, built by Gardner in 1870, capacity 20,000 feet per day.

The V Flume Co. was organized in 1874. The mill is situated thirteen miles northeast of Nevada, from which a V flume carries the lumber to the yard at Town Talk. The flume is thirteen miles long, cost $38,000 and has a carrying capacity of 100,000 feet of lumber or one hundred cords of wood daily. The capacity of the mill is 25,000 feet in twelve hours; the motive power is water. The company makes 2,000,000 feet of lumber and cuts 5,000 cords of wood annually. The officers are:—J. E. Brown, President; J. S. Dunn, Superintendent; F. L. Cooper, Secretary.

J. C. Broderick has a steam saw mill in Little Grass Valley, erected in 1867, capacity 15,000 feet per day.

Among the old lumbermen of the county are M. L. & D. Marsh, of Nevada City, Reuben Leech and J. C. Conaway, of Grass Valley, Louis Voss, of Oakland, J. C. Broderick, of Little Grass Valley, and A. P. Willey, of San Francisco.

HUGHES' STEAM PLANING MILL.

This establishment was built on Washington street in the rear of the Court House, in 1856. In 1857 Black & Hughes became proprietors and Gerge M. Hughes became sole owner in 1863. The mill was destroyed by fire in the fall of that year, but was immediately rebuilt and supplied with new machinery. In 1878 the old mill was torn down, and the machinery removed to the mill at the end of Pine street bridge. This was formerly a quartz mill and factory, known as Stiles' Cabinet Factory, erected in 1861, by W. C. Stiles and D. A. Rich, at a cost of $12,000. It had a quartz mill in the basement, that at one time had thirty stamps. In 1865 Mr. Stiles became the sole proprietor. In 1873 Mr. Hughes purchased the property, and removed the quartz machinery. In 1874 he began to use the mill, and in 1878 tore down his old mill and removed everything to this one. He put in a new water wheel and generally improved the property. He manufactures doors, sash, blinds, mouldings and does general cabinet work, to the value of about $10,000 annually.

GRASS VALLEY PLANING MILL.

This mill was erected in 1862 on the corner of Main and Bennett streets, by Peter Brunstetter, at a cost of $10,000. The mill has a capacity of turning out $25,000 worth of work annually, but owing to the limited demand the manufacture amounts but to $10,000. It has a thirty-six horse power engine, and is well supplied with machinery for the manufacture of mouldings and all kinds of dressed lumber.

THE TRUCKEE BASIN.

The Truckee basin as a lumber region is distinct from the balance of the county. Tributary to Truckee and the stations along the railroad are about 230,000 acres of timber land, that for thirteen years have witnessed the toil of the lumberman and furnished material for the tireless saw. When the railroad began to approach the summit, the saw mills went in advance of it, and were kept busy in furnishing timbers and wood for its construction. In 1868 there were fourteen mills at work, producing 66,000,000 feet of lumber in the following proportion:—

Brickell & Geisendorfer	8,000,000
Shaffer & Gray	5,000,000
Elle Ellen	3,000,000
A. P. Stanford	6,000,000
Two Proctor Mills	8,000,000
Geisendorfer	3,000,000
Starbuck, Miller & Heaton	5,000,000
Stonewall Mill	3,000,000
T. R. Joues, two mills	16,000,000
Rideout & Co	4,000,000
Munger's Mill	1,000,000
L. E. Doan	4,000,000
	66,000,000

When the road was completed the demand for lumber from this region ceased to be so great and a number of the mills became idle, and their machinery was removed. Those that remained were Truckee Lumber Co. and Elle Ellen, at Truckee; George Shaffer, at Martis Valley; Kneeland & Co., on Coldstream, Boca Mill and Ice Co., at Boca; Bragg & Folsom, at Camp 18; Joseph Gray, at Camp 20; Towle & Co., at Donner lake. The completion of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad in 1872 opened up a new market for this region, and the mills made great quantities of mining timbers, and thousands of cords of wood were shipped to the mines on the Comstock. Lumber was shipped to the whole mining region of Nevada and as far east as Salt Lake, Cheyenne and Denver. One mill in 1872 had an order from Salt Lake for 10,000,000 feet. The new mills built in 1872 were McFarland's & Co.'s in Martis Valley, Seth Martin & Co. on Prosser Creek and Roberson, Machomick & Co. on Alder creek. During the year 1872 there were 48,000,000 feet of lumber sawed in this region by eleven mills, one of them making 12,000,000 feet.

It is impossible to go into a detailed description of the methods employed in converting the stately forest monarchs into lumber for the thousands of uses man has found for that article, but the three leading features, the chute, the V flume and the logging railroad deserve special mention. The first lumber chutes employed in the Truckee basin were made in 1867 by some Canadian lumbermen working for Geisendorfer. They were built of four or five logs forming a groove on the side of a hill leading to the river. Logs were hauled to the top of the chute, and allowed to slide down to the river. Down they went with a terrific velocity, carrying a comet-like tail of fire and smoke, raised by the friction of their rapid descent. When they plunged into the river they made a report that echoed through the hills, and dashed a colum of water a hundred feet into the air. A graphic description of a scene of this kind is taken from the *Truckee Republican*:—

"A chute is laid from the river's brink up the steep mountain to the railroad, and while we are telling it the monster logs are rushing, thundering, flying, leaping down the declivity. They come with the speed of a thunderbolt and with somewhat of its roar. A track of fire and smoke follows them; fire struck out by their friction against the chute-logs. They descend the seventeen hundred feet of the chute in fourteen seconds. In doing so they drop seven hundred feet perpendicularly. They strike the deep water of the pond with a report that can be heard a mile distant. Logs fired from a cannon could scarcely have greater velocity than they have at the foot of the chute. Their average velocity is over one hundred feet in a second through the entire distance, and at the instant they leap from the mouth their speed must be fully two hundred feet per second. What a missile! How the water is dashed into the air! Like a grand flume of diamonds and rainbows, the feathery spray is hurled into the air to the hight of two hundred feet. It forms the grandest fountain ever beheld! How the waters of the pond foam and seethe and lash against the shore! One log having spent its force by its mad plunge into the deep waters, has floated so as to be exactly at right angles with the path of the descending monsters. The mouth of the chute is perhaps fifteen feet above the surface of the water. A huge log hurled from the chute cleaves the air and alights, not on the yielding pond, but on the floating log. You know how a bullet glances, but can you imagine a saw log glancing? With a crash like the reverberation of artillery, the darting demon springs one hundred and fifty feet vertically into the air, and with a curve like a rocket, falls into the pond seventy yards from the log it struck."

The V flume is another of the recent conveniences for transportation of logs and timbers of all kinds. The first of these introduced into this region was the Alder creek flume, by F. Burckhalter, in 1873. These flumes are sometimes five miles and more in length. They are constructed in the shape of the letter from which they derive their name. Water from some stream or reservoir runs through them, and down them float the logs, wood and shingle blocks from the logging camps to the mills, or the prepared lumber from the mills to the places of storage or shipping. The saving in expense over the old method of hauling is enormous, and nearly every lumberman now counts these as among his most necessary conveniences.

Still another convenience for transporting logs in the wood is the narrow gauge railway. The Clinton Narrow Gauge Railroad of the Pacific Wood and Lumber Company was built in 1878. Its length is four miles from the chute, down which the logs glide into the river, to the logging camps of the company, and cost $40,000. The engine weighs eight tons, and the little cars with but twenty inch wheels will carry half a dozen huge logs each. The road bed is the most solid and best constructed of any on the coast. The Richardson Bros. built a railroad of logs, upon which cars drawn by horses rapidly carried logs from the woods to the delivery point. The Truckee Lumber Co. also built a log railroad. The Glenbrook is another small narrow gauge road built in the forests of the mountains.

It is estimated that from 1867 to 1880 the lumber men of the Truckee basin have cut and shipped about 500,000,000 feet of lumber. They furnished material for building the railroad and for thirty-five miles of snow sheds along its line, and have largely supplied the mines of Nevada with mining timber and building lumber. Vast tracts of forest have been cleared of the large trees, and now present nothing but underbrush and second growth trees, interspersed with the huge stumps of the fallen giants. The trees are being cut down with a prodigality that seems to count upon an impossibility to exhaust the supply, but even at this rate to rob the Sierras of their stately forests will require many years. What lumbermen will do then the future will have to decide. For the far future the new growth of trees is forming a supply.

Thousands of cords of wood have been cut from these forests, and it is here that the railroad obtains its supply. Charcoal also, has been a great product of the lumber region. Simon Wallace & Co., at Truckee, had, in 1872, three hundred and fifty Chinamen at work cutting wood and burning charcoal to supply the railroad and the smelting works of Nevada and Utah.

The lumber enterprises of the Truckee basin may be summed up as follows:—

TRUCKEE LUMBER CO. In March, 1867, Brickell & Geisendorfer came to Coburn's Station, and built a saw mill. They had a contract from the C. P. R. R. Co. to furnish 10,000 ties and 2,000,000 feet of bridge timber. In three years the improvements amounted to $150,000. W. H. Kruger soon became a partner with Mr. Brickell. In 1875 they purchased four hundred acres from the C. P. R. R. Co. including the ground on which their improvements were situated. The mill property now consists of 6,320 acres of timber, a double mill with a capacity of 75,000 feet per day, a narrow gauge

PAINE'S HOTEL & RANCH.

300 Acres. 3,500 Feet above the Sea. **P.A. PAINE,** Proprietor. Lake City, Nevada Co., Cal.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

road, one and one-half miles long, costing $6,000, and over twenty miles of log railroad leading to a chute with a plunge of nearly half a mile, a dam across the river, costing $7,000, and a pond for logs enough to cut 2,000.000 feet of lumber. In Truckee they have the most extensive sash, door and blind factory on the coast. It is 50x250 feet, two stories high, with an L. 40x40 feet, with machinery for planing, molding, grooving, lath, shingles, etc. There is a fire-proof dry house, two stories high, 40x60 feet in size, and a store house, 30x50 feet. The factory uses 4,000,000 feet of lumber annually. The buildings of the company and the homes of the employes form the whole upper portion of the town of Truckee. From one hundred to one hundred and fifty men are employed by the company.

ELLE ELLEN built a saw mill on Trout creek, in 1868. It was burned in 1875, and rebuilt. In 1877 he built another mill, three miles further up the stream, with a capacity of 40,000 feet per day. There is a V flume from the mill to Truckee, costing $9,000. At one time the flume delivered 85,000 feet in three and a quarter hours. The residence of Mr. Ellen, several dwelling houses of his men and a boarding house near the mill, form quite a village. He has a planing, lath and shingle mill, with a capacity of 20,000 shingles and 50,000 lath per week.

PACIFIC WOOD AND LUMBER CO. This enterprise was originally started in 1870, by Bragg & Folsom, at Camp 18. In 1873 the mill was destroyed by fire, with a large quantity of lumber, loss $50,000. A new mill was immediately erected. A dam was built in 1873, costing $10,000. They also had a lath and shingle mill. In 1878 the Pacific Wood and Lumber Co. was organized, with a paid up capital of $100,000. Their mill has a capacity of 70,000 feet in twenty-four hours, and was built last fall, the old one having been destroyed in September, 1879. A telephone line connects Mr. Burckhalter's store in Truckee with the camp in the woods, fifteen miles distant. This company built and owns the Clinton Narrow Gauge Railroad. The officers of the company are:—H. W. Bragg, President; F. Burckhalter, Treasurer and Superintendent; Nelson Martin Assistant Superintendent; J. J. L. Peel, Secretary. These gentlemen with G. N. Folsom are the Directors.

BOCA MILL AND ICE CO. This company began operations at Boca, in 1868, L. E. Doan being the originator. They have a mill with a capacity of 60,000 feet of lumber and 10,000 laths in a run of twenty-four hours. Their dam across the Truckee cost $11,000, and the pond covers thirty acres. In 1871 the company obtained a franchise for twenty years for the use of the waters of the Little Truckee river, for which they made improvements along that stream and built dams at Weber and Independence lakes, all costing $25,000. They have a shingle mill, with a capacity of 30,000 shingles and 10,000 laths.

George Shaffer built the first mill in Truckee, in 1867. He built a mill in 1871, three miles below Truckee, with a capacity of 35,000 feet daily. He built a box flume three miles long, in 1871, from Martis creek to his mill, and in 1872 another from the mill to Truckee, to convey lumber to the railroad. The reservoir at the mill covers fourteen acres. Since he commenced operations in this region, he has made over 60,000,000 feet of lumber.

RICHARDSON BROS. have a mill one mile east of Shaffer; capacity, 40,000 feet daily; two reservoirs, cost $2,000; V flume a distance of five miles to Truckee.

NEVADA AND CALIFORNIA LUMBER CO. has a mill eight miles north of Truckee, on Prosser creek. They built a flume in 1873, five and one-half miles to the railroad track. The mill has a daily capacity of 30,000 feet. Oliver Lonkey and E. R. Smith are the owners; place of business, Virginia City, Nevada.

ALDER CREEK MILL was built by Roberson & Machomick, three miles from Truckee. Mill has a capacity of 60,000 feet of lumber and 18,000 shingles in twenty-four hours. A flume five miles long was built in 1873, at a cost of $12,000. The mill is idle at present.

BANNER MILL, on Sage Hen creek, was built by Seth Martin & Co., who, also, built a shingle mill at the mouth of Prosser creek, in 1874. The capacity of the mill is 40,000 feet per day. A V flume connects the mill with the flume of the Alder creek mill. The Banner mill is idle at present.

JOHN KNEELAND'S mill on Coldstream creek, four miles from Truckee, was built in 1868 by Stanford. It has a capacity of 30,000 feet daily. It is not in operation at present.

PACIFIC SHINGLE MILL, seven miles below Truckee, at Camp 16, is owned by Thompson & Ferguson, and was built in 1873. It has a capacity of 90,000 shingles per day, and has made 100,000. The dam and reservoir cost $20,000. It was built in 1868 by T. G. Jones, who had a saw mill at this place and which was taken down in 1871. The firm employs forty men at the mill and in the woods. Logs are cut into bolts sixteen inches long and floated down the river to the mill.

JAMES VAUGHN built a shingle mill seven miles from Truckee on the Sierra Valley road, in 1872. It was burned in 1873, and the new one was burned in 1876. Another was built in 1879, which has a capacity of 18,000 per day. Since commencing in 1872 Mr. Vaughn has cut 16,000,000 shingles.

JOSEPH GRAY has a saw mill at Camp 20, which has a capacity of 30,000 feet per day, but is lying idle. McFarland & Co. have a saw mill three miles south of Truckee, built in 1872. J. E. Marshall has a shingle mill six miles above Truckee. Casper Schock has a shingle mill, seven miles above Truckee. David G. Smith owns a mill five miles above Truckee, with a capacity of 40,000 shingles in twenty-four hours. These last four are in Placer county, but tributary to Truckee.

In 1874 the Legislature granted the Donner Lumber and Boom Co. a franchise for collecting tolls on the Truckee river, on condition that $25,000 be spent in improving the channel of that stream. In 1875 the company made great improvements and cleared the channel of obstructions.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

AGRICULTURE.

Condition of the County—Early Farmers—Statistics of 1858—Prospects—Fruit—Silk Worms—Sheep—Table of Agricultural Statistics.

THE agricultural strength of Nevada county lies more in the possibilities of the future than in anything that has yet been accomplished; and to the future may we confidently look for a great increase in the agricultural product of the foot hills and mountain valleys. The mines are and have always been the life and support of the county, and for years to come mining will continue to be the leading enterprise; but agriculture will grow and improve as the population increases and the demand for farm produce becomes more urgent. The time will come when the rich-yielding acres in the valleys will be insufficient to supply the dense population that will have gathered on the Pacific slope, and when that time comes every arable foot of land in the foot hills and on the mountain sides will be drawn upon for its little contribution, to sustain the lives of the teeming multitudes.

Amid the mountain fastnesses, walled in by towering peaks and granite ledges, or nestling among the gracefully rolling hills lie thousands of little, fertile valleys, through which trickle mountain streams with their ever-refreshing waters, or into which can be conducted by artificial means and at slight expense the needed moisture from the many reservoirs Nature has so bountifully provided. The sloping hillsides, that bear such a luxuriant growth of natural vegetation, need but the fostering hand of the husbandman to return to him their rich annuities of grain. In the densely populated regions of Europe and even in the thickly settled portions of this country, the mountain sides receive cultivation and yield rich returns for the labor and care expended upon them. To illustrate the nature of land that is successfully cultivated in Vermont, it is said that "all the farmers have one leg longer than the other from plowing on a side hill."

Many of the fertile valleys of Nevada county were early settled upon and brought under a state of cultivation, the raising of vegetables for the thousands of miners who needed them so much being a large and profitable business. The hardships and privations of a life in the mines were great, and many an unfortunate miner, discouraged by a want of the success that crowned the efforts of hundreds around him, abandoned the pick and shovel for the spade and plow, to win from the fertile earth the wealth the sterile sands denied him. Along the streams, wherever there lay a patch of open, well watered ground requiring only to be plowed and planted, these men settled, built cabins, houses and wayside hotels. They kept cattle for beef and milk and raised a small amount of grain and a large amount of vegetables; they planted orchards of peaches, apples and other fruits, and set out vinyards of grape vines. In 1858 it was estimated that the ranches and value of the improvements were distributed through the country in the following proportion:—

Township.	Ranches.	Improvements.
Nevada	35	$ 21,950
Grass Valley	72	34,250
Rough and Ready	99	114,700
Bridgeport	23	16,610
Washington	6	7,400
Eureka	29	16,750
Little York	7	4,550
Total	271	$216,210

At the time the above estimate was made, Bloomfield township lay partly in Bridgeport and partly in Eureka, while Meadow Lake township was in Washington. Two years later thirty thousand acres were cultivated, the largest acreage in the history of the county. Then occurred the Washoe excitement, that drew thousands into the silver mines; increased facilities for transportation and the agricultural growth of the great valley, all tending to retard mountain farming. Gradually, however, will the mountain valleys be cultivated, the fertile hills cleared for the plow, and where once was a rank growth of manzanita and giant pines, grain, tree and vine will pour their united offerings into the lap of the toiling husbandmen.

The chief promise the future has for the foot-hills is an abundance of fine fruit; to this the soil and climate are alike favorable. The flavor of mountain fruit, especially apples, is acknowledged to be far superior to that of the product of the valleys. Plenty of water and a good, clear atmosphere unite to give the mountain fruit a flavor that the sun parched valleys cannot produce. At an early day fruit trees were set out and soon commenced to bear in large quantities, peaches bearing well as high up as Columbia Hill. The peach was at first a favorite, and in 1860 there were 32,400 trees in the county, but this number has been largely decreased, while the apple has taken the front rank. But little effort has been made to raise oranges until recently; there are now quite a number of young orange trees, and more are being planted annually.

In 1867, experiments were made with the silk worm, resulting so satisfactorily that the following year a large number of the white mulberry tree, *morus alba*, were set out or planted, and a number of gentlemen procured some eggs of the French silk worm, a much better variety than the native worm, whose silk is coarse. The business largely increased in a few years, until in 1870 the Assessor reported 129,000 mulberry trees. The Nevada Sericulture and Viniculture Association was incorporated that year, for the purpose of encouraging this industry and the culture of the grape. Nevada county was not alone in this effort, but was following in the wake of the valley counties, and like them found that the difficulties to be overcome and the want of an adequate market for the silk produced rendered the culture of the silk worm impracticable, and it was abandoned.

The foot-hills and the Truckee basin are, in summer, the grazing ground of vast bands of sheep, belonging to ranchers in the valley, where they spend the winter and where they are assessed. The rich bunch grass in the Truckee valley is a special inducement and in June of each year, clouds of dust arise from the roads that lead to and through the mountain passes, as vast bands of sheep are driven to the summer resort. From 100,000 to 150,000 sheep are thus brought every year, are fattened on the bunch grass, are sheared of their fleeces and the wool shipped to market from the stations along the road. In October they are driven back to the warm valley to remain until spring shall again prepare for them a rich summer pasture. The sheep range in bands of from 1,000 to 5,000 each, the herder occupying the same range every season, his possessory rights being respected by the others, although the land is public domain. Most of the ranchers keep cattle and make a great deal of butter, mountain butter having a firmness and flavor wanting in the valley product. As much cannot be said of mountain steaks, for the cattle climb too many hills to render their steaks either tender or juicy.

The County Assessors in compiling the annual statistics have not discharged their duty as faithfully as they should, and, in consequence, the following table prepared from their reports is very incomplete in many respects. It is given to show the condition of agriculture at intervals of five years, the earliest report being made in 1852. The table is given just as the reports make it without further comment.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF NEVADA COUNTY.

	1852.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.	1879.
Acres, Inclosed			88,000	46,000	46,000	75,000	93,000
" Cultivated	1,587	4,300	30,000	19,100	12,600	16,000	13,500
Wheat, Acres		1,100	4,360		600		
" Bushels			100,000				
Barley, Acres		1,500	7,000		900		
" Bushels	14,310		297,000				
Oats, Acres		350	1,900		3,400		
" Bushels	307		7,000				
Rye, Acres					400		100
" Bushels					1,000		2,500
Potatoes, Acres		300	500		180	300	150
" Tons	299		120		102	900	600
Vegetables, Acres		300			35		
" Tons					65		
Hay, Acres		700	3,000		8,000	3,600	4,000
" Tons	50		3,000		10,000	3,200	5,000
Butter, Pounds					7,300	5,400	5,000
Cheese "					1,200		
Honey "					2,300		
Lemon Trees					15		
Orange "					120		15
Apple "			22,000		24,500		
Peach "			32,400		12,875		
Apricot "			400		1,180		
Pear "			1,900		3,806		
Plum "			800		2,566		
Cherry "			700		1,578		
Prune "					280		
Quince "			631		540		
Nectarine "			289		780		
Fig "			99		860		
Almond "					421		
Total Fruit Trees		3,200					
Value of fruit crop							$23,000
Grape Vines			9,000		450,000	34,000	30,000
Wine, gallons				2,000	50,000	12,000	12,000
Brandy, "				142	1,200		
Beer, "						140,000	500,000
Horses	1,304	1,500	858	1,460	2,756	2,817	2,506
Mules	825		275	219	158	107	79
Horned Cattle	7,814	2,300	2,723	1,081	10,805	6,294	5,770
Sheep			521	4,980	4,665	4,424	4,044
Goats			76	174		1,138	267
Hogs	4,279	7,800	1,860		1,500	2,204	2,061
Poultry	2,678		7,000		11,055		

CHAPTER XLIX.

MINING DITCHES.

Necessity for Water—The Pioneer Ditches—The First Large Ditches—Price and Measurement of Water—Cost of Ditch Construction—Mining Ditches in 1857—Mining Ditches in 1867—The Leading Ditches of Nevada County—Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Co.—North Bloomfield G. M. Co.—Milton M. and W. Co.—Excelsior W. and M. Co.—South Yuba Canal Co.—Water Troubles on Little Deer Creek—Difficulties of the South Yuba Canal and the Great Law Suit.

So long as mining was confined to the river bars and the beds of streams, the water running in the natural channels was generally sufficient for all the wants of the miner, and was

EDWARD'S CROSSING.

THE RESIDENCE & TOLL HOUSE OF **WM EDWARDS**, PROPRIETOR OF THE NEVADA CITY, & LAKE CITY TURNPIKE, NEVADA Co, CAL.

always to be had at the point where he desired to use it. When, however, in following up a lead of gravel the miner worked back into the hills, he was met by a serious difficulty. Rich gravel deposits were discovered, but no water was to be found convenient for his use. In the crecks and cañons running but a short distance away, but at a much lower level there was plenty of water, but it availed him little. One of two things remained to be done, the dirt must be carried to the water, or the water must be brought to the dirt. The former of these methods was the first adopted, and the miner "packed" his dirt to the bank of the stream and washed it there. To the enterprising gold seeker, so accustomed to resort to new expedients to conquer difficulties, so fertile in recourses in overcoming obstacles, this method proved too slow and laborious. Precious time was wasted, and he soon cast about him for an expedient by which water could be obtained where it would be of convenience and benefit to him. As early as March, 1850, a small ditch, one and one-half miles long, was dug from Mosquito creek to Coyote Hill, and in May, another from Little Deer creek to Phelps' Hill. The quantity of water that could be conveyed in these aqueducts was but small, and it was used to supply "long toms." The use of the water at the head of the little branches of the ditches was sold at the rate of four dollars for one "tom," for a day's run. From here the water flowed down to another, which used it at a slightly reduced price and so on until, the last one utilized the now muddy water for one dollar per day, and then allowed it to escape. Crude as was this method and diminutive the enterprise, in comparison with the magnificent systems of canals at the present day, it was none the less a splendid achievement and laid the foundation for the wonderful success Nevada county has had in the working of her hydraulic mines.

These little ditches suggested to enterprising miners the practicability of constructing others on a larger scale, and in August, 1850, a man named Moore commenced to dig one from Deer creek, above Nevada City, to Rough and Ready. The magnitude of the undertaking astounded the miners, and they thought Moore was a lunatic, but he persevered until he had completed one mile, and then abandoned the enterprise. The next year work on this ditch was resumed by a company of men, and the canal was completed to the point of destination.

But a month after Moore had undertaken his unsuccessful project, another ditch was commenced from Rock creek to Coyote Hill, a distance of nine miles. The projectors of this canal were William Crawford, Thomas Dunn, J. S. Dunn and C. Carrol. They had been at work but a short time when Charles Marsh became interested with them, and with his energy and enterprise the ditch was completed to Coyote Hill in December, at a cost of $10,000.

In the next few years ditches were constructed to all the leading mining camps, and the introduction of the hydraulic system of mining, with the consequent increasing demand for a greater volume of water, led to the construction of many miles of canal, until the county became one vast net work of water ditches, running in all directions and reaching all desirable localities. The feats of engineering that have been accomplished in the construction of these immense arteries are wonderful in the extreme. Mountains have been pierced by tunnels, rocky and precipitous gorges have been bridged, massive dams of solid masonry have been erected at the outlet of lakes, confining millions of gallons of water for summer use.

The great demand for water and the limited quantity that could be supplied by the early ditches enabled and even compelled the owners to charge a high price for the precious liquid. One dollar per inch was the prevailing price for some time, but as new ditches were constructed with greater capacities, as rival companies competed for the sale of water, and, finally, as immense reservoirs were constructed, capable of supplying an almost unlimited quantity of water during the whole season, the price gradually declined, until to-day water can be had at from twelve and one half to twenty cents per ten hour inch, according to location. An inch of water varies in quantity in different localities, but the usual standard is the quantity of water that will flow in twenty-four hours through an aperture one inch square, with the water six inches above the point of discharge. This is equal to 2,230 cubic feet or 16,725 gallons. This standard is used by the North Bloomfield Co. and the South Yuba Canal Co. The standard of the Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Co. is slightly greater. The delivery from one of the measuring boxes of that company, through an aperture fifty inches long and two inches wide, the surface in the box being maintained at a hight of six inches above the upper edge of the outlet, is, for each inch of aperture, 1.5744 cubic feet per minute, or 2,267 cubic feet in twenty-four hours. For convenience a miner's inch may be described as equivalent to a stream of water, one square inch in section, moving with a velocity of three feet nine inches per second. Such a stream will deliver 45 cubic inches per second, 1.5625 cubic feet per minute, 93.75 cubic feet per hour, and 2,250 cubic feet in twenty-four hours, equal to 16,875 gallons. A distinct standard is the Smartsville inch, which consists of the amount of water that will escape in twenty-four hours through an orifice one inch square, with the water ten inches deep, measured from the center of the aperture.

The following table shows the ditches of the county as they have existed at various times. It will be observed that they have been gradually concentrated into the hands of a few companies. The cost of the ditches and reservoirs connected with them is given also, this sum increasing necessarily as new ditches are built and reservoirs are constructed. The cost of ditch construction varies, of course, very much, according to the nature of the work itself, the ground on which it is constructed, and the difficulties and obstacles to be overcome. A ditch of medium capacity may be dug in earth at a cost of $500 per mile, and from that amount up to thousands. The Milton ditch, with a capacity of from 2,500 to 3,000 inches, is an illustration of the expense sometimes attending these enterprises. That portion above Eureka, 19.41 miles in length, consisting of 14.1 miles of ditch and 5.3 miles of flume, cost $171,419.66, or an average of $8,800 per mile. Of this amount the average cost of ditch would be $6,300, and that of the flume about $16,000 per mile. The cost of the North Bloomfield ditch, fifty-five miles, was $422,106.32, or about $17,675 per mile. Twenty-six miles of the Blue Tent Canal, of which two and one-half miles were fluming, were recently constructed at an average cost of $4,000 per mile.

MINING DITCHES IN 1857.

NAME.	SOURCE.	LENGTH MILES.	COST.
Bovyer	Deer creek	.....	$.....
Buckeye	Stockton creek	4	5,000
Chalk Bluff	Steep Hollow	19	28,000
Diamond creek	Diamond creek	7	8,000
Durham's	Steep Hollow	.....	1,000
Empire	Wolf creek	3	19,000
"	Bloody Run	4	2,000
Gold Hill	Deer creek	3	8,000
Gold Run	" "	6	12,000
Greenhorn	Greenhorn creek	10	20,000
"	" "	9	7,000
Grizzly	Bloody Run	45	40,000
Harper's	" "	.....	1,000
Humbug	Humbug cañon	.....	.....
Indian Gulch	.....	.....	6,000
Irwin's	Poormau's creek	12	30,000
Laird's	Deer creek	.....	1,700
McDonald's	Weaver creek	.....	.....
Memphis Race	Middle Yuba	30	.....
Middle Yuba	" "	26	100,000
Miner's	" "	20	80,000
Mission	Mission cañon	1	2,000
Myers	French Rauch	.....	2,000
Poorman's	South Fork Mid. Yuba	20	40,000
Rough and Ready	Deer creek	15	20,000
Scotchman	Scotchman's creek	2½	2,000
Selby's	Rock creek	.....	10 000
Street's	Little Deer creek	.....	2,500
Spring creek	Spring creek	16	20,000
Simpson's	Shady creek	11	2,000
Slate creek	Deer creek	.....	.....
South Yuba Canal	" "	16	350,000
Stark's	Greenhorn creek	6½	7,000
St. Louis	Steep Hollow	5½	4,000

MINING DITCHES IN 1857.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	SOURCE.	LENGTH MILES.	COST.
Tomlinson's	Slate creek	.....	4,000
Tri-Union	Deer creek	.....	20,000
Union	Wolf creek	.....	8,000
"	Scotchman's creek	4	1,500
Valicito & French C'p.	.....	.....	15,000
Warren	Rock creek	.....	.....
Wisconsin	Steep Hollow	4	800
Wolf Creek & Albion	Wolf creek	20	20,000
Walloupa	Steep Hollow	15	.....
York Mining Co.	Bear river	18	10,000
.....	Little Deer creek	.....	1,000
.....	New York ravine	.....	1,000
Cooley's	.....	.....	1,000

There were a great many small ditches that do not appear in the above table, making a total of 696 miles, the construction reaching the immense total of $1,500,000. It must be remembered that this was before the building of the present expensive reservoirs near the summit of the mountains, and the consequent tunnels and high flumes required for the ditches.

The following list of the most important of the mining ditches in the county in 1867, is given by J. Ross Browne, in his *Resources*.

MINING DITCHES IN 1867.

NAME.	SOURCE.	MILES IN LENGTH	COST.
Buckman & Curran's	Steep Hollow	13	$ 20,000
Williams	" "	16	40,000
Empire Co	Shady creek	13	50,000
Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Co.	Middle and South Yuba	200	1,500,000
Excelsior Canal Co.	South Yuba and Deer creek	69	.....
Gardner's	Bear river	22	30,000
Nevada Water Co	Shady creek	13	40,000
Remington Hill	Steep Hollow	16	40,000
Sargent & Jacobs	Greenhorn creek	56	30,500
South Yuba Canal Co.	South Yuba river	200	1,500,000
Stehr's	Greenhorn creek	4	4,500
Union	" "	5	12,000
Omega	South Yuba	12	100,000
Diamond creek	Diamond creek	7	8,000
Steep Hollow	Steep Hollow	10	25,000

At this time the total length of ditches was 850 miles, and the cost of construction $4,250,000.

At present there are two great, leading systems of ditches, with branches reaching out in many directions, as well as a number of lesser but still extensive canals belonging to the various large mining companies now operating in the county. The two leading canals belong to the Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Co. and the South Yuba Canal Co., the former supplying water to the ridge between the Middle and South Yuba rivers, and the latter to that portion of the county lying below the South Yuba. A detailed description of the leading ditches will succeed the following table.

THE LEADING DITCHES OF NEVADA COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY.	MILES.	CAPACITY INCHES.	RESERVOIRS.	COST.
Eureka Lake & Yuba Canal Co	219	8,800	4	$1,500,000
North Bloomfield Gravel Mining Co	43	3,000		700,000
Milton Mining and Water Co.	80	2,800	1	670,000
Excelsior Water & Mining Co.	150	5,000	.....	1,200,000
Blue Tent Mining and Water Co.	30	5,000	.....	160,000
Omega Ditch Co.	20	3,000	.....	120,000
South Yuba Canal Co.	275	7,500	5	2,000,000
Liberty Hill Con. M. Co.	48	4,500	.....	75,000
Sargent and Jacobs	20	1,500	.....	60,000

There are quite a number of lesser ditches running to claims in various parts of the county, which would bring the total length up to 1,000 miles and the cost of construction to the enormous total of $7,000,000.

EUREKA LAKE AND YUBA CANAL COMPANY.

The water rights of this company are of a most extensive and valuable character, consisting of a system of ditches aggregating in length 219 miles, and storage reservoirs, from which they are supplied in summer, situated at an elevation of some 6,000 feet above the sea level. The main artery, known as the Eureka Lake Ditch, commencing below the outlet of the principal storage reservoirs, conducts the water to Eureka (18 miles), Magenta (22 miles), and Bloody Run cañon (30 miles), connecting below Magenta with a number of supply ditches known as the Irwin, Weaver, Bloody Run, Lower Bloody Run and Grizzly. These receive the water from the main ditch and convey it to Snow Point, Orleans Flat, Moore's Flat, Woolsey's Flat, Relief Hill, Bloomfield, Lake City and Grizzly Hill, and then reunite and deliver their supply at Columbia Hill, the principal point of the company's mining operations. Connected with these is also the Miner's Ditch which takes it water from the Middle Yuba river. There are also several tributary ditches belonging to the same system and centering at Columbia Hill. From this point the main ditch continues down the mountains to Cherokee, Badger Hill and the mining points below North San Juan. Besides all these, and formerly independent of them, is the Middle Yuba Canal, or San Juan Ditch, deriving its supply from the Middle Yuba above the mouth of Bloody Run cañon. It supplies water for the mines near and below North San Juan, and being at a lower elevation than the other ditches, can have water diverted to it from them when necessary.

To supply these ditches the company has a number of storage reservoirs, the largest of which is the Eureka, or French Lake, fourteen miles east of Eureka South. It was originally a mountain lake of great depth, and containing a large body of clear water. A substantial dam, built of granite blocks with a facing of plank, was constructed across its outlet in 1858–9. The dam is 89 feet long, 68½ feet high; the area of the reservoir, when full, is 337 acres, and the estimated capacity is 661,000,000 cubic feet of water. The Faucherie reservoir is the basin of a natural lake, the surface of which has been raised by a dam thrown across its outlet at Cañon creek. The dam is 44 feet high, flooding an area of 139 acres, giving an estimated capacity of 170,000,000 cubic feet of water. The Weaver Lake reservoirs have a joint capacity of more than 100,000,000 cubic feet, giving the company a total storage capacity of nearly one billion cubic feet of water upon which to draw during the dry season.

NORTH BLOOMFIELD GRAVEL MINING COMPANY.

The water rights of this company consist of a ditch forty-three miles in length, conducting water to North Bloomfield from the Bowman reservoir, at the head of Big Cañon creek. The reservoir was formed in 1869 by constructing a timber dam sixty-five feet high, across Big Cañon creek. In 1871 this dam was destroyed by fire and a fine stone structure was substituted at a cost of $250,000. The area overflowed is 530 acres, giving a capacity of 930,000,000 cubic feet. Other lesser reservoirs bring the total storage capacity up to one billion cubic feet.

MILTON MINING AND WATER COMPANY.

This company owns eighty miles of ditch, carrying water from their reservoir to Shady creek, Manzanita Hill, Birchville and French Corral. The reservoir, known as the English or Rudyard, is situated at the head of the south fork of the Middle Yuba, and has a capacity of 630,000,000 cubic feet of water. It is formed by three costly dams, one of which has a vertical hight of 125 feet.

EXCELSIOR WATER AND MINING COMPANY

This is a company that is operating at Smartsville, in Yuba

county, and Mooney Flat, in this county, on a large scale. The company takes water from Deer creek and the Yuba river, in the old Excelsior and Tri-Union ditches, aggregating one hundred and fifty miles, nearly all in this county. The company has no large storage reservoirs, but a number of supply reservoirs.

SOUTH YUBA CANAL COMPANY.

This company owns the most extensive and valuable water rights in the county, consisting of some two hundred and seventy-five miles of ditch and seven large storage reservoirs, which have been constructed or purchased at an expense of about $2,000,000. A great many of the ditches and water rights of the company lie idle at present, on account of the cessation of mining in localities to which they run. The main canal commences on the South Yuba, and extends a distance of sixteen miles, passing through a flume seven miles in length, set on solid wall-rock for one and one-half miles through the cañon on the South Yuba, a shelf having been blasted through the solid precipice rock, in places one hundred feet high, to receive it, the workmen at first being let down from the top by means of ropes to begin the drilling and blasting. A tunnel 3,800 feet in length, at the head of Deer creek, enables the waters of the ditch to flow into that stream. The cost of the tunnel was $112,000, and of the whole main canal $600,000. The ditches used by the company at present are the Main ditch, sixteen miles long, the Snow Mountain, from Deer creek to Nevada City, nine miles, Rock Creek, from Rock creek to Nevada City, seven miles, Cascade, from Deer creek to Quaker Hill, eight miles, Ridge, from Main ditch to Blue Tent, eight miles, Chalk Bluff, from Main ditch to You Bet, fourteen and one-half miles, Dutch Flat, from Bear river to Dutch Flat, twenty-four miles.

The system of reservoirs is a very complete and extensive one, embracing seven large storage reservoirs, constructed at a great expense. The largest and most costly is the Fordyce Reservoir, which has a dam of solid masonry, 645 feet in length and 75 feet high at present, but to be increased to 100 feet. $150,000 have already been expended on this work. The area covered by the reservoir is 750 acres, giving a capacity of 325,000 twenty-four hour inches, or 725,000,000 cubic feet of water. The Meadow Lake Reservoir is formed by a dam 1,150 feet long and 42 high, thrown across the outlet of Meadow lake, at a cost of $50,000. It covers an area of 75 acres and has a capacity of 50,000 inches, or 110,000,000 cubic feet. The next in dimensions is Lake Sterling, which has a dam 25 feet high and 250 feet long, flooding an area of 100 acres. The capacity of this reservoir is 20,000 inches or 45,000,000 cubic feet of water. The Devil's Peak, or Cascade, lakes form the reservoir fourth in size. These are pent in by three dams, costing $100,000. The capacity is 10,000 inches or 23,000,000 cubic feet of water.

The White Rock Reservoir was formed by a dam, built across a gorge on the north fork of the South Yuba, costing $7,000. The water covers about 100 acres, forming a reservoir with a capacity of 15,000 inches or 35,000,000 cubic feet.

BLUE TENT MINING AND WATER COMPANY.

This company commenced the construction of a ditch in 1874, having its source far up in the South Yuba river. The ditch was completed to the company's claims at Blue Tent, in the Sailor Flat District, a distance of thirty miles, in 1876, at a total expense of $160,000. At the head of the ditch is a flume, four and one-half miles in length, below which is a tunnel 1,000 feet long. At one point the ditch was cut through solid rock for a distance of 7,500 feet, costing $38,000.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

The conflicting interests of owners of water rights frequently brought them into collision in former days, and the following incidents are given as having a peculiar interest in that connection.

The following anecdote in regard to the trouble about the Deer creek water right is given substantially as written by Charles McElvey, of Nevada City, one of the participants.

In the spring of 1850, T. G. Phelps, who is now dead, located a water right on Little Deer creek, about where the V flume now crosses, so as to supply mines on Phelp's Hill, on the north side of the stream. From the hill the water was carried into the creek again, thus interfering but little with the claims further down. Shortly after surface and "coyote" diggings were discovered at the town of Grass Valley, six miles from the head of the ditch. A company consisting of Tom Walker, Captain Strickland, Reuben Thomas, A. L. Slack, James Early and others bought the water right and changed the location of the head of the ditch from the north to the south side of the bank. They then cut a ditch to their claim, carrying the water entirely away from the creek. Thus for six months in the year the bed was dry. The miners below became indignant at the company's course, and calling a council decided they were themselves entitled to the water first, and the company afterwards. Knives and pistols were trumps in those days, the courts being seldom called on in such cases. Until about the first of May in each year there would be plenty of water for all. Then trouble generally began. A delegation of miners would go to the head of the ditch and turn the water down the creek. The ditch company would find their supply cut off, and send men to divert it in their direction. Sometimes the two parties would meet, weapons be drawn, threats made and hard words indulged in. The miners always were victorious, and until July 17, 1856, nothing very serious transpired. Early that morning a number of men with Tom Walker at the head (he still resides at Grass Valley and is a dead shot) surprised the miners' guard, drove them off and took possession of the water. They sent word to this city that they proposed to "hold the fort" or die in the attempt. The miners were eager for the fray, and by eight o'clock forty-three of them were on their way to the battle-field. Among the number were A. E. Head, Charles McElvey, George Yant, James Crossman and Robert Stultz.

Before reaching the enemy they halted and decided that Mr. McElvey should act as spokesman and manage the fight if there be any. The miners then proceeded, and soon came upon the ditch men who were drawn up in line, hands on pistols. Tom Walker stood on their extreme left, a few feet in advance, and two "six-shooters" in his grasp. His force had a log dam thrown across the creek to turn the water into their ditch. The miners were determined to remove the dam, but were puzzled as to what means ought to be adopted. It was agreed that A. E. Head, Mr. McElvey and another man tear it down, regardless of results. They stepped forward, and were about to remove the main log, when Walker cocked his pistols, took aim, and said if they persisted he would shoot. The muzzles of the weapons looked as big as cart wheels to the trio at whom they pointed. They hesitated a moment, then concluding that discretion was the better part of valor, gracefully retired to their former position. The miners and ditch men were then about twenty feet apart. Mr. McElvey shouted to the latter to begin shooting as soon as they wanted to. Walker backed slowly away, without lowering his weapons. He was taking aim, when suddenly Head made an attempt to flank him on the rear, shouting as he made the detour, "D—n you, you shan't shoot anybody and run away!" When Head got within ten feet of him, Walker took deliberate aim at his breast and sent a bullet into his right arm near the shoulder. The firing became general from both sides, and it was a question for a time which side would win. Finally after forty or fifty shots had been fired, the ditch men broke ranks and scampered off up the trail as fast as their legs could carry them. At the top of the hill they mounted their horses and were soon out of sight. It is a wonder that so little damage was done. Of the miners, only Head was hurt; and on the other side all escaped unscathed, with the exception of Walker who received a severe wound in the neck and came near dying from the effects of it. There were also two bullet holes through Walker's hat.

Suit was shortly after instituted by the ditch men in the District Court, Judge Searls presiding, and the jury returned a verdict giving the water right to the miners. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and pending a decision Walker sold his ditch to some of the miners, and the case was removed from the courts. The change in owner-

ship availed some of the miners little, but it put an end to the litigation.

A history of the difficulties and litigation between the Nevada County and Sacramento Canal Company and the locaters and subsequent owners of the water rights now belonging to the South Yuba Canal Company is an interesting one. The N. C. and S. C. Co., generally called the Old English Company, made a location of a water right on the South Yuba river nearly a mile above Bear Valley Gap in 1851. They desired D. A. Rich to go in with them, but that gentleman declined, not liking their proposed plan of operations, but seeing that the company did no work, made a location the following year himself, a distance above them. They then appeared on the ground, did a little work, built a cabin and placed two men in it to guard their interest, who spent their time in hunting the game that abounded in the mountains. Every effort was made to dispossess Rich and induce him to abandon his undertaking, but to no effect. One day in 1855 some agents of the company went to Omega and called a meeting of the miners which they addressed in substantially the following language:—"We have spent nearly half a million of dollars in work and in sending Dr. Huddard to England to interest capitalists there in our enterprise. He has been in the presence of the Queen, Parliament and Nobility, and the result is that a million and a half of English capital is now lying in the vaults of a San Francisco bank, ready to be used in opening up this vast property." After giving his audience a little time to digest these astounding statements, none of which were true, the speaker continued, "Moreover, we have intended at once to bring the water into this district, to aid in the working of the rich mines that you own and that need this water so badly, but Dan Rich has jumped our claim, and has men at work on our dam site. We have remonstrated with him and threatened him, but he refuses to go. Now what does this Dan Rich propose to do? Does he intend to bring water to Omega? No, gentlemen! He thinks it will pay better to take it to Nevada City, and will not bring it here. Now, gentlemen, we are law abiding citizens; we don't want any bloodshed or violence, but we want two or three hundred of you to go with us to-morrow, where Rich is at work. When he sees such a crowd coming, after the threats we have made, he will pick up and leave without any trouble, or we can carry him out between two chips; then we can again secure our property, and go on with this magnificent improvement." In those days it took but little to collect a crowd for almost any enterprise that promised a little excitement, and especially when, as in this case, it was made to appear that the interests or rights of the people were being violated. The next day about a hundred men accompanied the agents to the scene of trouble. They met Rich and his partners a distance below the dam, who returned with them when informed for what purpose the visit was intended. A lunch had been prepared for the crowd by the company at their cabin, and while here Rich took several of them out and showed them the half million of improvements the agents claimed the company had made, consisting of as much work as the two men could do in two or three days. By this means he exposed the weakness of the other side and converted a large portion of the men into friends or neutrals. Among the crowd, however, were some who had come purely from a desire for excitement and mischief, and these rolled stones down the side of the precipice upon the men at work on the dam. They failed to accomplish anything by this measure and withdrew, leaving Rich and his partners in complete possession.

The company then sued for $100,000 damages, and the case was in the courts for years. Finally, in the summer of 1867, the company was awarded one dollar damages, which they thought also confirmed in them the title to the property. One enthusiastic German, named Burgantz, became so elated at their success, that he went the grand round of the saloons in Nevada City, rejoicing, the burden of his refrain being, "Poys, ve've gaint der suit, und ve ont der Sout Yuba broberdy. Come und trink Burgantz' visky." The next day the attorney for the company asked to be put in possession of the property, but the Court said that on the suit for damages but the one dollar allowed by the jury could be given them, and that the Court could not put them in possession. This was a severe blow to them, for no proceedings had been instituted by them to secure possession, and their right to do so had expired by limitation. The Supreme Court, upon appeal being taken, sustained the position taken by the lower court; however, the attempt to accomplish something was not abandoned until 1872.

CHAPTER L.

MINING.

The Early Miners—The Gold Lake Expedition—Greenwood's Golden Valley—Bullion Product of the County—Placer Mining and Methods—Ancient River Channels—Hydraulic Mining—Its Inception and Progress—Tunnels and their Cost—Tail Sluicing—Under Currents—Cement Mining—Quartz Mining—Quartz Mining Laws of 1852.

THE history of mining is one of evolution and progress, beginning with the pan and wooden bowl of 1848, and ending with the great hydraulic system and the immense quartz mines and mills of the present time. The circumstances that attended the discovery of gold by James W. Marshall at Coloma and the discovery made by Jonas Spect on the Yuba river have been fully related, as has also the manner in which the rich placers of Nevada county were prospected and developed.

The great majority of miners that came to California were ignorant of the nature of gold deposits and the proper method of washing out the metal. All this they had to learn. The theory of gold deposits was to them unknown, and a favorite fallacy of the early days was that somewhere, high up in the mountains, was the "source of gold," and many efforts were made to find it. For this reason great excitements were the means of drawing thousands into the hills, without means of subsistence, only to suffer privation and disappointment.

The miner was a class of the *genus homo* only to be found where men delve for the precious metals, active, restless, energetic, fearless, practical to the last degree. Everything in his eye had a value in proportion to its use. Governed by strange whims, he named his claim or nicknamed his companions after any peculiarity of person, incident or fancied resemblance. Many were the ludicrous names applied to mining camps, the reason for giving which is a riddle to us now, though no doubt a good one in the eyes of the christener. With the naming of each there is no doubt something of interest connected, but it is impossible to learn it, as the miners who worked there knew little about it, nor did they care what name a place bore, so long as they could find "pay dirt." Frequently a "greenhorn," or in the classic language now prevailing in the Colorado mines, a "tender-foot," would come along, and ask the miners the best place for him to work. Not caring to be bothered with him, or desiring to keep him away from where they had found gold, they were apt to direct him to some spot where they thought there was nothing. If the man was fortunate and "made a strike," the place was at once christened "Greenhorn Bar," or "Fool's Luck," or something of that kind. If a man became "dead broke," and finally made one last effort and "struck it rich," he would call the place "Last Chance," or "Murphy's Luck." When towns of some considerable size grew up these old names were changed to more desirable ones, though sometimes it was found impossible to make the alteration, so firmly fixed were the old appellations. A man's full name was often unknown; indeed, he was fortunate if some nickname was not bestowed upon him.

The habit of carrying arms was universal for a number of years, though it has been for a long time discontinued by the majority of residents of mining localities. Most of the emigrants, in addition to the never-failing revolver, brought with them rifles and shot-guns, which were found inconvenient and useless in the mines, and were placed in the stores to be disposed of or thrown away. The condition of society was such that every man had to rely upon himself for protection, and the revolver and knife being conveniently carried, were always ready to protect life and property, or to avenge real or fancied insult.

During the last of May, 1850, a man named Stoddard came to this region and traveled among the camps, endeavoring to enlist a sufficient number of miners to form a party and take

advantage of the wonderful discoveries he had made. His story was a remarkable one, and well calculated to raise the curiosity and cupidity of the people. A short time before, while he and four others were prospecting about fifty or sixty miles northeast of Downieville, they lost their way and wandered about for some time. One day they discovered a lake and went down to the bank to drink. While stooping over they saw something shining under the moss at the bottom, which upon investigation proved to be lumps of gold. While taking some of these out they were attacked by Indians, and two of the party were killed. Stoddard and two of his companions succeeded in making their escape in different directions, and were not afterwards reunited. Stoddard went down to San Francisco, where there were friends of the two others that he thought had escaped, to see if any tidings had been received from them. Not being successful, he came to Nevada City. He described the lake as containing from three to five acres, and to prove his story exhibited several lumps of gold, varying in value from eight to twenty-four dollars. He called the place Gold Lake. Great excitement was caused by this story, and a select party of twenty-five was immediately formed, to go in search of this wonderful lake, under the guidance of Stoddard. They had an opportunity to receive five hundred members, who were willing to pay anything for a chance to go with them, but the party was considered of sufficient size without. They started in May, and were followed by five hundred or a thousand men, who closely watched them to see where they were going.

Upon hearing Stoddard's story and learning of the subsequent organization of his party, the people became wild and almost crazed with excitement. In many places around the old claims, miners had found pockets where gold to the amount of two or three hundred dollars had been taken out; hence the story that at the lake, in twenty-four hours, they could gather as much of the precious metal as could be carried away, did not seem improbable. All the floating population of the mines imbibed the fever and rushed after the seekers, carrying few provisions with them and but little wherewith they could procure any. The course of travel was on the divide between the Feather and Yuba rivers. Some organized into small parties, but as a general thing they went along helter-skelter and pell-mell, striving to see who would accomplish the journey first. The prices of horses, mules and oxen went up at a rapid rate. Some started with wagons, but owing to the roughness of the region and the lack of roads, this method of traveling had to be abandoned. Perceiving an opportunity for trade and speculation, a number of merchants loaded wagons with goods and provisions, and started out on the route of travel. When the Stoddard party arrived in the vicinity of the place where the leader thought the lake to be, the search was commenced. They hunted in vain for five or six weeks, their followers keeping on their track all the while, thinking that the party by roaming about were seeking to deceive them about the location of the object of their search. The attempt was finally abandoned, and the great crowd of disappointed men commenced prospecting in the creeks and ravines. The Gold Lake expedition, though it failed to discover the wonderful lake, was of great benefit otherwise, for by the many deluded seekers the rich mines of that region were prospected and developed.

Stoddard endeavored to organize another party to search for the lake of gold, but without success, as he was deemed to be a lunatic, and the lake an image cast upon the mirror of his diseased imagination. There are some who do not think him to have been crazy, but that he did discover valuable ground, the evidence of which was ample in the lumps of gold he exhibited. However chimerical his vision may have been, the gold nuggets were real, and proved that he had made a discovery, which his excitement and imagination made him view in a highly exaggerated light.

The following sketch of the famous search for Greenwood's Valley, is taken from the *Nevada Daily Gazette*, January 26, 1866. In corroboration of the truth of the narrative, I. J. Rolfe, of Nevada City, writes as follows:—"I am personally acquainted with the facts related therein, having read the letter written by Mr. Ewer, of Valparaiso, to his father, Peter F. Ewer, who was Supercargo of the vessel, and not Captain, as stated. I also had arranged with others to visit the locality described in the letter, in 1852, but one of our party was accidently killed a day or two before we had intended to start, and the enterprise was abandoned. In 1865, fourteen years after, I went to the place described in the letter, which was so plain and so thoroughly impressed upon my mind, that I had no difficulty in following the route and determining the locality where the Negro claimed to have made his fortune. It is needless to say I did not discover anything, but I saw sufficient to satisfy my mind that Greenwood's story might not be altogether fiction. A heavy current has some day swept through that section, leaving the bedrock waterworn and exposed, and if compelled to seek for gold on the surface of the ground, I would select this spot above all others, as presenting the most favorable indications." With the above letter of Mr. Rolfe we present the story without further comment.

"Most 'forty-niners' remember old Greenwood, the mountaineer. He had been a hunter and trapper from boyhood, one of those men who always keep to the westward of civilization, and unwittingly on their part, prepare the wilderness in some degree for its coming. He had hunted across the continent in days when from the Missouri river to the Bay of San Francisco was *terra incognita*, and in his old age found himself with his Indian wife and troop of half-breeds, located only for a time as he supposed, in a valley now called Greenwood Valley, in El Dorado county. Soon after he heard that gold had been discovered not far away, and then heard rumors of men coming to this coast by hundreds and thousands by land and by water. It was all a muddle to him. He had a small idea of the use of gold, except that it was available to buy powder and lead. He was only annoyed at the crowd. But the inexorable Pacific hemmed him in, and there were no new hunting grounds to the westward.

One day in 1849 he went to Sutter's Fort (Sacramento) where he had heard a town was being built, to see for himself the new condition of things. He walked the streets in a maze. At last, bewildered, in the rush and throng of men, he stepped into a house half restaurant, half gambling saloon, and joined a party of grey-shirted gentlemen who were looking at a parcel of nuggets, chunks of yellow metal, displayed upon a table. He gathered from the conversation that it was the veritable gold of which he had heard so much. The dull yellow rocks looked familiar to him. With a generous confidence few of his hearers would have imitated, he told his story. He said that one summer, some years previous, he was with his family for several weeks in a little valley, away up in the Sierras. While he hunted, his children played about the camp. Their range of toys was limited, and when they gathered a lot of those smooth, yellow boulders, of which there was an abundance in the valley, they were so pleased with them that when they left the valley they took with them a few of the smallest and smoothest for playthings; that afterwards wishing to make a long tramp, and finding the pebbles heavy, and the children having grown tired of them, he threw them away.

The old man's face and manner convinced his hearers of the truth of his story. They invited him to go with them to a private room. Having furnished him with plenty of whiskey, for which he had a weakness, they induced him, nothing loth, to tell them further of the valley where his children found the yellow rocks. He described as well as he could the location of the place. There were few well known land marks then, except rivers and ridges. But he marked on the table the route, first to the valley at the head of Bear river, then across a ridge to to a small valley still beyond, and then by way of ridges and hills which had no name then, and which he could only describe, to the valley of their search, lying near the summit of the Sierras. Finally, warmed with good cheer, he proposed that if they would come to his home at Greenwood Valley, he would join them there and pilot them to the very place. They eagerly assented, and the party separated. No one noticed that the Negro, who served the party with their numerous potations, lingered and listened attentively while the old man described the valley and marked the route.

Greenwood went home. A few days afterward the party

arrived at his place, equipped for the proposed expedition, just in time to find the old man dying and see him die. After his burial they questioned his son, a young lad, concerning the facts narrated by his father. He remembered the circumstance of finding the yellow pebbles, though it happened when he was a mere child, and he was sure he could recognize the valley if he saw it, and perhaps guide them to it. So they started and the boy with them. They reached Bear Valley and the smaller valley beyond, now called Two Mile Valley. There they were at fault. The landmarks beyond were either indistinctly described by the old man, or indistinctly understood or remembered by them. The boy's memory failed him. They wandered about the hills and valleys until their provisions gave out, and then returned in despair, not wiser but much sadder men.

Soon after the Negro waiter left the saloon at Sacramento and disappeared with a companion of his own race. A month or two later two Negroes appeared at Marysville. It was rumored that they had an immense quantity of gold, that they were literally loaded down with gold dust. They both disappeared and were never seen in California again.

In 1849, an American gentleman, Mr. E——, was residing at Valparaiso and in business there. His father who was a sea captain, happened to be at Valparaiso with his ship when the news reached there of the discovery of gold in Californuia. Captain E—— immediately sailed for San Francisco with passengers, accompanied by his son. With them, as steward, went a Negro, a native of Valparaiso. Arriviug at San Francisco, Captain E—— disposed of his ship and settled there, his son returned to Chili, and the Negro started for the interior of the State. Late in 1850 (or in 1851), Captain E—— received a letter from his son at Valparaiso, stating that the Negro, their former steward, had returned there with almost fabulous wealth in gold. That he had conversed with the Negro, who told him the whole story of his success: That when he was a waiter in a saloon at Sacramento he overheard an old hunter telling some companions of a valley among the Sierras abounding in gold; that he noted carefully the old man's description of the route and place; heard the arrangements made for the expedition; waited until he heard of its return and its failure; and then, with a single companion, started in search; how by better skill or better luck, they found the golden valley, and gathered of its profusion all they could take away, and more than enough for all his wants, and still there was an abundance left. The Negro also gave Mr. E—— a description of the place, somewhat indefinite, but corresponding generally with Greenwood's, and sufficiently accurate to determine its location within an area of moderate limits.

Several times since 1850 the few who have known this story have thought of starting in search of Greenwood's golden valley. Some trifle has always prevented the execution of this design. Within the year past the region of Meadow Lake and Summit City, in Nevada county, have been found to be marvelously rich in gold. It is certain that somewhere in the immediate vicinity of this newly discoverd wealth, lies the valley where the Negro found his fortune. Perhaps some lucky fellow will yet discover the playthings of old man Greenwood's children."

A statement of the bullion product of the county it is impossible to give with any accuracy, it being a matter in the early days of pure conjecture. Men worked at different places, took out more or less gold and departed, no one knowing how successful they had been. It is only in later years that any reliable figures can be had of the yield of claims, and even of these a great many claims are unable to present even an approximate amount of their yield. The yield of the quartz mines can be estimated much better, but still with no certainty. In arriving at our estimate of the probable yield of the county, we have drawn our information from mine owners, old miners, published statements and former estimates that bear the appearance of being reliable. We endeavored to secure a statement of the bullion shipped from the county by Wells, Fargo & Co., but have only partially succeeded. From some offices no statement could be obtained, on account of the condition of the records, while from none could we get a statement exteuding farther back than the year 1868. We give it, incomplete as it is, as a matter of general interest:

BULLION SHIPPED BY WELLS, FARGO & CO.

YEAR.	NEVADA CITY.	SWEETLAND.	SAN JUAN.
1868	$ 1,159,993	$ 172,772	$.....
1869	653,980	154,718	.....
1870	1,278,255	73,752	.....
1871	1,095,950	118,823	.....
1872	1,190,163	151,641	548,391
1873	896,027	91,960	384,126
1874	1,146,531	170,420	335,419
1875	1,123,002	124,750	342,669
1876	776,681	75,350	481,495
1877	997,143	49,400	390,892
1878	1,207,440	52,800	530,125
1879	1,292,762	29,000	592,920
Total	$12,813,927	$1,265,386	$3,606,037

The following table shows our estimate of the yield of the county by townships since the first pan of dirt was washed from the rivers to the present time, based on information derived from the sources spoken of above.

BULLION YIELD OF NEVADA COUNTY 1849–1880.

TOWNSHIP.	PLACER.	QUARTZ.	TOTAL.
Bloomfield	$ 10,000,000	$.....	$ 10,000,000
Bridgeport	15,000,000	.....	15,000,000
Eureka	25,000,000	1,000,000	26,000,000
Grass Valley	7,000,000	45,000,000	52,000,000
Little York	20,000,000	.....	20,000,000
Meadow Lake	.....	300,000	300,000
Nevada	15,000,000	7,000,000	22,000,000
Rough and Ready	3,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
Washington	10,000,000	500,000	10,500,000
Total	$105,000,000	$54,800,000	$159,800,000

PLACER MINING.

The proper definition of placer mining is the working of shallow deposits, but in California the term has been extended to cover the deep deposits, hydraulic and cement mining included, in fact, all mining except in quartz. The placer mines of the county have been constantly worked since 1849, at first operations being confined to the bars and beds of the running streams, and gradually extended to the dry ravines, flats and hills adjacent to them. The rich river bars and the shallow surface diggings and ravines that required no capital and but little preparatory labor to work them successfully have been practically exhausted for a number of years, but the deep gravel deposits offer a field for the investment of capital, and the exertion of skill and enterprise that will remain open for years to come.

Professor Silliman says: "The original source from whence all the gold of California has been derived is undoubtedly the veins of gold bearing quartz, which occur so abundantly in all the slates and metamorphic rock of the western slopes of the Sierras, within the areas known as the gold regions. But this original or great source of the precious metal is historically secondary to the shallow and deep diggings, or placers, in the former of which gold was first discovered, and which during the early years of California history, furnished nearly the whole of the metal sent into commerce. That the placers were derived from the degredation or breaking up of the auriferous veins and the distribution of the detritus thus formed by the agency of running water and ice does not admit of a question."

The first mining in California was done with wooden bowls, as was the custom in Mexico, and with pans, but before the first season was over the rocker had been introduced, and when the immense tide of gold seekers set in towards the mines in 1849, the rocker was the almost universal means. This was improved upon that year and supplanted largely by the long

tom." In 1850 sluice boxes were introduced and laid the foundation for the long tunnels and flumes now in use in the hydraulic mines. The next important advance was in the ground sluice, by which the hills were first worked to any extent.

None of these improvements can be said to be the product of one man's invention or experience, but were gradually evolved from the combined experience and requirements of the miners in all sections of the gold fields. The sluice box is undoubtedly the most essential of any one contrivance for saving gold, and is used in all placer mining operations at the present time, in the shape of long flumes and in the bed of tunnels. The sluice is simply a long board flume, on the bottom of which are fitted blocks of wood, rounded stones, or riffles (a riffle is a cleat of wood across the bottom of the sluice, at right angles with the course of the current), with quicksilver to catch and detain the gold, while the earth and gravel are carried down by the current of water running through the flume.

The place selected for the ground-sluice is some spot where there is a considerable supply of water, a steep descent for it, and much poor dirt. The stream is turned through a little ditch which the miners labor to deepen and enlarge; and when it is deep they prize off the high banks so that the dirt may fall down into the ditch. This is a very cheap and expeditious way of washing, but it is not now applied extensively.

The board-sluice is a long wooden trough, through which a constant stream of water runs, and into which the auriferous dirt is thrown. The water carries away the clay, sand, gravel, and stones, and leaves the gold in the bottom of the sluice, where it is caught by its gravity and by quicksilver. The board-sluice was for a time the great washing machine, and the most important instrument used in the placer mining of California. It washed nearly all the dirt, and caught nearly all the placer gold. It was invented here, although it had previously been used elsewhere; and it has been more extensively employed here than in any other country. It is not less than fifty feet long, nor less than a foot wide, made of boards. The width is usually sixteen or eighteen inches, and never exceeds five feet. The length is ordinarily several hundred, and sometimes several thousand feet.

Large sluices are frequently paved with stone, which makes a more durable false bottom than wood and catches fine gold better than riffle-bars. The stone bottoms have another advantage—that it is not so easy for thieves to come and clean up at night, as is often done in the riffle-bar sluices. But, on the other hand, cleaning up is more difficult and tedious in a rock-sluice, and so is the putting down of the false bottom after cleaning up. The stones used are cobbles, six or eight inches through at the greatest diameter, and usually flattish. A good workman will pave eight hundred square feet of sluice-box with them in a day; and after the water and dirt have run over them for an hour, they are fastened very tightly by the sand collected between them. In large sluices, wooden riffle-bars are worn away very rapidly—the expense amounting sometimes, in very large and long sluices, to twenty or thirty dollars a day; and in this point there is an important saving by using the stone bottoms. They are used only in large sluices and they generally have a grade of twelve or fourteen inches to the box of twelve feet.

Flumes are usually made with boards, an inch and a half thick for the bottom, and an inch and a quarter thick for the sides. At intervals of two and a half feet there is a support for the flume-box, consisting of a sill, posts and cap. The sills are four inches square; the posts three by four inches, and the caps one and a half by four inches. To erect a flume 25 feet high, costs about twice as much as to lay one on the level of the ground, and at 60 feet it costs about four times as much. The annual repair of a flume is about one-eighth of its original cost, in favorable circumstances. If the flume is left dry several months, the repairs may be more, for the sun warps and splits the boards and draws the nails. A flume box, 40 inches wide by 20 inches deep, with a grade of 13 feet to the mile will carry about 800 inches, and such a flume built on the surface of the ground will cost now at the rate of $4,000 per mile, near a saw-mill. The boards are put in the flume rough, but are always battened, and sometimes caulked. The cheapest flume costs twice as much as the cheapest ditch of the same capacity, and the repairs of a flume cost 90 per cent. more than those of a ditch. The duration of a high flume is on an average about six years, and of a low one eight or ten. The flumes in the highest portions of the Sierra are troubled by the snow, and much labor is spent on them every winter. The weight of the snow is so great that after every snow storm, or while it is in progress, a man must go along and clear the flume with a shovel. In cases where the flume is on a hill-side, it is necessary to shovel away the snow from the upper side of the flume, for the mass moves down hill with tremendous weight, though with very slow motion, and no flume could resist it.

The rocker or cradle bears some resemblance in shape and size to a child's cradle, and rests upon similar rockers. The cradle-box is about forty inches long, twenty wide, and four high, and it stands with the upper end about two feet higher than the lower end, which is open so that the tailings can run out. On the upper end of the cradle-box stands a hopper or riddle-box, twenty inches square, with sides four inches high. The bottom of this riddle-box is of sheet-iron, perforated with holes half an inch in diameter. The riddle-box is not nailed to the cradle-box, but can be lifted off without difficulty. Under the riddle is an "apron" of wood or cloth, fastened to the sides of the cradle-box and sloping down to the upper end of it. Across the bottom of the cradle-box are two riffle-bars about an inch square, one in the middle, the other at the end of the box. The dirt is shoveled into the hopper, the "cradler" sits down beside his machine and while with one hand with a ladle he pours water from a pool at his side upon the dirt, with the other he rocks the cradle. With the water and the motion the dirt is dissolved, and carried down through the riddle, falling upon the apron, which carries it to the head of the cradle-box, whence it runs downward and out, leaving its gold, black sand, and heavier particles of sand and gravel behind the riffle-bars. The long tom is an improvement upon the rocker and of superior capacity.

The pan is used in all branches of gold mining, either as an instrument for washing or as a receptacle for gold, amalgam or rich dirt. It is made of stiff tin or sheet iron, with a flat bottom about a foot across, and with sides six inches high, rising at an angle of forty-five degrees. A little variation in the size or shape of the pan will not injure its value for washing. Sheet-iron is preferable to tin, because it is usually stronger and does not amalgamate with mercury. The pan is the simplest of all instruments used for washing auriferous dirt. Some dirt, not enough to fill it full, is put in, and the pan is then put under water. The earthy part of the dirt is rapidly dissolved by the water, assisted by the shaking of the pan and the rolling of the gravel from side to side, and forms a mud, which runs out while clean water runs in. The light sand flows out with the thin mud, while the lumps of tough clay and the large stones remain. The stones collect on the top of the clay, and they are scraped together with the fingers and thrown out. This process continues, the pan being gradually raised in the water, and its outer edge depressed, until all the earthy matter has been dissolved, and that as well as the stones swept away by the water, while the gold remains at the bottom. Panning is not difficult, but it requires practice to learn the degree of shaking which dissolves the dirt and throws out the stones most rapidly without losing the gold. Amalgam can be separated from dirt, by washing, almost as well as gold. In panning-out it frequently happens that considerable amounts of black sand containing fine particles of gold are obtained, and this sand is so heavy that it cannot be separated from the gold by washing, while it is easily separated in that way from gravel, stones, and common dirt. The black sand is dried, and a small quantity of it placed in a "blower," a shallow tin dish open at one end. The miner then, holding the pan with the open end from him, blows out the sand, leaving the particles of gold. He must blow gently, just strong enough to blow out the sand, and no stronger. From time to time he must shake the blower so as to change the position of the particles, and bring all the sand in the range of his breath. The gold cannot be cleansed perfectly in this manner, but the sand

contains iron, and the little of it remaining is easily removed by a magnet. The blower should be very smooth, and made of either tin, brass, or copper.

The puddling-box is a rough wooden box, about a foot deep and six feet square, and is used for dissolving very tough clay. The clay is thrown into the box, with water, and a miner stirs the stuff with a hoe until the clay is all thoroughly dissolved, when he takes a plug from an augur hole about four inches from the bottom, and lets the thin solution of the clay run off, while the heavier material, including the gold, remains at the bottom. He then puts in the plug again, fills up the box with water, throws in more clay, and repeats the process again and again until night, when he cleans up with a cradle or pan. The puddling-box is used in very few places in California.

Dry washing is a method of winnowing gold from dirt. In many parts of the mining districts of California, water cannot be obtained during the summer for mining purposes. The miner therefore manages to wash his dirt without water. He takes only rich dirt, and putting it on a rawhide, he pulverizes all the lumps and picks out the large stones. He then with a large, flat basin throws the dirt up into the air, catches it as it comes down, throws it up again, and repeats this operation until nothing but the gold remains.

The separation of the gold, amalgam and quicksilver, from the dirt in the bottom of the sluice, is called "cleaning up"; and the period between one "cleaning up" and another is called a "run." A run in a common board-sluice usually lasts from six to ten days; in a large hydraulic claim, one month. Ordinarily the sluice runs only during daylight, but in hydraulic claims the work continues night and day. Cleaning up occupies from half a day to three days, and therefore must not be repeated very often, because it consumes much time. In some sluices the cleaning up does not occur until the bed of the sluice has been worn out or much bruised by the wear of the stones and gravel. Cleaning up in small sluices is considered light and pleasant work, and is often reserved for Sunday. At the time fixed the throwing in of dirt ceases, the water runs until it becomes clear, the false bottom of the sluice is taken up in sections, and the heavy sand, amalgam, and quicksilver, taken up in pans. After separating the sand, the quicksilver and amalgam from the sluice are put into a buckskin cloth, and pressed so that the liquid metal passes through, and the amalgam is retained. The amalgam is then heated, to drive off the mercury. This may be done either in an open pan or in a close retort. In the former the quicksilver is lost; in the latter it is saved. The pan is generally preferred. Often a shovel or plate of iron is used. Three pounds of amalgam, from which the liquid metal has been carefully pressed out, will yield one pound of gold. The gold remaining after the quicksilver has been driven off by heat from the amalgam, is a porous mass, somewhat resembling sponge-cake in appearance.

ANCIENT RIVER CHANNELS.

Before describing the methods of mining employed on the immense gravel deposits that form the beds of extinct rivers, it is proper that a description of these gravel deposits be given.

The prevailing rock is granite and metamorphic slate, overlaid in many places by vast flows of lava and volcanic material. The gravel deposits, where covered with lava-flows, lie sometimes several hundred feet below the crest of the hills. The nature and mode of formation of these gravel beds is now pretty thoroughly understood, and it is the accepted theory that the high gravel deposits of the western slope of the Sierra, mark the course and occupy the channels and furrows of ancient rivers, which, with their tributary streams and ravines, once formed the drainage system of the country. That system, no doubt, resembled the present in many respects; its rivers were large, and flowed sometimes in deep, narrow gorges, with precipitous sides and steeply descending grades; in places the streams must have occupied broad cañons with gentle grades, sometimes expanding into little lakes.

It is the opinion of geologists, that subsequent to the tertiary period was the time when the main valleys of the continent were excavated by erosion. It was probably in this epoch that the deep-lying auriferous gravel was produced from the degradation of the metamorphic schists and quartz veins of the Sierra, by the joint action of water and glaciers. By the detritus formed in this manner (by a process closely analogous to the filling of the present river channels by *debris* from the hydraulic mines), the troughs of the streams were filled to overflowing with immense deposits of gravel, that were brought down by floods from the higher country. This filled up the river beds and compelled the water to seek other channels, resulting in our present system of drainage. In the meantime the gravel flood was succeeded by volcanic activity, during which great volumes of lava and volcanic matter poured down the mountains, following and covering the gravel deposits, sometimes to a great depth, forming the great sheets of volcanic material that now cover so much of the gravel ranges.

Working upon this material, modern erosion has carved out the present surface of the country, with its much deeper river beds and system of tributary cañons, ravines and gulches. The general level of the water channels of the present drainage system is so much lower than the old, that where was formerly the bed of the river, is now, in some places, the dividing ridge between two streams. From the mass of detritus that was deposited in the ancient channels, have since been carved and moulded the gently sloping hills that now form, in part, the crests of the ridges. The bodies of lava that were once deposited on the gravel have, in some places, been again removed, exposing the gravel that it covered. The gravel, also, has suffered much erosion, and in places has been partly or wholly washed away, so that what was once a compact body of approximately uniform depth, is now an uneven mass, forming ranges of hills hundreds of feet high and separated by deep ravines. Where the process of denudation has been less active, the lava still lies in heavy bodies, covering the gravel channel, in places, several hundred feet deep.

The material deposited in these ancient channels is generally composed of rounded and water-worn masses of quartz, slate, granite and all the rocks of the Sierra, varying in size from huge bowlders of many tons to small pebbles and fine sand, accompanied by occasional beds of a very tenacious clay. Quantities of lignite, or fossil wood, little changed from its original condition, but blackened to the color of coal and flat with pressure, are frequently found. Among these remains are logs similar in appearance to the manzanita now growing in abundance on the hills, some of which have measured eighteen inches in diameter and fifteen feet in length. Occasionally the mass of ancient drift-wood accumulated in the eddies of the current, where they were deposited with the fine sands, amount almost to a continuous bed of lignite. The higher portions of the deposit commonly called "top gravel," form a not very compact mass, sometimes white, but generally of a yellowish or reddish brown color, due to the oxidation of iron. The lower portions, in which the process of oxidation has been complete, have a blue or green tint. The bottom gravel is generally a very compact conglomerate and firmly cemented together by iron pyrites, so that the force of gun powder is required to break it up. This has been denominated cement by the miners, and is often crushed in mills after the manner of quartz. A few months' exposure of this cement to the atmosphere produces a disintegration, due to the decomposition of the associated pyrites that held it together. These masses are sometimes left exposed to the action of the elements a whole season, to secure the benefits of the consequent disintegration.

As has been remarked, the deposits were partly formed by detritus from the degradation of quartz veins, and the result is that the whole mass is, to an extent, auriferous. The gold is not to be found in large masses, but is disseminated in small quantities throughout the entire deposit; nor is it evenly distributed. The upper, or top gravel, is of less value than that which lies below, and though poor, is more uniform in the distribution of gold. This is sometimes so poor that it would be unprofitable to work it alone, but as by the hydraulic system it is necessary to remove this in order to reach the rich deposits below, it is all washed away, generally yielding enough to pay the expenses of the operation. The richest deposits lie within a few feet of the bed rock, and although following the general

course of the stream, lie in streaks whose courses change with the capricious changes of the currents in the channels where they were deposited. The bottom gravel varies exceedingly in richness, according to the nature of the current, its swiftness or sluggishness, eddies, obstructions, etc., showing the same phenomena of scant and rich deposits observed by the miners of the early days along the streams of our modern drainage system.

The exact course and direction taken by these extinct rivers is yet, to a large degree, a matter of speculation and theory. Their channels have been opened in hundreds of places, but in most instances not sufficiently to determine which channels are connected with others, and which are distinct and separate. It has been pretty well determined, however, that the general course of the streams is almost at right angles with the present rivers that carry the water of the mountains into the valley, or, in other words, nearly parallel to the general course of the great Sacramento river. The first appearance of the ancient channel in Nevada county is at Snow Tent, in Eureka township, where it has crossed the Middle Yuba river from points above in Sierra county. From here its course is southwesterly through Orleans Flat, Moore's Flat and Woolsey's Flat to North Bloomfield, where an evidently tributary stream joins it from Relief Hill, and, probably, from points in Washington township. Its course is then to the west to near Columbia Hill, and just before reaching this point receives another tributary from the direction of Grizzly Hill. From Columbia Hill it continues its westerly course to Cherokee, where it turns abruptly to the north until it reaches the Middle Yuba at Badger Hill. It then apparently follows the same channel now used by the river to a little distance above North San Juan, when it turns to the southwest, passing through Sweetland and Birchville to French Corral. At this point all trace of it is lost until it reappears at Mooney Flat, Smartsville and Timbuctoo, to be lost in the hills receding into the valley. The channel thus described is the one being worked on the ridge between the Middle and South Yuba rivers.

At Blue Tent, just south of the South Yuba, a channel has been opened, but whether distinct or a portion of the ridge channel is a question not yet fully determined. From Blue Tent this channel continues south through Scott's Flat, Quaker Hill, Hunt's Hill, You Bet and Little York to Dutch Flat, and is believed to continue south through Placer and into El Dorado county. The direction of the channel above Nevada City, where the ancient gravel deposits were first discovered and worked by the "coyote" process of mining on old Coyote Hill, is not certain, but it is supposed to be a portion of this grand channel just described. A branch seems to run from near Quaker Hill in a westerly course, south of and parallel to Deer creek, passing south of Nevada City, and north of Grass Valley and Rough and Ready, at which point all trace is lost, but supposed to continue its course until it joins the ridge channel first described, at Mooney Flat.

Lying between Bear river and Greenhorn creek is another channel commencing far up the mountains in Washington township, but which has not been opened to any extent higher up than Remington Hill and Lowell Hill. This channel crosses Bear river at right angles near Liberty Hill, and also runs southwesterly north of Bear river to Chalk Bluff, joining the great channel running south. To which channel the gravel beds of Omega, Alpha and Gold Hill belong is still a question of doubt. They may trend off southwesterly and join the channel last described, or, what is more probable, may tend northwesterly and unite with the ridge channel at North Bloomfield, passing through Relief Hill.

In future years, when the beds of these extinct rivers shall have been laid bare for miles by the sure agencies now being employed upon them, it will be possible to determine the exact course of the channels, their tributaries and feeders, but in the light of present developments a positive statement cannot be made. Future developments may reveal channels that are yet unknown, and demonstrate the existence of both large and small streams that will change materially the theories at present held as to the course and direction of these long extinct rivers.

An excellent map has recently been prepared by P. Huerne, C. E., by which the probable course of these ancient streams can be clearly traced, the claims of the various mining companies being marked upon the map in colors. This map was used by the Committee on Mining Debris in their recent report to the Legislature.

HYDRAULIC MINING.

Briefly defined, hydraulic mining consists in washing down the auriferous hills of the gravel range by directing a powerful stream of water against the bank, the dirt and rocks being carried by the water through a deep cut or tunnel, in which is set a system of flumes or sluices for catching the gold, being finally discharged into some ravine or cañon and denominated "tailings."

Ground sluicing came into general use on the "coyote" range, near Nevada City, in 1851-2, and while working by this method, A. Chabot introduced some thirty-five or forty feet of hose into his claim on Buckeye Hill, the water being conducted from the bank to the bottom of his diggings in a wooden box, strengthened by iron clamps, so as to withstand a pressure of sixty feet. This was in April, 1852, and the hose was found to be very convenient in sluicing off the dirt after it was picked down from the bank. There was no nozzle attached to it, and it does not appear that the idea that anything could be accomplished by directing a stream of water from it upon the bank ever occurred to Mr. Chabot. This idea lay dormant for a year, but in April, 1853, E. E. Matteson, who was working with his partners in a claim on American Hill, conceived the idea of facilitating the labor of breaking up the bank by directing a stream of water against it. He attached a nozzle to a piece of hose, and bringing the stream to bear upon the bank, discovered that the small stream of water could accomplish the work of a great many men. The advantage of this method was so obvious that it was soon introduced into all claims so situated as to render it available.

Great improvements have been made in the method of hydraulic mining. The first hose used had but a half-inch nozzle, and was made of canvas. This was gradually increased to two-inch nozzle, still using canvas hose. For the hose, pipes of boiler iron, generally of eighteen inches in diameter, are now used to conduct the water into the claims, sometimes from a hight of four hundred feet above the point of delivery, giving a terrific pressure at the point where the stream is turned upon the bank. These iron pipes are ribbed and made of great strength to resist the enormous strain upon them by the outward pressure of the water. For the hose with the nozzle at the point of delivery has been substituted an iron machine, so constructed as to be readily moved from side to side, depressed or elevated by the pipe-man, who is thus enabled to direct the stream at any desired portion of the bank with great facility. The orifice of the pipe, from which the water is discharged, is generally seven inches in diameter, although a great many are as large as nine inches. The force of the stream produced by the downward pressure of water at an elevation of three hundred feet is difficult to be realized or described. The torrent of water rushes out from the pipe with an angry roar and hurls itself in an unbroken mass two hundred feet. The bank crumbles before its might, and the dirt and rocks are washed swiftly away to the mouth of the tunnel, through which they are carried by the muddy stream. A large stone of fifty pounds weight, tossed upon the stream as it issues from the mouth of the pipe, will be carried with the speed of an arrow a distance of a hundred feet before it recovers from its astonishment enough to roll off. Should a man seat himself astride the rushing column of water, it would carry him at least a hundred feet before his weight would be sufficient to allow him to drop through to the ground. A discharge of 1,000 inches of water in a single stream is not unusual; such a stream would discharge 1,570 cubic feet per minute, or in a ten hours' run the enormous total of 942,000 cubic feet, equal to 7,085,000 gallons of water. The amount of earth that can be washed away by this volume of water is enormous. Various estimates have been made of the relative amount of water used to earth washed away, and the accepted proportion is seven cubic yards to one inch running twenty-

four hours. This of course is greater or less in proportion to the nature of the ground being worked. At that rate a run of ten hours would wash four and one-half cubic yards, or the quantity of water above given would excavate 2,833 cubic yards of earth.

It is obvious that one of the essential conditions in this method of mining is that of a suitable outlet from the claim, for the discharge of the body of water thus employed, and for the disposal of the material removed by it, and, especially, of a sufficient grade for the proper establishment of sluice boxes and other gold saving appliances, through which the stream must pass, carrying along with it the mass of auriferous *debris*. The sluices for this purpose are always many hundred and frequently thousands of feet in length. Their grade must be enough to give the water sufficient velocity to carry through them the mass of gravel and rocks washed down from the banks. The grades employed are usually from 6 inches in 14 feet, or 3½ per cent., to 10½ inches in 12 feet, or 7¼ per cent., and even greater. The former is considered a very light grade, but lighter ones are sometimes employed where the conditions of the surface leave no room for choice.

To meet this required condition of outlet or fall, a tunnel must be driven in through the bed rock, till it is beneath the body of gravel to be attacked, starting from some conveniently located ravine, at a point low enough to furnish the desired grade in the distance necessary to reach the most remote portion of the deposit to be worked. The sluice boxes being laid in the tunnel, with their appliances for catching and retaining the gold, the stream of water, with its burden of gravel and rocks, passes through it, and is finally discharged into the ravine. In the beginning of hydraulic mining only that portion of the bank was worked that was the most easily accessible, but of late years it has become necessary to drive long and expensive tunnels in order to reach the bottom of the channel at more remote points.

The following table of the cost and dimensions of some of the tunnels on the ridge between the Middle and South Yuba rivers is given to show the nature and expense of this branch of hydraulic mining:—

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LENGTH FEET.	GRADE PER 100 FT.	COST.
Boston	Woolsey's Flat	1,600	7¼ feet.	$40,000
North Bloomfield	Humbug Cañon.	8,000	4½ "	498,000
American	Sebastopol	3,900	6¼ "	148,000
Manzanita	Sweetland	1,740	4⅙ "	62,000
Sweetland Creek.	"	2,200	4⅔ "	90,000
Bed Rock	Birchville	2,600	5¼ "	80,000
French Corral	French Corral	3,500	4⅔ "	165,000

Among the improvements that have been made in the last few years in hydraulic mining are the tail sluice and under-currents, both of which are very successful in catching gold that succeeds in passing the sluices in the tunnels. It is generally estimated that less than two-thirds of the gold is saved by the hydraulic process, the balance passing of with the "tailings," in the shape of extremely fine particles, which, borne along by the strength of the current, elude both the riffles and quicksilver placed to catch them in the sluices. These particles can only be caught when the current is more sluggish, and the distance they have to travel is increased, giving the particles a better chance to settle. For this purpose the tail sluice has been introduced and has proved to be very successful. For this purpose a cañon or ravine is selected, through which extensive hydraulic mines discharge their "tailings." Along this a broad sluice, varying in width from six to twenty feet, is laid down, being generally constructed in two compartments, that one may be kept in use while the other is being cleaned up. These sluices vary in length from a few hundred feet to several miles, according to the advantages offered by the localities in which they are constructed. As the "tailings" from a hydraulic mine, after passing from the grounds and control of the owner, are free to whomsoever may desire to use them, the sluices frequently belong to men uninterested in the mines. Beyond the cost of construction and necessary repairs of the sluice, the owner has but little expense, and considerable profit is made from enterprises of this kind.

The last appliance for this purpose is a system of under-currents, introduced and controlled by the owners of the mines themselves, and are used in connection with the flume, which extends about half a mile from the outlet of the tunnel. These under-currents are side-floors or platforms of tight boards, sloping from the center like the ridge of a barn at right angles with the main flume. The bottom of the main flume has heavy iron bars fastened across it, about an inch apart. The rocks and most of the water go over, but the heavier particles are carried out with sufficient water to fill a small flume extending along the ridge, from which the water flows in two wide shallow streams towards either side, falling over bars and crevices in which quicksilver is lodged. The undercurrent is to take out the lower inch of water in the main flume. So powerful is the stream that the iron bars of which we have spoken, although four inches wide and one inch thick, are worn fairly in two, and bent or broken, in a few weeks, by the boulders continually rolling across. This undercurrent process is repeated several times, the percentage obtained being less each time, until it does not pay for the expense, and then the thick muddy stream is allowed to find its own way down without hindrance.

To illustrate the value of these appliances the following statement of the gold secured in the Manzanita mine of the Milton Mining and Water Co., for the year 1878, is given:—

Tunnel, 2,300 feet long	$106,038.48
Tail Sluice, 4,214 feet long	52,178.53
Ten Under-currents	15,566.78
Total	$173,783.79

CEMENT MINING.

The blue cement that has been spoken of as occupying the few feet next above the bedrock in some of the auriferous deposits of the ancient water courses, is in some cases so compact and firm that it has to be worked in cement mills, somewhat after the method of working quartz. Exposure to the action of the elements will in time disintegrate this conglomerate, and it used to be customary for miners to run it through a sluice, and then let it lie to be acted upon by the sun, rain and frost, after which it was again passed through the sluice. This process was repeated several times, from two to three years being required to thoroughly dissolve the cement. Although this process was continued by the Chinaman, and is claimed to be the most economical, it was entirely too slow for American enterprise, and the method of crushing was adopted.

The most stubborn of this cement is found in Little York township, and in the greatest quantities, and it was there that the cement mill was first introduced by the Massassauga Company, in 1857. This mill had no screens, but the cement was thrown into the battery, where the stamps were kept running, and carried off into the sluices by a stream of water. Much of the cement did not become pulverized, but the "tailings" from the sluice were allowed to undergo the process of decomposition for a year, and were then run through the sluice again, yielding as much as before. Mills were soon erected at Little York, Red Dog, Hunt's Hill and You Bet, greatly improving upon the first attempt. Screens were introduced, nearly as fine as those used in quartz mills, and it was ascertained that the finer the cement was pulverized the more gold was obtained.

In 1867 there were twenty-two of these mills in the county, with one hundred and eighty-five stamps. In Little York township there were sixteen with one hundred and thirty-six stamps; two in Washington township with eight stamps each; one in Eureka with eight stamps, one in Bridgeport with eight stamps, one in Nevada with fifteen stamps, and one in Grass Valley with eight stamps. The majority of these mills have been abandoned and fallen into decay, and cement crushing is used but little at the present time, save as an adjunct to hydraulic mining.

QUARTZ MINING.

No better definition, in a few words, can be found of a [illegible] than the following, which was written for the information of

PUBLISH BY THOMPSON & WEST.

1. LOCATION OF YOU BET. 2. HYDRAULIC MINES. 3. RESIDENCE OF C. H. HANKINS. 4. MOUTH OF TUNNEL. 5. TAILING FLUMES. 6. DAMS. 7. CARPENTER SHOP & BLACKSMITH SHOP. 8. [illegible]

VIEW OF **BIRDS EYE CAÑON.**

YOU BET, NE[illegible]

CATION 10 SQUIRREL PT. 11 STEEP HOLLOW CREEK. 12. COLO SPRING MT. 13 CENTRAL PACIFIC R.R. LENGTH OF FLUME FROM TUNNEL TO STEEP HOLLOW. CREEK 5000 FEET.

PROPERTY OF **C.H.HANKINS,**

SA CO CAL.

G COLD TAILINGS.

that large class of people who are constantly speaking of discovering a mine: "A mine is a hole or holes in the ground, made for the purpose of taking out ore from a ledge, lode or lead. Mines are made, and not *found* or discovered, while a lead, ledge or lode may be discovered or found. To *find a mine* is proof that somebody has been there before, *and at work*, but to find a ledge is pretty good proof that nobody has been there before."

The following, from Hittel's *Resources of California*, is a concise description of quartz mining and methods:—

Auriferous quartz lodes are often found by accident. Not unfrequently it happens that a rich streak of pay-dirt in a placer claim is followed up to the quartz claim from which it came. While miners are out walking or hunting, they will occasionally come upon lodes in which the gold is seen sparkling. Some good leads have been found by men employed in making roads and cutting ditches. The quartz might be covered with soil, but the pick and shovel revealed its position and wealth. In Tuolumne county, in 1858, a hunter shot a grizzly bear on the side of a steep cañon, and the animal tumbling down, was caught by a projecting point of rock. The hunter followed his game, and while skinning the animal, discovered that the point of rock was auriferous quartz. In Mariposa county, in 1855, a miner was attacked by a robber, and the former saw a sparkle behind his assailant at a spot where a bullet struck a wall of rock. He killed the robber, and found that the rock was gold bearing quartz. In Nevada county, several years ago, a couple of unfortunate miners who had prepared to leave California, and were out on a drunken frolic, started a large boulder down a steep hill. On its way down it struck a brown rock and broke a portion of it off—exposing a vein of white quartz which proved to be auriferous, induced the disappointed miners to remain some months longer in the State, and paid them well for remaining. Science and experience do not appear to give much assistance in prospecting for quartz lodes. Chemists, geologists, mineralogists, and old miners have not done better than ignorant men and new-comers. Most of the best veins have been discovered by poor and ignorant men. Not one has been found by a man of high education as a miner or geologist. No doubt geological knowledge is valuable to a miner, and it should assist him in prospecting; but it has never yet enabled anybody to find a valuable claim.

It is useless to prospect for auriferous quartz in a country where no placer gold has been found. If the metal exists in the rock, some of it will also be found in the alluvium, and it can be discovered there more readily than in the vein. After the placers have been found, then search should be made for the quartz. The following rules are serviceable:

1. If a ravine is rich in gold to a certain point and barren above, look for a quartz vein in the hill-sides just above the place where the richness ceases.

2. A line of pieces of quartz rock observed in a hill-side, probably indicates the course of a quartz vein.

3. If a ravine crosses a quartz vein, fragments of the rock will be found in its bed below.

4. A large quartz vein will often show its presence in the topography of the country, by forming hills in those spots where the rock happens to be very hard.

5. Quartz can be found and the veins traced with comparatively little labor in the steep banks of cañons, where the rock is base or is covered with but little soil.

6. If a quartz vein contains gold, some of the metal may be perceptible to the naked eye.

The extraction of auriferous quartz after it has been found, does not differ in any important material from the extraction of other ores in narrow veins. The rules for running tunnels and drifts for stoping, drainling, ventilating and timbering, are precisely the same. Extraction, however, requires much experience and judgment for proper management. The dip, thickness and material of the vein, the horizontal length and the dip of the pay-chute, the character of the walls, the supply of water, and the situation of the mill, must be taken into consideration. Access must be had to the lower works by a horizontal tunnel, or vertical shaft, or an incline running down on the dip of the lode. There are, however, very few auriferous quartz mines in which the lower works can be reached profitably by a tunnel. Ordinarily an incline is preferred, it goes down in the vein-stone, which sometimes, but rarely, pays for the work of taking it out. After the shaft or incline is down, levels or drifts are run off horizontally as far as the pay-rock extends, at intervals usually of a hundred feet, and the levels are numbered from the surface; so when we read that they have found good rock in a certain mine at the eighth level, we presume that it is eight hundred feet below the surface. The rock between two levels is broken down or stoped out, and it falls to the drift or level below, where it is loaded in a car and hauled to the shaft, in which it is carried up.

Nearly all the quartz of California is crushed by stamps or iron hammers, ten inches in diameter, and weighing 500 pounds. The stamp is fastened to a verticle iron stem about six feet long, and near the top is a projection by which a cam or a revolving shaft lifts the stamp a foot high and then lets it fall. Five stamps are placed side by side in a battery, and they fall successively, each making about forty blows in a minute. The quartz is shoveled in on the upper side, and when pulverized sufficiently, it is carried away through a wire screen on the lower side by a stream of water, which pours into the battery steadily.

The arrastra is the simplest instrument for grinding auriferous quartz. It is a circular bed of stone, from eight to twenty feet in diameter, on which the quartz is ground by a large stone draged round and round by horse or mule power. There are two kinds of arrastras, the rude and improved. The rude arrastra is made with a pavement of unhewn flat stones, which are usually laid down in clay. The pavement of the improved arrastra is made of hewn stone, cut very accurately and laid down in cement. In the center of the bed of the arrastra is an upright post, which turns on a pivot, and running through the post is a horizontal bar, projecting on each side to the outer edge of the pavement. On each arm of this bar is attached by a chain a large flat stone or muller, weighing from three hundred to five hundred pounds. It is so hung that the forward end is about an inch above the bed, and the hind end drags on the bed and crushes the quartz.

The pulverized auriferous quartz, as it comes from the stamps, consists of fine particles of rock and gold mixed together, and the objects of the miner are to separate them, save the metal, and let the other material escape. Here again a small sluice, similar in principle to that used in placer mining, is used; but instead of riffle-bars, the bottom of the sluice is copper, covered with quicksilver, or is a rough blanket, in which the gold and heaviest sands are caught. In many mills quicksilver is placed in the battery, two ounces of quicksilver for one of gold; and about two-thirds of the gold is caught thus. Next the battery is the apron, a copper plate covered with quicksilver, on which a good share of the gold is caught.

Below the aprons different devices for catching the gold are used in different mills. The blanket is the most common. It is a coarse blanket, laid at the bottom of a sluice through which the pulp from the battery runs, and the gold, black sand, and sulphurets are caught in the wool, while the lighter material runs off. The blanket is washed out in a tub at intervals of half an hour or an hour.

In some mines nearly half of the gold is mixed with pyrites and refuses to be caught by quicksilver. In such case a sluice may be used to separate the sulphurets, which may form three per cent. of the pulverized rock. This separation is called concentration, and the material obtained is concentrated tailings. The sulphurets are five times as heavy as water, and twice as heavy as quartz, so the separation is not difficult when the supply of water is abundant.

In roasting for chlorination we have, first, to oxydize the iron, and next, by introduction of salt, to chloridize certain other substances which vary with the locality from which the ore is obtained. When this is rightly done we have usually formed either oxydes or oxychlorides of all the base metals in the ore treated, leaving gold as the only free metal to absorb the chlorine gas. In order to be successful in roasting the ore, attention must be given to the construction of the furnace. It

the arch over the hearth is too high, the ore will not be oxydized; so also if the flues are too large, or the damper is opened too wide, as the excess of cold air or draft cools the ore. Then again, if the arch is too low, or flues too small, the air will fail to yield its oxygen to desulphurize and oxydize the ore. Cold air must always flow into the furnace through the work-holes, but it must be in proper quantities—and the work-holes must be in proportion to the chimney-flues. The main principle of chlorination is, that the metallic gold is dissolved by chlorine gas, while metallic oxydes are left untouched. The ore is first roasted in a furnace of proper construction, and then enclosed in a covered vat, into which chlorine gas is introduced, until all the gold is converted into chloride of gold; and then the vat is opened and filled with water, which dissolves the gold as sugar is dissolved under similar circumstances. The solution is drawn off, and the metallic gold precipitated from it by the introduction of the proto-sulphate of iron. The cost of the entire process does not exceed $20 per ton; and in some locations, where wood is cheap and freights moderate, it may be worked as low as $12 per ton of sulphurets. The roasting is the most difficult step in the entire process, but every part must be correctly performed.

Many fine fortunes have been lost in gold-quartz mining, and it is proper to give warning to the ignorant against the dangers that beset the business. Here are a few remarks for the consideration of inexperienced persons solicited to take an interest in quartz mines.

1. Gold quartz mining is one of the most uncertain of all occupations.

2. No amount of experience, scientific knowledge, and prudence, will secure the investor against loss in it.

3. Many of the men engaged in it are very bold, and their statements must not be accepted without great caution, even when there is proof of their sincerity.

4. No one should risk more in gold quartz than he can afford to lose without serious inconvenience.

5. The presence of large lumps of gold in a vein, is no evidence of a profitable mine. Most of the best mines have had little rich rock; and the finest specimens have come from mines that are not now worked. It is the large supply of paying quartz, and not the extraordinary richness of small pieces, that makes the great mine.

6. There is no occupation in which it is easier to waste money by inexperience, carelessness, or folly.

7. No business has greater need of the presence and constant attention of an economical, attentive, and capable manager, directly interested in the business.

8. For persons of small means, the only safe way to work a quartz mine is to make it pay as it goes along, and to abandon it whenever the outgo exceeds the income.

9. Many of the best quartz mines in the State were rich at the surface, and have yielded more than enough from the beginning to pay for all the work expended on them.

10. Not one in five of the mines which did not pay at the surface, and has been worked to a depth of one hundred feet, has ever paid.

11. The richness of a vein at one point is no evidence of its richness at another.

12. Not one quartz miner in a thousand has made a moderate fortune.

13. Nearly all the owners of the rich quartz mines of California are capitalists, who made money in other business, and then could afford to risk considerable sums in ventures which they considered uncertain.

14. Do not build your mill till you have opened your mine, and got enough pay-rock in sight to pay for it.

15. The following remarks of Wm. Ashburner, mining engineer, are as worthy of attention as when they were written ten years since:—

"In 1858, there were upwards of 280 quartz mills in California, each one of which was supplied with quartz from one or more veins. The number of stamps in these mills was 2,610, and the total cost of the whole mill property of this nature in the State exceeded $3,000,000. In the summer of 1861, while I was attached to the Geological Survey, I made a careful and thorough examination of all the quartz mills and mines of the State, and could only find some forty or fifty mills in successful operation, several of which were at that time leading a very precarious existence."

16. A good quartz mine, well managed, is the most profitable and satisfactory kind of property to be found in California.

The following history of the quartz mining laws of Nevada county is given in *Bean's Directory*:—

"The quartz miners of Nevada county were the first to perceive the necessity of some general regulations to govern the location and holding of ledges, different from those that had been adopted by the placer and river miners. For this purpose, a convention of the quartz miners of the county was called, which met at Nevada early in the fall of 1852, and was attended by parties interested from all parts of the county. At this meeting, a full discussion and interchange of opinion was had, as to character of regulations needed, and a committee was appointed to draft the laws, with instructions as to the size of the claims, the amount of work to be done to hold them, etc. The convention then adjourned to meet on the 20th of December following, and invited all the quartz miners of the county to attend. At the adjourned meeting the committee presented their report, and the appended laws were adopted. These have proved eminently satisfactory, never having been changed or abrogated, and have been respected and enforced by the courts of the State. It was the first attempt, so far as we are aware, to lay the foundation of a code of quartz mining laws; and although they do not, and were never intended to, provide for every case that may arise in practice, they are the basis of the quartz mining customs that have obtained the force of law on this coast.

ARTICLE 1. The jurisdiction of the following laws shall extend over all quartz mines and quartz mining property within the county of Nevada.

ART. 2. Each proprietor of a quartz claim shall hereafter be entitled to one hundred feet on a quartz ledge or vein; and the discoverer shall be allowed one hundred feet additional. Each claim shall include all the dips, angles and variations of the vein.

ART. 3. On the discovery of a vein of quartz, three days shall be allowed to mark and stake off the same, in such manner, by name of the owner and number of the claim, or otherwise, as shall properly and fully identify such claims. Parties having claims may cause a map or plan to be made, and a copy filed with the Recorder, if deemed requisite, to more particularly fix the locality.

ART. 4. Work to the extent of one hundred dollars in value or twenty days faithful labor, shall be performed by each company holding claims, within thirty days from the date of recording the same, as provided for in Article sixth of these laws; and the duly authorized representative of a company making oath that such labor has been performed, shall be entitled to a certificate from a County Recorder or Deputy, guaranteeing undisputed possession of said claim for the term of one year; and for a like sum of money or amount of labor expended or performed within the first twenty days of each succeeding year, duly acknowledged as herein named, shall entitle the claimants or company, from year to year, to further certificates of undisputed proprietorship and possession; and a company having a mill contracted for in good faith, to the amount of five thousand dollars, for the working of its claim or claims, the proper representative of the company making oath of the same shall be entitled to receive from said County Recorder a title deed to said claim or claims, guaranteeing to the claimants or company their successors and assigns, undisputed possession and proprietorship forever under these laws; provided, that nothing in this Article shall be, at any time, inconsistent with the laws of the United States.

ART. 5. Whenever the requisite amount of labor, as provided for in Article fourth, has not been expended within thirty days from the adoption of these laws, the claim or claims thus neglected shall be considered abandoned, and subject to be re-located by any other party or parties.

ART. 6. Any person, a citizen of the United States, or any person having taken the necessary steps to become a citizen of

the United States, shall be entitled to hold one quartz claim as provided for in Article first, and as many more as may be purchashed in good faith, for a valuable consideration, for which certificates of proprietorship shall be issued by the County Recorder.

ART. 7. The regularly elected County Recorder of Nevada county shall serve as Recorder in this county in quartz claims, authenticating his acts by the county seal; he shall appoint as his Deputy such person for Grass Valley as may be elected by the district of Grass Valley; and he shall pass his records to his successor.

ART. 8. The fees of the Recorder and Deputy shall be the same as the statute fees for recording per folio.

ART. 9. No title to a claim hereafter taken up, or purchased, shall be valid unless recorded in the books of the aforesaid County Recorder or Deputy within ten days of its location or purchase."

CHAPTER LI.

THE MINES OF BLOOMFIELD.

Early Methods—Discovery of the Gravel Range—Consolidation of Claims—Eureka Lake and Yuba CanalCo.—North Bloomfield Gravel Mining Co.—Other Mining Operations—Little Grass Valley—Derbec Mine.

THE placer mines of Bloomfield township, now among the most extensively worked in the county, were not developed at as early a date as in other sections, and the district did not become of sufficient importance to be erected into a separate township until 1858. As early as 1850 the rivers that form the north and south boundaries were being worked, as were also the creeks and ravines to some extent, but gravel beds were not discovered until 1852, when they were found on Humbug creek; work was commenced in opening these in 1853. The crude methods of working deep diggings at that time, ground sluicing being the most advanced, required a great many men and made but little impression upon the immense gravel deposits. The theory and extent of the great gravel range was not then understood, and miners were working entirely in the dark. Claims were small and worked independently. Ditches were constructed, upon whose supply of water the working of the mines depended. The gravel range was also tapped at Columbia Hill and Relief Hill, and later at Lake City, but that there was a continuous range of gravel connecting these points the miners did not discover until the constant working of the claims and prospecting between these points developed the fact.

It is now demonstrated that the gravel range enters the township from Woolsey's Flat on the northeast and is opened at North Bloomfield. From this point it curves to the west and runs through Lake City and Columbia Hill and thence into Bridgeport township at Chimney Point. At North Bloomfield there is evidently a small tributary entering the main channel, which has been developed at Relief Hill. Explorations at Grizzly Hill on the north side and at Blue Tent on the south side of the South Yuba river demonstrate the fact that a large and continuous channel connects with the range channel near Columbia Hill.

So long as the miners were able to work only the surface or more accessible portion of the deep diggings, those lying contiguous to the present deep water courses, small claims could be made to yield a good return for labor, with but a small investment of capital. When, however, it became necessary to drive long and expensive tunnels through the bed rock to make the profitable working of the mines possible, a consolidation of claims and interests into large tracts and companies with adequate capital was the inevitable result. For this reason the gravel range, water rights, etc., are now in the hands of a few large companies, who have expended several millions of dollars in developing their property, and have received large profits upon their investments. The two companies engaged in hydraulic mining on an extensive scale in this township are the Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Co. and the North Bloomfield Gravel Mining Co. Both of these companies own their own water rights, reservoirs and ditches, and large tracts of mining ground.

The Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Co. owns property at Columbia Hill, North Bloomfield and Relief Hill in this township, one hundred and twenty acres at Snow Point, in Eureka township, and one hundred and fifty acres at Cherokee, in Bridgeport township. The water rights embrace one hundred and ninety-five miles of ditches with a capacity of 8,800 ten hour inches, and sixteen distributing reservoirs with a total capacity of 18,700 inches, and four storage reservoirs, covering about 450 acres and having a storage capacity of about 820,000,000 cubic feet of water. The company owns 1,445 acres of mining ground at Columbia Hill, lying two and one-half miles along the channel and having an average width of four thousand feet. The depth of the gravel varies from one hundred and seventy-five to six hundred feet, averaging over four hundred. It is estimated that 300,000,000 cubic yards of gravel yet remain to be washed away in this claim, a mass that will require the constant use of from four to five thousand inches of water for thirty years. A large area of the top gravel has been worked off in past years by the various owners of claims here, to depths varying from forty to one hundred feet, the tailings being run into Spring creek, Shady creek and Laird ravine. In past years much of the mining on the company's ground has been carried on by private individuals, who purchased water from the company and gave it a certain proportion of the net yield. More recently the company has been mining on its own account. At present the company is working the eastern end of its claim, using Spring creek as an outlet. A tunnel has been lately run 2,200 feet long into the south side of the claim. None of the company's tunnels furnish facilities for reaching the bottom gravel of the claims, and the construction of a tunnel 10,000 feet long from the South Yuba, or one 7,000 feet long from the Middle Yuba is under consideration as are also other methods.

The property of this company at North Bloomfield adjoins that of the Bloomfield Company on the south, and contains 720 acres. Besides this there is a tract of forty acres lying on a branch of the main channel, and known as the Cook and Porter ground, which has only been worked in a small way in former years. The length of the large tract is 6,000 feet and average width 5,000 feet. This property has not been much developed. Some washing of top gravel has been done in the past, extending southerly from the Bloomfield line over 2,000 feet, draining into the ravines of Humbug cañon. To work this extensive property a tunnel is projected from Humbug cañon, about 4,000 feet long.

Relief Hill is on the south slope of the main ridge, and is evidently situated on a stream that was tributary to the main channel. It is cut off on the one hand by Logan cañon, and on the other the lead disappears under the lava covered ridge. The ground has been extensively worked along the face of the hill, near the ravine, and some valuable claims have been worked as far into the hill as the heavy beds of pipe-clay and the overlying surface dirt will permit. Some of these claims are being worked by drifting. The Eureka company owns a tract of two hundred and twenty acres here, in good condition for hydraulic working.

The North Bloomfield Gravel Mining Company was incorporated in 1866, by L. L. Robinson, S. F. Butterworth, F. L. A. Pioche, W. C. Ralston, William Banon, Thomas Bell and R. Bayerque, all of San Francisco, and these gentlemen or their heirs have continued to control the stock. As an example of a mammoth hydraulic enterprise this company is unequaled. Eight years and over $2,000,000 were spent in developing the mine before hydraulic work was commenced on a large scale, and during the five years that have followed the completion of the tunnel the immense sum of $1,225,000 has been taken out. The total yield of the claim was $1,440,000, up to the end of 1879. The company first purchased a small claim near Malakoff, and has since acquired claims until it now owns a large tract embracing 1,600 acres of mining ground. After mining for two years with water purchased from the Eureka Company, the Rudyard reservoir, at the head of Middle Yuba river, was purchased, and in 1868 a ditch was commenced. After the ditch reached Eureka, it was decided to construct a dam at the

Bowman ranch, on Big Cañon creek, and bring water from that place to the ditch. A timber dam sixty-five feet high was built in Big Cañon creek, and water was conveyed to North Bloomfield by a canal forty-three miles in length, completed in 1870. After washing for a few months it was found that the top gravel would not remunerate the company for its outlay, which had then reached $700,000. They then sank prospecting shafts, and discovering rich gravel deposits on the bedrock, some two hundred feet below the level of their top washings, the construction of a tunnel to drain the bedrock was decided upon. Mr. Hamilton Smith was intrusted with the work of locating and constructing the tunnel, which he started from Humbug creek through the rim rock, and struck the bottom of the channel at a distance of 8,000 feet. To hasten the construction, eight shafts were sunk along its course, and by this means the tunnel was worked upon at sixteen headings, materially increasing the expense. The tunnel was commenced in June, 1872, and completed in November, 1874, and cost $498,800, the estimate having been $487,000. At the time of the completion of the tunnel the company had constructed a ditch from Rudyard reservoir to Columbia Hill, a distance of forty-four miles, which they sold to the Milton Mining and Water Co., receiving in payment half the stock of that company.

As soon as the tunnel was completed the company, having expended over $2,000,000, commenced active operations on a large scale, under the management of the present Superintendent, Henry C. Perkins. The company employs about sixty white men and forty Chinamen in the mine, and from ten to thirty men along the ditch. Work is carried on at night by means of an electric light. The company owns a controlling interest in the Yuba Range G. M. Co. and the Union G. M. Co., besides half of the Milton M. and W. Co.

Besides the two large companies there are others carrying on mining operations at North Bloomfield. A tract of forty-four claims called the Colorado Hill claims is owned and worked by Brockmeier & Haner, through cuts and tunnels into two deep ravines. The bank ranges from twenty-five to one hundred feet deep. Half of the tract, which was first located in 1855 and 1856 by several parties, yet remains to be worked. Water is conveyed to these claims by three short ditches from Humbug creek. The product of these claims is about $200,000. The Brockmeier claims are five in number, adjoining the Bloomfield Company on the south, and were located in 1856. They are being opened by a tunnel three hundred feet long, to cost $3,500. The Republican Hill or Jacobs & Co. claims are owned by Brockmeier & Co. Jenny Lind claims adjoin them on the west, and are owned by Stokes & Co. Next to them are the Quartz Hill claims owned by L. Haner, and not yet opened. The Ballarat Co. owns 1,000 acres soon to be opened by drifting.

Besides the large mining operations above referred to there are a number of smaller hydraulic and some quite extensive drift mines. Near Lake City are the North Star, McDonald, I X L and Ballarat. At Relief Hill the Blue Gravel, Union, Great Eastern, Relief, Penn Cut and Waukeshaw claims are being worked by drifting, hydraulic power being also used in the last two. A bowlder was found at Relief Hill by Chinamen, in 1866, that contained gold to the value of $6,936. Richardson Bros. own some claims at Columbia Hill. Work is also being done at Kennebec Hill and Grizzly Hill.

The north end of Little Grass Valley was worked in the early days, and found to be very rich. In 1878 six shafts were sunk by J. E. Broderick along the length of the valley, to the depth of from thirty to fifty feet, which demonstrated that a gravel channel, probably a small tributary to the main ridge, runs along the valley. This is being worked to some extent by drifting, but a bed rock tunnel, 1,500 feet, will be constructed for the purpose of working the mine by hydraulic process.

The most extensive drift mine in the township or county is the Derbec, one mile from North Bloomfield, on the Eureka road. The main shaft is 464 feet deep, from which run two main drifts, and from these nine lateral drifts. Great care is taken to scrape the bed rock absolutely clean, as here the richest particles are found. The gravel is taken in cars to the bottom of the shaft and then hoisted to the surface, where it is washed. The company has two engines, one for hoisting and one for pumping out the water and forcing air down to the men at work in the drifts. One hundred men are employed by the company, and a boarding house and several cabins near make quite a village. J. B. Cox is the Superintendent.

CHAPTER LII.

THE MINES OF BRIDGEPORT.

River Bars—The Gravel Range—Cherokee and Badger Hill—North San Juan—Montezuma Hill—Sweetland and Birchville—French Corral—Milton Mining and Water Co.

So far as we know, the first mining of any extent in Nevada county was done in Bridgeport township. Rose Bar, in Yuba county, but little more than a mile from the Nevada county line, was mined in 1848, and in 1849 the miners began to work their way up the river, and mined all along the South, Main and Middle Yubas. On the South Yuba, but little more than a mile from its mouth, the town of Bridgeport grew up, and for two or three years was an exceedingly prosperous camp, being the headquarters for miners working for a number of miles around. In the early days the trade of this region went to Marysville, which was but little farther than Nevada City, and was much easier of access. Bridgeport was a lively camp as long as the river mining continued to be profitable. On the Main Yuba were river bars, such as Rice's Crossing (formerly called Liar's Flat and Lousy Level), Frenchmen's Bar, Condemned Bar, the mouth of the Middle Yuba, and all along the rivers were miners scattered. Jones' Bar, on the South Yuba, was also quite a celebrated river mining camp. All these places were busy and teeming with life, the sound of the pick and the rattle of the tireless rocker were heard from morning till night.

In 1851 "deep diggings" were discovered at several points on the gravel range, and in the three years that followed were worked in a small and unskillful way from the surface. Ground sluicing then came into use, and in 1855 and 1856 hydraulic mining on a small scale was introduced, increasing in extent and effectiveness as time and experience added to the skill of the miners, and to their knowledge of the extent and nature of the gravel deposit. The continuity of the range was by this means discovered, and claims were located wherever the channel was supposed to run. These claims varied in size in different mining districts, but averaged about one hundred feet square. As the size and nature of the gravel deposits began to be understood, and it was found that the best earth was near the bed rock, to reach which, by the hydraulic process, required long and expensive tunnels, miners consolidated their interests, and claims soon crystalized into large tracts In the following pages an effort will be made to give a brief outline of the largest mining industries of the past and present, passing over the few earlier years, when mining was of an individual character and on a small scale.

The gravel range enters Bridgeport from the east at Chimney Hill, where it turns sharply to the north, passing through Cherokee, and reaches the Middle Yuba at Badger Hill. From this point the ancient channel seems to have followed the course of the present stream, until near North San Juan, where it turns to the southwest, passing through North San Juan, Sebastopol, Sweetland, Buckeye Hill, Birchville, French Corral, and disappears, coming to view again for a short distance at Mooney Flat, Smartsville and Timbuctoo, when it is lost in the plains below. Commencing then at Chimney Hill and Cherokee, we will follow the channel down to French Corral. At the first of these points the property of the Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Co. lies, and is not being worked. At Cherokee and from there to Badger Hill, Paulsen & Co., Nesleny & Co., Driscoll & Co. worked for some time, but the Milton Mining and Water Co. now owns the entire ground and is working it under the name of the Manzanita Mine. A description of this company's operations will be given later in this chapter.

The chief mining enterprises were for years carried on near North San Juan. The first located was the Gold Cut Mine, by

Kientz & Tucker, in 1853. The claim soon comprised two acres. In 1854 a tunnel was started, about 500 feet long, and completed at a cost of $12,000. The next year another, 200 feet in length, was run, at an expense of $2,000. In 1858 the claim was worked out, having yielded $800,000, of which $350,000 were paid in dividends. The Deadman Cut Mine, formerly known as the Chapman & West claim, was located in 1853, and adjoined the Gold Cut on the southwest. In the spring of 1855 a tunnel, 600 feet long, was commenced and completed the next year, at a cost of $5,400. It was afterwards extended to 1,000 feet. The Superintendent was Louis Buhling, still a resident of North San Juan. The mine yielded $200,000, of which $90,000 were net profit. In 1858 the mine was nearly worked out, and was bought by Buhling & Sears, who extended the tunnel for the use of the Dutch Cut and Knickerbocker companies, at an expense of $30,000. Adjoining the Deadman Cut was the Low Company, which used the tunnel of the Deadman Cut, and worked the ground out by 1859. The gross yield was $200,000, net $90,000. The Brittania Co. washed through a cut until 1859, when they used the Deadman Cut tunnel, and exhausted the claim in 1860. Yield $50,000, net $20,000. The Sailor Diggings, located in 1853, were abandoned in 1859, never having paid expenses. The tunnel cost $20,000. Adjoining this claim was the Nelson Claim, which was washed through a cut and worked out in a year.

The Ohio claim, located in 1853, ran a tunnel 500 feet in length, completed in 1858, at a cost of 7,500. The mine was worked out in 1860, having yielded $35,000, not enough to pay expenses. The Wyoming mine, adjoining the above, was located in 1854. It was first worked through an open cut, but a tunnel was commenced in 1854, which cost $10,000, and was useless on account of being too high. In 1856 another tunnel was run 550 feet, at a cost of $20,000. The yield was $80,000 up to the time the claim was worked out, in 1860, but this was all covered by the expenses. The Dutch Cut Mine was located in 1853, and a tunnel, that proved to be too high, was run in 1854, and work was abandoned. The claim fell into the hands of the Yuba Canal Co., who commenced to work it through the Deadman Cut tunnel, in 1862. It was worked out the following year, and yielded $30,000. The Golden Gate Co. ran a tunnel 900 feet long, which proved too high, to remedy which the grade was cut down. Upon reaching gravel a shaft was raised and a drift run. A charge of black powder was fired in the drift, two men losing their lives from suffocation. The company then went back in the tunnel 200 feet and started a branch on a six-inch grade, which was increased to eight inches. The main tunnel was run by the Eureka Co. No. 2 and the Golden Gate Co. This mine was worked a long time without a profit, but finally paid good dividends. The Star mine completed a 1,400 foot tunnel in 1860, and worked successfully for a number of years. The Knickerbocker tunnel was 2,000 feet long.

The most extensive of the old companies was the Eureka Tunnel Gold Mining Co. A bed rock tunnel was commenced in 1854 and completed in 1859, at a cost of $72,000, being 1,000 feet long. Work was energetically and economically carried on until 1866, when the little still remaining was sold to San Francisco parties. The yield was $1,700,000, and the profits about $50,000 a share. This is an instance of the great success that sometimes accompanied the working of mines favorably located.

The New England Co. used the Eureka tunnel. The Badger Co's. was 700 feet in length. The George Bluff Co. had one tunnel 1,800 feet long, and in 1866 commenced another. But little ground is now left to be worked on San Juan Hill, except "back ground" which is not of a good quality.

On Montezuma Hill the Scotch Boys, or Montezuma Co., sank Pennsylvania shaft 275 feet, and struck good gravel. A tunnel was then run 1,000 feet. When the tunnel was in 500 feet the rock became so hard, that a raise of twenty-one feet was made. This had to be sunk again, and the dirt and water had to be elevated over the raise. The mine yielded well, but the expense of working was great and no profits accrued. On the north side of the hill Parham & Robinson ran a tunnel 1,200 feet when they struck hard rock, and a drift was then run 550 feet to the right. From this point an incline was sunk about seventy feet where good pay dirt was found. The company being unable to pay its men, the mine was surrendered into their hands, and returned to the company when the men were fully paid. The drift was then continued 1,700 feet from the bottom of the incline, making a distance of 3,500 feet. Car men on both levels and a windlass man at both shafts were used to get the dirt out, the mine being worked by drifting. To the west of Parham & Robinson was the Keystone Co., and four hundred feet south of the Montezuma Co. were the Jim Malone Claims. The width of the channel was forty to seventy-five feet. The Mammoth Co. sank an incline on a flat west of the Pennsylvania shaft, through pipe clay to gravel, but encountered difficulties with the bed rock that compelled them to abandon the work. The Yuba Tunnel and Mining Co., comprised forty-five claims; a tunnel was run 1,800 feet, meeting many difficulties of caving, etc. In 1865 a consolidation of the Union Co. Yuba Co. and other interests was effected, and the claims, nearly forty acres, washed through the Arnold tunnel. In 1871 the joint interests were incorporated. The Yuba tunnel had been eleven years in process of construction, and cost $85,000. About $40,000 were taken from the top dirt, and then the mine was sold to the American Co. in 1872, which was coming from the north with a deep tunnel, and was able to work the lower gravel.

The American Co. is now working claims at Sebastopol on a large scale, this being one of the mammoth mines of the county. A new and promising mine at North San Juan is the Lone Ridge, which is just being opened. The Keystone Co. owns a drift claim on Montezuma Hill that is not being worked at present.

At Sweetland, Buckeye Hill and Birchville, drift mining was carried on until 1857, when the completion of the Middle Yuba Canal to Birchville gave an impulse to hydraulic mining. In 1859 four bed rock tunnels were commenced, and completed in 1864, at a cost of $120,000. In 1862 the Bed Rock Tunnel Co. commenced a tunnel 2,900 feet long, that was completed in 1871, costing $80,000, and is capable of working all the ground between Birchville and Kate Hays Flat. The leading mines at this point have been the Irish American, San Joaquin, Don Jose, Granite Tunnel and Kennebec and American.

French Corral is and has been the scene of extensive hydraulic mining, the Milton Co. now operating here on a large scale. The Grizzly and Shady Creek ditches were used here in an early day, and a great many small companies were at work. Tunnels and cuts were run into the hills wherever enough fall could be obtained; claims were consolidated and enlarged to enable more profitable work to be done. Following this work, which was done near the surface, bed rock tunnels were run to reach the bottom of the gravel deposits. The outlay for tunnels has been probably about $250,000. The Esperance Mining Co. was incorporated in 1877, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The company holds a U. S. patent for about 4,000 feet of the channel, being a combination of the Bell and Alexander claim of 1,755 feet, the Trust and Hope claim of 1,200 feet and one half of the Kate Hays and Tracy claims, the other half belonging to the Milton Co. The incorporators are John Coleman, Edward Coleman, George D. McLean and V. G. Bell. A tunnel is being run which will be 4,500 feet in length. When this is completed the last large body of unworked ground at French Corral will be opened. The last two have been worked to some extent on the surface. At the bottom of the channel at French Corral there is a hard stratum of "blue cement," that has been successfully worked by cement mills.

The Milton Mining and Water Co. is the most extensive in the township, and is operating largely at French Corral and at the Manzanita Mine. The French Corral claim is one and one-half miles long and the claim at Badger Hill is one mile long. The company has three tunnels, 4,300, 3,500 and 3,000 feet long respectively. The company owns the English Reservoir at the head of the South Fork of Middle Yuba, from which runs a ditch to Badger Hill, Manzanita Hill, Birchville and French Corral; length eighty miles, capacity 2,800 inches. The

capacity of the reservoir is 650,000,000 cubic feet, or a reserve for the dry season of 280,000 twenty-four hour inches. The company has invested over $2,000,000 and has taken out of the mines $2,000,000, besides deriving a small revenue from sales of surplus water. As an example of their business we give the following statement of the work done during the year ending October 31, 1878:—

Yield of French Corral Mine	$363,975.67
" " Manzanita "	173,783.79
Water Receipts	80,611.87
	618,371.33
Cost of mining and water	260,325.89
Net	$358,045.44

Of this sum $270,748 were paid in dividends. In 1877 the company had a debt of $350,000 which it bonded, at nine per cent., payable January 1, 1885, and which it has been paying at the rate of $50,000 per year. The company has one hundred and sixty men on its pay rolls.

CHAPTER LIII.

THE MINES OF EUREKA.

Surface Mining—The Gravel Range—The Flats—Companies at Work—Eureka Quartz Mines.

MINING in Eureka township was for a long time confined to river, ravine and surface diggings. Above Eureka South and the south fork of Poorman's creek no placers have been found, but a number of promising quartz ledges have been located and developed to some extent. The first appearance of the celebrated gravel range south of the Middle Yuba is at Snow Point, being separated from where it appears about three miles above, in Sierra county, by the Middle Yuba river. The first surface diggings worked were those around Eureka, in 1850. These were so shallow that miners were attracted to them in great numbers, on account of being easily worked. They yielded well for a long time, and are still being worked to some extent.

The field of the most extensive mining operations in the township has been the gravel range along the flats, which have long been worked by the hydraulic process, and have yielded millions of gold. Moore's Flat, Woolsey's Flat and Orleans Flat were settled in 1851, and worked on the surface. When the hydraulic process was introduced, mining commenced here on a large scale. Orleans Flat became worked out in a number of years, and Moore's Flat is now the only town on the ridge. At this point and from here to Snow Point, a distance of two miles, the channel lies on the northern slope of the ridge, and has a general east and west course, having its northern side exposed, while the southern lies under the hill. The easily accessible ground at Moore's Flat has been almost all worked off to bed rock. There yet remains an extent of channel, as yet not determined, lying under the hill, and containing a large amount of good mining ground. The ground at Snow Point has been worked in the same manner as at Moore's Flat, and is being worked on a small scale at the present time. Large operations will be carried on here, when a deep tunnel is driven. At Woolsey's Flat the ground has been worked off to the bed rock a distance of 1,000 feet, leaving a large piece of the deepest part of the channel yet to be worked. Of late years the ground has been worked chiefly by the Blue Bank, Oriental, XIX and the Boston companies. There are at present two large companies operating here.

The Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Company are proprietors of what is known as the Boston Mine, comprising the original Boston, Last Chance, Lightning Chance, XIX and Oriental claims. The tunnel recently constructed is 1,600 feet long. In and about this mine as many as sixty men are employed. The other is the Blue Bank, and embraces the old Blue Bank, Scranton, Buckeye and Wyatt locations, 173 acres. This ground was worked for a number of years by drifting, but is now hydraulic. There are a number of mines being worked on a small scale and some quite extensively, as well as claims that are lying idle. These various locations are owned by the Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Co., Blue Bank Co., American Gravel Mining Co., Blue Coat Placer Mine, Blue Point Mining Co., Columbia Mining Co., Consolidated Mining Co., Cumberland, Defiance, Eagle, Eureka Blue Gravel, Golden Fountain, Illinois, Live Oak, Moore's Flat Blue Gravel, Nevada, Snow Point Blue Gravel, Watt Blue Gravel, and a number of other claims held by private parties. A new company, the Mastodon Gold Mining Co. of Nevada and Sierra Counties has been recently incorporated, with a capital of $2,000,000. The company owns 480 acres on the Sierra county line, and will commence operations on a large scale this season.

EUREKA QUARTZ MINES.

The general characteristics of the Eureka quartz ledges resemble in many respects those of the Nevada district, the ledges being about the same size, having the same general course, corresponding with the bend of the mountains, and the country rock being a soft granite. In the slate formation, which comes in half a mile west of Eureka South, there are numerous large and well defined ledges, but the most of them contain little gold, and are considered of no value. In this respect there is a great contrast between the two districts, for in the slate region west of Nevada, including Grass Valley district, the ledges are noted for their productiveness. It has been the theory that ledges enclosed in granite formation were of but little value, but the Eureka ledges to a certain extent refute this theory, as do also those in the Meadow Lake district.

Quartz locations were made in 1854, and four mills were erected by 1858. The Iowa Mill, eight stamps; Sweet's Mill, eight stamps; California Mill, eight stamps, and the National Mill, six stamps. These mines were worked a few years with varying success and then were allowed to lie idle. In 1865 there was a revival of interest in the quartz ledges of this district, and quite a number of locations were made. The Birchville Mine, on the south fork of Poorman's creek, was opened in 1867, and a five stamp mill was erected at a cost of $4,000. Two levels were opened by means of tunnels, and an aggregate of $54,758 taken out, averaging from $4 to $30 per ton. An incline was then sunk one hundred and twenty feet, showing a fair ledge of three feet. But little work has been done since 1870. Good hoisting works, costing $4,500, are at the mine. The Rocky Glen Mine was located in 1867, and was opened by tunnel, developing two distinct ledges, both of which have been worked to the surface, yielding $200,000. A ten stamp mill was erected, but for lack of means no incline has been sunk.

Wisconsin Quartz Mine, on south fork of Poorman's creek, was located in 1851 by H. H. Sweet, and worked by him until 1857, when it was attached for outside debts. Up to this time the yield had been $180,000. The company that then obtained possession erected a mill and took out $50,000. Sweet commenced a suit and again obtained possession of the mine, the other parties moving their mill to Washoe. The mine has since lain idle on account of a lack of capital. The Jim ledge is on Little Cañon creek, and was first worked in the summer of 1866, and a mill was erected that fall. The Grizzly ledge in Devil's cañon was developed by the Eagle Co. in 1867, by means of tunnels, and a ten stamp mill erected. In 1854 the National ledge in the same neighborhood was located and a six stamp mill built, which was burned in 1859. The Eureka Mine, just south of Eureka, was provided with a ten stamp mill in 1866, by Black & Young. It was opened by tunnel in 1867.

There are other mines in Eureka township, more or less developed, among which are the Banbury, Star, Golden Age, Golden Eagle, Mountain Queen, Gaston Ridge, Liberty, Cannon & Garthe, Mohawk, Eclipse, Booth and others.

CHAPTER LIV.

THE MINES OF GRASS VALLEY.

Placer Mines—Quartz Mines—The Features of the Grass Valley District—Idaho—Gold Hill—Empire—Eureka—North Star—Allison Ranch—New York Hill—Massachusetts Hill—Hartery—Nonpareil—Lone Jack—Henston Hill—Osborn Hill—Other Mines.

PLACER MINES.

THE first mining on Wolf creek was done in 1848, as has

been previously related, and in 1849 Boston Ravine and the creeks and ravines about Grass Valley were worked in a small way. From that time on the placers about the city were worked with excellent results. It was estimated in January, 1855, that up to that time the product of the placers was as follows:—

Pike and Humbug Flats	$ 900,000
Grass Valley Slide	500,000
Boston Ravine	100,000
Rhode Island Ravine	35,000
Eureka Slide	100 000
Wolf Creek	1,200,000
Centerville Ravine	200,000
Kentucky Ravine	50,000
Lola Montez, Kate Hays and other diggings	500,000
Total	$3,585,000

In 1870 there was quite a revival of energy in placer mining, owing to the success of the Hope Gravel Mining Company on Alta Hill. In the month of June, 1854, the Grey Eagle Company located a small piece of ground on Alta Hill just east of Grass Valley Slide, the company being subsequently known as Alta Company, No. 1. In April, 1856, Alta Company, No. 2, located claims adjoining them on the west. On these claims a shaft was put down about 210 feet, steam being used for hoisting and pumping purposes. The channel of an old river was found, which was very rich, and was worked successfully till 1860, about $300,000 being taken out. The Rock Tunnel Company owned claims to the west of this company and spent a number of years tunneling and searching for the channel, but without success. The Hope Gravel Mining Company was organized in San Francisco, early in 1865, and at once began operations on Alta Hill. After some unsuccessful work, the company found the channel in 1869, and erected the necessary machinery.

The success of this effort induced others to work, and for several years Alta Hill and Randolph, or Bunker Hill, were worked by Alta Companies Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Hope Companies Nos. 1 and 2, Altoona Company, McSorley & Company, Gilham, Macauley & Company, H. Q. & E. W. Roberts, Frank Torpey & Co., Webster & Co., Picayune Co., Hays, Johnston & Co., Brown Bros., Baltic Co., Dartmouth Company, Sazerac Company, and Reese & Depew.

Buena Vista Hill and the Town Talk mines, east of Grass Valley, have been very extensive and rich hydraulic claims. The Shea, or Enterprise, the Independent and the Town Talk, have all been rich claims, and were worked for a long time, cement mills being sometimes used to facilitate the extraction of the gold.

The leading placer mine at present is the Godfrey Gravel Mine, on Alta Hill. The claim embraces 240 acres, and in it are employed from thirty to forty men. An eight stamp mill, formerly used by the Hope Company, is on the ground for crushing the cement. Reuben Thomas is working just north of Grass Valley, using a four-inch nozzle, and running through flume and tunnel into Wolf creek.

QUARTZ MINES.

The first discovery of gold quartz in California was made on Gold Hill in Grass Valley, in June, 1850, but no excitement was produced and little attention was paid to it. A few days later a ledge was discovered on Massachusetts Hill, but this also failed to attract attention. In October of the same year, according to common report, a man named McKnight, who had come from Newtown and camped on the summit of Gold Hill, discovered the Gold Hill ledge, which cropped out at a place called the "elbow," displaying an average width of two feet. This discovery set the miners wild and thousands flocked to the spot and filled the hills with prospectors. Ignorant of the nature of quartz ledges and the method of working them, the miners laid out square surface claims, as had been their custom in the placer mines. Specimen pieces were taken from the croppings and pounded in hand mortars, yielding about $500 per ton. Early in 1851, Halstead & Wright built the Stockton Mill in Boston Ravine, procuring the machinery in Mexico. It had two mortars with a pestle worked by steam, and was used to crush the Gold Hill rock. The price for reducing a ton of quartz was $50, and miners were paid $12 per day.

The inexperience of the miners and the crudeness of the early machinery led to so many disastrous failures, that quartz came into disfavor, and but few had the faith or perseverance to continue working the ledges. The final success of these few led others to embark; the knowledge gained by experience and introduction of new and greatly improved machinery all tendered to the advancement of the quartz interests, until Grass Valley stands deservedly without a rival as a successful gold quartz mining district. The Empire, Eureka, Allison Ranch, Gold Hill, Massachusetts Hill, North Star, Idaho and others, have produced over $45,000,000 since the accidental discovery of the ledge on Gold Hill, in 1850.

The Grass Valley district is thus described by Prof. Silliman:—

"GENERAL GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF THE GRASS VALLEY DISTRICT.

"The gold bearing rocks at this place are mostly highly metamorphic schists or sandstones passing into diorite or greenstone syenite. These greenstones seemingly crystalline, are probably only highly altered sedimentary rocks, containing a large amount of protoxide of iron with sulphuret of iron. In some parts of the district, slaty rocks occur, more or less talcose or chloritic in character, masses of serpentine also abound, forming at times one wall of the quartz veins. This serpentine is probably metamorphic of the magnesian rocks last named. The red soil, seen almost everywhere in the Grass Valley district, has its origin from the peroxidation of the iron contained in the greenstones and dilorites, and set at liberty by its decomposition.

"The line of contact between the gold bearing and metamorphic rocks of Grass Valley and the granites of the Sierra Nevada is met on the road to the town of Nevada, about a half mile before coming to Deer creek. The talcose and chloritic slates are seen to the north, in the direction of the Peck lode, and in the slate districts of Deer creek.

"The dip and strike of the rocks in the Grass Valley region is seen to vary greatly in different parts of the district. Following the course of Wolf creek, a tributary of Bear river, it will be observed that the valley of this st eam—which is Grass Valley—as well as of its principal branches, follows in the main the line or strike of the rocks. In the absence of an accurate map of the region, it may not be easy to make this statement evident. But all who are familiar with the chief mines of this district, will recall the fact, that the course of the veins in the Forest Springs location, at the southern extremity of the district, is nearly north and south—north, about 20° east—with a very flat dip to the east, while at the Eureka mine, on Eureka Hill, about four miles to the northward, the course of the vein is nearly east and west with a dip to the south of about seventy-eight degrees. Again, commencing at North Gold Hill and following the course of the famous vein which bears the names of Gold Hill, Massachusetts Hill and New York Hill, we find the veins conforming essentially to the southerly course of the stream with an easterly dip. The North Star, on Weimar Hill, has likewise the same general direction of dip. Near Miller's ravine, at El Dorado mill, Wolf creek makes a sudden bend to the left, or east, leaving the Lone Jack, Illinois, Wisconsin and Allison Ranch mines to the west. All these last named mines are found to possess a westerly dip, showing the existence of a synclinal axis running between the base of New York Hill and the mines having westerly dips last named, along which probably the veins will, if explored in depth, be found "in basin." The dip at Lone Jack is about 30° west, at Allison Ranch it is about 45° west. Just below the Allison Ranch mine, Wolf creek again makes a sharp turn to the left, nearly at a right-angle, and then resumes its former course with the same abruptness. A mile lower down, where it strikes the Forest Springs locations, we find the Norambagua inclosed in syenitic rocks, dipping at a very low angle to the east; a dip seen also at still less angle in the Shamrock, yet further south. There is probably a saddle or anticlinal axis

below the Allison Ranch mine, due to the elevation of the syenitic mass, which it seems probable sets in at the sharp bend in the stream, before alluded to, and where the ravine trail joins it. The stream probably runs pretty nearly in the basin of the synclinal.

"The rocks on the east side of Wolf creek, and above Forest Springs locations, dip westerly. Such is the case at Kate Hayes and with the veins on Osborn Hill. The middle branch of the creek sweeps around to the east, forms its junction with the north fork, and the veins explored there near its upper waters, as at Union Hill, the Burdett ground, Murphy vein, Lucky and Cambridge, all dip southwest or south, conformably to the Idaho and Eureka, and at a pretty high angle. The Eureka vein going west faults in the Whiting ground, and having previously become almost vertical has, west of the fault, a *northerly* dip at a high angle. At the Coe ground, this northerly dip is also found at an angle of about 50°. At Cincinnati Hill, the vein dips southerly, in a direction exactly opposite to that of the North Star, there being a valley between the two, and a saddle or anticlinal between Cincinnati and Massachusetts Hills.

"These facts, which by a more detailed statement could be easily multiplied, seem to warrant the conclusion that the course and dip of the Grass Valley veins is especially conformable to that of the rocks, and that the streams have, in general, excavated their valleys in a like conformable manner.

OF THE GOLD BEARING VEINS OF GRASS VALLEY.

"The quartz veins of Grass Valley district are not generally large. Two feet is probably a full average thickness, while some of the most productive, and those which have given, from the first, a high reputation to this region, have not averaged over a foot or possibly eighteen inches in thickness. There are some exceedingly rich veins which will hardly average four inches in thickness, and which have yet been worked at a profit, while at the same time there are veins like the Eureka which have averaged three feet in thickness, and the Union Hill vein over four feet. The Grass Valley veins are often, perhaps usually, imbedded in the inclosing rocks, with seldom a fluccan or clay selvage or parting, although this is sometimes found on one or both walls. The walls of the fissures and the contact faces of the veins are often seen to be beautifully polished and striated.

"The veins are, as a rule, highly mineralized, crystalline and affording the most unmistakable evidence of an origin from solution in water, and afford not the least evidence of an igneous origin. Calcedonic cavities and agatized structure are very conspicuous features in many of the best characterized and most productive of the gold bearing veins of this district. These indisputable evidences of an aqueous origin are seen in Massachusetts Hill, Ophir Hill, Allison Ranch, Kate Hayes and Eureka.

"The metallic contents of the Grass Valley veins vary extremely, some carry but very little or no visible gold or sulphurets, although the gold tenor is found in working in mill to be satisfactory, and the sulphurets appear on concentrating the sands from crushing. This is the case in the Lucky and Cambridge mines, for example. But in most cases, the veins of this district abound in sulphurets, chiefly of iron, copper and lead, the sulphureted contents varying greatly in the same vein—zinc and arsenic are found also, but more rarely. The most noted example of arsenical sulphurets being in the Norambagua and on Heuston Hill; lead abounds in the Union Hill lodes (as galena), and the same metal is found associated with the yellow copper in parts of the Eureka mine. The gold, when visible, is very commonly seen to be associated with the sulphurets—this was particularly the case in Massachusetts Hill, while in Rocky Bar and Scadden Flat, on the same vein, the gold is found sometimes in beautiful crystalized masses, binding together the quartz and almost destitute of sulphurets. Mr. William Watt informs me that in working some seventy thousand tons of rock from Massachusetts Hill vein, the average tenor of gold was about $80; but at times this vein was almost barren, while again the gold was found in it so abundantly, especially where it was thin, that it had to be cut out with chisels. It is matter of notoriety that in the Gold Hill vein (continuation of the vein in Massachusetts Hill) portions of the lode were so highly charged with gold that the amount sequestered by the miners in a single year exceeded $50,000. On the other hand, in the Cambridge and Lucky mines, having a tenor of about $35 to $60 gold to the ton, the precious metal is seldom visible. In the Eureka, where the average tenor of gold in 1866, was $50 per ton, it seldom exhibited what may be called a "specimen" of gold.

"The structure of the veins in Grass Valley varies, in different portions of the district, especially in respect to the distribution of the pyrites and of portions of the adjacent walls. On Eureka Hill, the veins possess a laminated structure parallel to the walls enclosing portions of the diorite or talcose rocks, forming closures or joints in which the vein splits easily. On these surfaces of cleavage minute scales of gold may often be detected by close inspection. The sulphurets are also seen to be arranged in bands or lines parallel to the walls. In many other cases, this kind of structure is found to be wholly absent, while the sulphurets and gold appear to follow no regular mode of distribution. In a few mines the sulphurets are arranged very distinctly in bands or zones, parallel to the walls, forming "ribbon quartz." This is especially distinct in the Norambagua, where, as before mentioned, the sulphurets are arsenical, and the gold very finely disseminated.

"The average tenor of the gold in the Grass Valley veins is believed to be considerably in excess of what is found in most other portions of California. In Allison Ranch, Massachusetts Hill, Rocky Bar, Ophir Hill and Eureka, this average has probably reached $50 to the ton. In many other mines it has been considerably less, but on the whole, $30 may not be far from the general average tenor of the whole district; meaning, of course, the amount actually saved by milling operations.

"The loss of gold is very various, but is probably nearly always greater than owners are willing to confess, if indeed they know, which is doubtful. It is certain, in one well-known mine, my own samples of quartz sands, and sulphurets from "pans," assayed respectively $23 and $57 per ton—a result which was later confirmed by the researches of another very competent mining engineer quite independently. In other cases, as at Eureka and Norambagua, my own researches show the loss in the tailings to be very small, not exceeding seven dollars to the ton in the latter and less than that in the former.

"The gold in many of the Grass Valley mines is very easily worked, being clean, angular and not very small, hence it is readily entangled in the fibre of blankets, together with a considerable portion of sulphurets, naturally leading to the method most commonly in use in Grass Valley for treatment of the gold ores.

"THE GRASS VALLEY METHOD OF AMALGAMATION.—What may properly be called the "Grass Valley mode" consists in the use of heavy stamps, seven hundred or a thousand pounds, crushing usually two tons, sometimes two and a half tons of ore each in twenty-four hours—through screens not exceeding No. 6, rarely so fine. Amalgamating in battery and copper aprons are usually united. In some mills, mercurial riffles are placed in front of the discharge, but more commonly the whole body of crushed stuff is led at once over blankets, which are washed out every few minutes into tanks where the free gold and sulphurets are allowed to collect preparatory to being passed through the "Attwood amalgamators." These simple machines are designed to bring the gold into thorough contact with mercury contained in little vats sunk in the surface of an inclined table, over which the stuff is fed to the vats in a regulated manner by a stream of water, while iron blades slowly revolve in the vats to cause a mixture of the sands and quicksilver. By this apparatus, at the Eureka mill ninety per cent. of all the gold is obtained which is saved from the ore. Beyond the amalgamators, the sands are carried over amalgamatic copper sluices, and are put through various ore saving processes with a view especially to concentrating the sulphurets. These processes vary much in different mines. In some mills, especially the Ophir, much more elaborate mechanical apparatus has lately been introduced—with what results still remains to be seen. It is certain that if the method of treat-

ment just sketched seems imperfect (as it undoubtedly is), it is the method which has hitherto yielded the large returns of gold for which Grass Valley has obtained its well-deserved renown. As the development of the district goes forward, cases will occur of veins containing gold in a state of very fine division, to which other methods of treatment must be applied. Such examples indeed already exist, and the problems which they offer will be met by the use of other systems of amalgamation—or by suitable modifications of the existing system.

"VALUE OF THE SULPHURETS.—The sulphurets occurring in the Grass Valley district are unusually rich in gold—some of them remarkably so. In quantity they probably do not on an average amount to over one per cent. of the mass of the ores, although in certain mines they are found more abundant. For a long time there was no better mode known of treating them than the wasteful one of grinding them in pans and amalgamating. In this way rarely was sixty per cent. of the gold tenor saved. After many abortive efforts, at length complete success has been met with in the use of Plattner's chlorination process. Mr. Deetkin, now connected with the reduction works of the Eureka mine, is entitled to the credit of having overcome the difficulties which formerly prevented the successful use of this process in Grass Valley, a more detailed description of which will be found in our notice of the Eureka mine.

"LENGTH AND DEPTH OF PRODUCTIVE ORE GROUND.—Of the length of the productive portion of quartz veins and the depth at which they commence to become productive, Grass Valley offers some instructive examples.

"The North Star vein, on Weimar Hill, has been proved productive on a stretch of about one thousand feet, while the tenor of gold has gradually increased with the depth, from an average of twenty dollars in the upper levels to nearly double that in the lower levels. The limits named are rather those of exploration than the known extent of the productive ore. In the vein on Massachusetts and Gold Hills, on the contrary, the distribution of the "pay" has been found much more capricious, being at times extremely rich and again with no apparent reason yielding scarcely the cost of milling. The Eureka mine offers the most remarkable example, however, of a steady increase from a non-paying tenor of gold near the outcrop to one of uncommon productiveness. An opinion has found advocates, and has been perhaps generally accepted by most writers on the subject of gold bearing quartz veins, that they were richest near surface and in depth became gradually poorer. There is nothing in the nature of the case, as it seems to me, to justify such a generalization, more than there is to sustain an opposite opinion. If we accept facts as a guide, we find in California that the deepest mines, for example, Hayward's Eureka, in Amador, 1,200 feet, North Star, 750 feet on the slope, Princeton, in Mariposa county, 800 feet, Eureka (Grass Valley) 400 feet, Allison Ranch, 525 feet, etc., as a rule have had an increasing tenor of gold. If the Allison Ranch, the Princeton mine, and some others appear to be exceptions, the answer is, we may reasonably expect the same variations of productiveness in depth which are known to exist in linear extent. The Princeton after an excellent run of good ore, became suddenly poor, at a depth of over six hundred feet, in 1865; but I am informed by Mr. Hall, the present superintendent, that the good ore came in again in a short distance. Mr. Laur, the French engineer, whose papers of California mines is often quoted, cites the Allison Ranch mine in evidence of the theory of a decreasing tenor of gold in depth, but it is in proof that since the date of Mr. Laur's visit (1862–3), this mine has been at work on ores which have yielded over one hundred dollars value, its present suspended activity being due to causes quite unconnected with the intrinsic value of the mine. The rich "chimneys," or productive zones of ore ground, are known to be of various extent in quartz veins, from a few feet to many hundreds of feet, and it is impossible to assign any valid reason why we may not expect the same changes in a vertical direction which we find in a horizontal. As the ore bearing ground or shoots of ore have in many, if not in most cases, a well-determined pitch off the vertical, it is self-evident that a vertical shaft, or incline at right angles to the vein must, in descending, pass out of the rich into poor ground, at certain intervals, and it is perhaps due to an ignorance of this fact that miners have abandoned sinking because they found the "pay" suddenly cease in depth, when a short distance more would probably bring them into another zone of good ore. The experience of every gold mining district offers examples in illustration of these remarks. In quartz veins containing a considerable amount of sulphurets, it is evident that the outcroppings should offer much better returns to mining industry than will follow after the line of atmospheric decomposition has been passed, because above this line nature has set free the gold formerly entangled in the sulphurets, leaving it available for the common modes of treatment, with the added advantage often times that the particles of free gold formerly distributed through a considerable section of the vein, are found concentrated in a limited amount of ore. It is easy to reach the conclusion in such cases, that the tenor of gold in the vein is less in depth, after the real average tenor is reached, while in fact it is neither greater nor less; but the metal is no longer available by common methods of treatment."

THE IDAHO QUARTZ MINE.

The following description of this, the leading gold mine of the county or State, was prepared by Mr. Edward Coleman, the President and Superintendent. The mine is situated about one and one half miles easterly from Grass Valley. It was discovered in the bed of Wolf Creek, at an early day of creek or placer mining, and located May 9, 1863, by Thos. J. Pegg, A. B. Dibble, W. S. Byrne, H. D. Cady, Jas. B. Mason, Geo. D. McLean, A. B. Brady, S. D. Leavitt, Jos. O'Keefe, P. Lyda, C. Pralus, Meyer Cohn, A. Pralus, C. Chabreux, G. W. Dixon, E. W. Maslin, F. Braumburt, J. K. Byrne, Wm. Loutzenheiser, Wm. Young, Thos. Findley, Peter Johnston, C. C. Clarke, E. Fellers, John Webber, Jacob Morris, M. P. O'Connor, Jules Fricot, S. Ripert, Chas. Verdelais, and Frank G. Beatty. But little attention was paid to it for a number of years, more than the necessary work being done to hold it from being "jumped;" and as the quartz taken from the vein during these annual workings was of quite a low grade, and the vein small, no effort was made to open up the mine in a systematic manner until the summer of 1865. Early in the summer of that year work was commenced in the creek, with a view of following the croppings as far as possible, but in this they were disappointed, as the croppings could not be traced more than 175 feet from the western boundary of the company's claim. The quartz seemed to be poor, as no gold could be seen and but little sulphurets, but as the ledge appeared to have permaneney, and on sinking a prospecting hole as far as possible without machinery, the quartz so improved in character that the company felt justified in commencing work on a larger scale. With this object in view a twelve-inch pumping and an eight-inch hoisting engine were set in place, and on the 5th of July, 1865, a perpendicular shaft, 4½x9 feet in size, was commenced on the south bank of the creek, about 290 feet from the western boundary line. This shaft was located so as to strike the ledge 150 feet from the surface. It was sunk to the depth of 120 feet through hard blasting rock, and at that point a cross-cut was run into the foot-wall, and a small ledge was struck eight feet from the shaft; but as it was only a few inches in size, and not showing any gold or sulphurets, it was passed by as being of no account. But in the after working of the mine it proved to be the main ledge.

The cross-cut was continued beyond this point about 50 feet, without any further encouragement. Up to this time the company had expended $19,496.50, but from the imperfections of its organization, it being only a co-partnership, and the collection of the pro rata of the expenditures resting in some degree upon the ability of the partners to pay, but as often upon their whims or notions, and as the debts had accumulated to several thousand dollars, without any means of forcing each one to bear his portion of the burdens, the managers concluded that it was best to close the work down until a more satisfactory organization could be had. Accordingly, in March, 1866, all work was stopped and remained closed about eighteen months. In September, 1867, a more complete organization was effected by the incorporation of the company, under the

name of the Idaho Quartz Mining Co., with a capital stock of $310,000, divided into 3,100 shares, each share representing one foot on the ledge, and its principal place of business Grass Valley. The officers for the first three months were:—John C. Coleman, President; William Young, Vice President; M. P. O'Connor, Secretary; Thomas Findley, Treasurer; and Edward Coleman, Superintendent.

Work was again commenced by continuing the shaft still deeper. At about 140 feet from the surface, the fissure was struck, but there was no quartz, there being a few inches of clay matter where the ledge should have been. The shaft was continued down to 300 feet from the surface, without meeting with any encouragement. At this point a drift was run west, and 108 feet from the shaft the ledge was struck, showing gold quite freely, the first twenty loads paying $29 per load, and after a few months of exploration, it was decided to erect a fifteen stamp mill. This work was commenced in the summer of 1868, and was completed and put to work in October of that year. The first annual meeting was held on the second Monday in December, 1867. The officers elected were Edward Coleman, President; William Young, Vice President; Thomas Findley, Treasurer; M. P. O'Connor, Secretary; Edward Coleman, Superintendent. At the annual meeting held on the second Monday of December, 1868, the Superintendent reported that the expenditures for the previous fifteen months, or since the incorporation of the company, had been $69,098.63. This expenditure had been met by assessments to $19,053.25; from rock taken from the mine and crushed by outside mills, $31,-557.01; by company's mill, $13,977.79; and by balance due on mill, $3,510.58. The mill and altering the hoisting works building cost $15,729.46, and the buddle for saving sulphurets cost $2,037.99. It may be noticed that the full amount of monies paid by the stockholders for the development of the mine and placing it on a dividend paying basis has been from the commencement of work in 1865 to the incorporation of the company the sum of $19,496.50, and since incorporation $19,-053.25, in all $38,549.75. After striking the ledge in the 300-foot level, the shaft was continued down, but no quartz was developed in the shaft until it was down 520 feet from the surface. At this point the ledge formed and the shaft was continued to the 600-foot level, where drifts were run both east and west. It was now considered a very valuable piece of mining property. Explorations were continued, and each month added to its value and permanency, and it now took the leading position of the mines of Nevada county, if not of the State. In 1871 a new shaft was commenced, about 150 feet east of the old one. This shaft is 6x20 feet within timbers and supplied with cages and all the modern mining appliances. In the summer of 1872, hoisting engines of the most approved style were put up in connection with this shaft, and have been working ever since with but little repairs. Also, in this year the fifteen stamp mill was enlarged by adding twenty stamps more, thus making a thirty-five stamp mill, with all the improvements necessary for crushing rock and saving gold. The improvements made this year cost $102,222.52, and in addition to this large expenditure, the yield from the mine, with fifteen stamps crushing, gave the company a surplus of $162,750 in dividends for the year, after paying the necessary expenses of working the mine.

The main shaft is down 991 feet perpendicular, or 1,116 feet on the incline. This shaft will probably not be sunk any deeper, as the pay chute is found to dip east quite fast, and the distance to drive from the shaft through barren ground to strike the pay increases every level. Hence, in the 1,000 level, and 325 feet from the shaft, an incline has been sunk on the dip of the pay chute, to work out all the ore below that level. The Idaho is an east and west ledge, with a dip south of from 71° to 52°. Its foot-wall is serpentine rock and its hanging wall a metamorphic. The size of the ledge varies from one to five or six feet, giving an average of from three and one half to four feet. The quartz has paid very regularly, as may be seen by the books of the company, which show that the first dividend was declared in January, 1869, and since that time to the present, a period of 135 months, there have been declared 127 monthly dividends, thus showing that only eight months have been passed in over eleven years without a dividend, and two of those were passed by causes over which the mine had no influence, a statement which, perhaps, cannot be repeated by any other mining company in the State, or in the United States. One particular feature of the system of working this mine is that all the quartz is taken out and crushed as the stopes are carried forward, and no pillars or blocks of what is considered barren quartz are left standing, it being deemed more profitable to work everything rather than take the chances of leaving any quartz that might possibly pay.

Of course, in a mine that has been worked so extensively as this has and for so long a period, a great deal of ground has been worked out, and still there is a large extent which has never been touched; and as there is no known cause why this should not pay as well as that which has already been worked, it is but reasonable to anticipate a prosperous future for this truly valuable property. The incline commencing at the 1,000-feet level is now down 270 feet from that level, and is still being sunk. In the working of this mine power drills have been introduced quite successfully, and at present there are five National and three Ingersoll in use. These drills are worked by compressed air, the compressor being on the surface and the air conveyed underground in six-inch gas pipes. The compressor was made by Robert Allison, of Port Carbon, Pennsylvania. It is a Duplex National, and each air cylinder, as well as the steam cylinder, is eighteen inch diameter and forty-two inch stroke. This air compressor is situated in the hoisting works building. In this building there are also two direct acting hoisting engines, 14x60, to hoist the cages, and in addition to these, a pair 10x20 hoisting engines, with gear wheels. The steam for these engines and compressor is supplied from four boilers, each boiler fifty inches in diameter and sixteen feet long.

Adjoining the hoisting works is the blacksmith shop, a large building, 40 x 60 feet. Within this building are six forges, where all the blacksmithing for the works is done, and as there is a machine shop connected with the works, but little repairing is done away from the company's establishment. Situated about half way between the hoisting works and the mill are the pumping works, erected within a fire proof brick building. The engine is 20 x 42, and provided with a Myers' cut-off. The engine and gear wheels were manufactured at the Risdon Iron Works, and are of the most durable character. The bob was made at the Company's shop, and ample for any strain which the engine can impart to it. The cost of the pumping works, including the building, was $44,951.11.

The mill building is 96 x 128 feet. It contains fifty stamps (fifteen new ones being added in 1878) of 850 lbs. each, and making seventy-two drops per minute. The system of saving gold is by passing all the pulp as it is discharged from the battery over blankets, and the gold and sulphurets being so much heavier than the other material will remain on the blankets. The blankets are washed every twenty minutes, and the washings are passed through an Atwood amalgamator, where the gold is brought in contact with quicksilver and there remains. The sulphurets pass off and are caught in a Cornish buddle. Below the blankets are Eureka rubbers and copper plates, and the work done in this mill is considered to be as effective as any in the State. The power to drive this machinery is provided by one 20 x 42 inch engine, and one 18 x 42, steaming from four boilers fifty inches by sixteen feet. The cost of the mill, with its several additions and improvements, was $78,977.99. Since the commencement of the work there have been taken from the mine 251,661 tons of quartz, up to the last annual report in December, 1879. This gave a yield of $5,707,834.33, or $22.28 per ton. Of this amount there has been expended the sum of $2,773,112.59 for milling and mining, or $11.1 per ton; for improvements and the purchase of property, $231,521.74; and $2,703,200 in dividends, or $872 per share. This being a return for an original expenditure by assessments of only $38,549.75, or less than $12 50 per share.

The company own 3,100 feet on the vein, besides a surface location of about eighty acres. Its present working force is 246 men, and its officers are Edward Coleman, President, John

Polglase, Vice-President; John C. Coleman, Treasurer; Geo. W. Hill, Secretary; Edward Coleman, Superintendent. In connection with the above described property the company owns a water ditch to supply water for amalgamating, fire and other purposes, requiring about forty inches, or 580 gallons per minute. The ditch is about twelve miles long, and cost $13,738.84. In the winter months water is taken from Wolf creek, but early in the summer it is taken from Little Deer creek, and later in the fall water from Main Deer creek has to be brought into use to supply a sufficiency for all purposes.

GOLD HILL MINE.

This mine is on Gold Hill, where the first quartz discovery was made, and the claim calls for one thousand feet upon the ledge.

This mine has been celebrated for the large amount of gold which at various times since 1850 it has returned. It has had more than its share of the vicissitudes attending gold mining, but its history has not been recorded. At times the quartz has been knit together with gold which seemed to be distributed in this portion of the Massachusetts Hill vein in pockets. Those best able to know assert that there is a continuous communication in quartz between the workings on Massachusetts Hill and Gold Hill, leaving, apparently, no doubt of the identity of the vein. Mr. Attwood, who worked the Gold Hill mine for a length of time, informed the writer that at times the quartz was completely barren or contained less gold than would return the costs of mining in one thousand tons, which, without any assignable reason, would again yield an almost fabulous product. Vast sums in "specimens" are known to have been stolen by the miners during the run of these bonanzas, in spite of all vigilance. It was this mine that supplied the quartz for the so-called Gold Hill mill, memorable and venerable among the quartz mills of California. It is a popular belief that Gold Hill, during the fourteen years of its history prior to 1865, had returned not less than four millions of dollars in gold bullion. From September, 1865, until September, 1866, this mine was idle.

This mine is explored by an inclined shaft, which descends south 86½° east (magnetic) to a depth, on the slope, of three hundred feet. For the first one hundred and forty feet this shaft dips at an angle of forty-five degrees, until it strikes the vein, which it follows for one hundred and sixty feet more at an average dip of twenty-eight degrees. There is an adit or drain tunnel at the depth of ninety feet from the mouth of the shaft. The former explorations of this mine appear to have been extremely unsystematic and irregular, producing the impression to an experienced eye that the ups and downs which have attended it may be, in part at least, chargeable to want of skill and good judgment on the part of those who worked it. The older workings above two hundred and twenty-four feet are mostly filled up or inaccessible, and no trustworthy tradition of them is preserved.

At two hundred and twenty-four feet depth on the incline is a drift running northerly one hundred and fifty-nine feet from the shaft; at two hundred and thirty-five feet depth is another drift running south three hundred and seventy-seven feet from the shaft; and at two hundred and eighty-seven feet is another, south eighty-six and a half feet, and north fifty-nine feet. Course of the vein and ore very crooked. In the two hundred and twenty-four foot drift north the vein is irregular, all the drifts below varying in size from a mere stringer at points near the shaft to six feet at one hundred and eight feet from it—but split into two parts with a mass of bedrock between—making an average of about two and a half feet of quartz. Over this drift it is believed the ground is mostly unbroken to the surface north of one hundred and eight feet from the shaft. The end of this drift is pretty wet. The two hundred and eighty-seven feet drift north shows stringers of quartz having bodies at times of considerable extent, and averaging about fifteen inches, the walls of the vein being from five to eight feet apart. No stoping has been done in this drift, which is very wet. South on the same drift, passing a block of twenty-five feet of ground from the shaft, believed to be of no value. The vein curves in irregular, mixed with perhaps eighteen inches of quartz, and some stoping has been done, averaging twenty inches from the bottom of the vein. About twelve feet from the end of this drift, or two hundred and seventy-five feet from the shaft, there is a *fault*, called by the miners, a "cross course," beyond which there is no vein matter, so far as explored, the hanging wall of the vein having dropped on the foot wall, which retains its position. This fault is nearly northwest and southeast, and dips steeply at about seventy degrees. It contains no ore, being a mere seam, and the end of the drift is dry.

This was the condition in 1865 when the mine was stopped. In 1867 the working of the mine was resumed but was of short duration, as the rock failed to be remunerative.

THE EMPIRE MINE.

One of the mines that in the past added largely to the yield of gold from this district was the Empire, now practically worked out. The ledge lies on Ophir Hill, one mile southeast of the city, and was located by George D. Roberts and others in 1850. The ledge was purchased in 1851, by Woodbury, Park and others, who owned a mill where the Sabastopol mill was afterwards built. Although the ledge yielded liberally, the owners failed the following year, owing to mismanagement. The mine was sold at auction, one-half to John R. Rush, and the other half to the Empire Co., consisting of C. K. Hotaling, James O'Neil, B. B. Laton, Fred Jones, Silas Lent, James H. Wilcox, Thomas Barnstead, W. W. Wright, James Beauchamp, Richard Groat and John E. Southwick. The Empire Co. had built a mill on Wolf creek a short time before making this purchase, and in 1854, Rush sold his interest to the company for $12,000. The mine was worked with good success until 1864, yielding $1,056,234. In July, 1864, Captain S. W. Lee and A. H. Houston bought up the stock of the company, and commenced working the mine in September. About two months were consumed in draining the mine, and then the work of opening it was commenced in earnest. A new twenty stamp mill was erected, and this, with the other machinery, drain tunnel, etc, cost $250,000. In 1867 a one-half interest in the mine was sold to Cronise, Lake, Horner and others, of San Francisco, for $125,000. The mill and hoisting were destroyed by fire September 20, 1870, entailing a loss of $140,000. A new twenty stamp mill was then erected, also hoisting works. This mine continued to yield largely for a number of years, and large dividends were paid. In 1877 a new company was formed upon the expiration of the old charter.

THE EUREKA MINE.

This was another of the famous gold producers of the district, and was situated just across Wolf creek from the Idaho. It was located in 1851, and was worked at intervals by various parties until 1857, but most of the rock failed to pay for crushing. It was then purchased by Frieot, Rupert and Pralus, and the first crushing made by them yielded but four dollars to the ton. From 1857 to 1863 the mine was worked to the perpendicular depth of fifty feet, during which time a large quantity of ore was taken out, none of it paying largely, and some of it failed to pay expenses. Becoming satisfied that the mine was a good one, the shaft was sunk lower, and the richness of the ledge was fully demonstrated. In October, 1865, the mine was sold for $400,000, and the Eureka Company was incorporated. During the next two years the mine yielded $1,200,000, and continued to pay large dividends for a number of years. The company erected hoisting works and a twenty stamp mill at a cost of $60,000. At fifty feet from the surface, the quartz paid $15, and increased to $28 at one hundred feet. The vein ran nearly east and west, and dipped to the south at an angle of 78°, varying in thickness from three to twelve feet. During the year ending September 31, 1871, the mill, which then had thirty stamps, crushed 18,550 tons, yielding $567,349, or about $35 per ton, of which $360,000 were paid in dividends. The company in 1869 secured a patent for 1,664 feet on the lead and twenty-three acres of surface ground. In 1873 the pay lead was exhausted, or lost, and several years were spent in exploring new ore bodies with the hope of finding it again. In 1877 the mine was finally abandoned, having produced $4,600,000 and paid $2,134,000 in dividends.

THE NORTH STAR MINE.

This ledge was located on Lafayette Hill, in 1851 by a number of Frenchmen, called the Helvetia and Lafayette Co. It was remuneratively worked by them until the fall of 1852, when six-elevenths of it were purchased by Conaway & Preston, who then owned a twenty-four stamp mill on Boston Ravine Flat, which had been erected the previous fall. A joint stock company was formed under the name of the Helvetia and Lafayette Mining Co., and the mine was worked until 1857, when owing to heavy expenditures the company became involved, and the mine was sold by the Sheriff to E. McLaughlin. The mine was sold in 1860 to J. C. Coleman, Edward Coleman and others for $15,000, and the name was changed to North Star. Under the new management a vast amount of work, involving heavy outlays, was done, and during the first five years 26,000 tons of rock were crushed, and liberal dividends were paid. In 1867 the mine was the deepest then in the district and was being worked with good success at the 800 foot level. Seventy men were employed about the mine and mill. The claim embraced 2,100 feet on the ledge, which ran in greenstone, with an average pitch of 27°, and a thickness of from one to six feet. Up to January, 1867, the net receipts had been over $500,000, and the monthly profits were reported at $12,000. On this representation the mine was sold to San Francisco capitalists for $450,000, of which $250,000 were paid, and the remainder was to have been paid from one-half of the net profits. The receipts of the first two months not coming up to the representations, the sellers released the company from further payments. In October, 1868, a rich vein four feet wide was found in the 1040 foot level, and the mine for several years yielded largely. In 1871 the mine was being worked on the 1200 foot level, and still paid dividends. This continued a few years longer, and then the mine failed to produce dividends, and is now lying idle.

ALLISON RANCH MINE.

This mine is at Allison Ranch, two and one-half miles south of Grass Valley, and for a time was the richest in the State. In 1852 John and William Daniel were working placer claims at this place, and in 1853, while digging a tail race, they uncovered the ledge, but as quartz ledges were then under a cloud, no attention was paid to it. In 1854 Michael Colbert and James Stanton bought an interest in the claims. During the same year the ledge was again found, and the ground in that vicinity proved to be exceedingly rich, the miners failing, however, to attribute it to the true cause, the presence of a rich quartz ledge. One day in the fall, two of the partners traced the ledge a short distance, but lost it and became discouraged. They all ceased work for the day, except Colbert and Stanton, who found the ledge and took out about a ton of rock. An extensive slide of earth during the night covered the ledge and a portion of the rock that had been thrown out, and work was resumed in the placer claims. The action of the fall rains upon the exhumed rock disclosed the fact that it was studded with free gold. This pile of quartz, together with fragments that had been forked out of the toms, amounting to about one and one-half tons, was crushed and yielded about $375.

Experienced quartz miners gave it as their opinion that owing to the peculiar situation of the ledge and its abrupt pitch it could not be profitably worked. Con Reilly, an experienced quartz miner, was of a different opinion, and was employed to open the ledge. He erected a water wheel and sank a shaft on the ledge to a depth of eighteen feet, taking out enough gold to erect a mill and machinery, no assessment having been made on the stockholders. A crushing of eighteen tons in October, 1855, gave $6,000, and in December sixty-two tons yielded $23,000. In 1856 the first perpendicular shaft was sunk sixty-five feet to the first level, and in the following year sixty-seven feet farther to the second level. The ledge consisted of decomposed quartz, running in granite, and pitching at an angle of 45°. From 1855 to October, 1866 the mine was worked by a force of two hundred men, and 46,000 tons yielded $2,300,000, of which $1,200,000 were divided among the six shareholders. It was the practice of the partners to divide all the surplus earnings, and leave no working capital, and the consequence was that when it became necessary to make some quite extensive improvements no money was on hand. It was agreed to assess each of the six shares for $3,000, but some of the owners failed to pay, and in October, 1866, the pumps were removed and the mine allowed to fill with water. At this time the ledge had been worked only to the depth of 465 feet, and there was every reason to suppose that the richness of the ledge would continue.

In April, 1869, preparations were made to open the mine again, and the incline was continued downwards. At the distance of 486 feet the main ledge was found to be three feet thick, and rich in free gold. The Cariboo ledge, supposed to be a feeder of the main ledge was then being worked, and turned out some exceedingly rich rock, $17,000 having been taken from it up to November, 1869. Work was continued on the ledge by about one hundred men, but the mine never equaled its former production, and is now counted as one of the past glories of Grass Valley.

The South Allison Ranch Mine is a location on two ledges about one-half mile below the old mine. It has been worked for several months by a San Francisco Company. It has a tunnel 300 feet long, and an incline is down sixty-two feet, on a ledge varying from six inches to two feet. Hoisting works have been erected over the incline, and machinery for a mill is on the ground.

NEW YORK HILL MINE.

This ledge lies on New York Hill, two miles south of Grass Valley. It was worked by several parties for a number of years. John Larimer took out $200,000, Joseph Wilde $100,000, Fricot & Co. $300,000 and I. Sykes $30,000. In 1867 $114,000 and in 1868 for five months $60,000 were taken out, making a total yield up to that time of $804,000. In May, 1868, the New York Hill Co. was incorporated, and owing to mismanagement it was sold by the Sheriff to George F. Sharpe for $10,874.37. For a long time the mine lay idle, and the mill was destroyed by fire in 1872. The mine is being worked by the New York Hill Mining Co., and is being developed on the ninth, tenth and eleventh levels. No stoping has been done between these levels, and the ore taken out while running the levels has more than paid the cost of the work. A dividend of $9,250 was paid in February, and the indications are that this mine will soon be one of the strong dividend mines of the district.

MASSACHUSETTS HILL MINE.

This hill lies about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Grass Valley, and was the second upon which quartz was discovered. A few days after the discovery on Gold Hill in June, 1850, quartz was also found here, but no attention was paid to it until after the second discovery in October.

Massachusetts Hill was worked at an early day to the water level by several parties. Delano & Co., who were extensively interested on the hill, sold out in 1851 to Dr. J. C. Delavan, an agent of a New York company, known as the Rocky Bar, this company supplanting the Sierra Nevada Co. Delavan, as agent of the new company, erected a small mill on Wolf creek, at the base of Massachusetts Hill. This mill was a sytem of wheels running in a circular box, crushing the rock on the principle of an old-fashioned bark mill. It proved a failure. Mr. Delavan was succeeded as superintendent by a Mr. Whitney, totally inexperienced in milling and mining matters. He was soon succeeded by Mr. Seyton, who opened the mine and took out a large quantity of gold. But being extravagant in his personal habits, the company received none of the proceeds of the mine, and Seyton was discharged in 1856, his successor being Michael Brennan. In June, 1855, the company took out a large quantity of ore which averaged seventy dollars to the ton. The name was changed to the Mount Hope Co., an incorporated concern, Brennan, a member of the original company, having been sent out from New York as Superintendent. In sinking on a stringer he took out enough gold to pay the stockholders a dividend of one per cent. on a million dollars. Elated with his success, he built the Rocky Bar Mill, put on expensive min-

ing machinery, and sunk the celebrated Brennan shaft, which last piece of work cost over thirty thousand dollars. [This shaft is now used for hoisting purposes by the Rocky Bar Co., and for pumping by the Massachusetts Hill Co.] Brennan worked the stringer down to a depth of about two hundred and sixty feet, finding it on the whole a very unprofitable job. In addition to the investments made on Massachusetts Hill, he had erected machinery on New York and Cincinnati Hills, both of which enterprises proved failures. He had borrowed large sums of money from Andre Chavanne, giving Mr. C. a mortgage on the property. At last, driven to desperation by a combination of business reverses, and in a morbidly insane mood, he committed the crime of murder and suicide, as has been previously related.

In December, 1857, Chavanne, who had purchased judgment against the Rocky Bar Co., came in possession of the property —about two months before Brennan's death. After Brennan's demise, Chavanne worked the mine unprofitably until April, 1858, when the Massachusetts Hill Co. leased the pumping and hoisting machinery, which had been used by Brennan on the Pratt shaft. This company, consisting of William and Robert Watt, Joseph O'Keefe, and the late John Judd, whose celebrated claims adjoin those of the Rocky Bar Co., and are on the same ledge, commenced work in the latter part of 1855, under a lease from Joseph Woodworth. In November, 1856, the company purchased Mr. Woodworth's interest on Massachusetts Hill for $20,000. They had struck the ledge in April, 1856, and had had their mine drained by the Mount Hope Co., under contract from Brennan, paying for drainage at the rate of one dollar and one-half per ton of quartz from the time of striking the ledge to leasing the machinery from Chavanne. Their levels being worked out, and the machinery proving incompetent to do the required work at a greater depth, operations were suspended in this portion of the mine in September, 1858. The company then commenced operations in the northern portion of their ground, on Boston Ravine Flat, sinking a shaft, and pumping the mine by horse power. Worked successfully here till May 1859. This year the company leased the Brennan shaft from Chavanne, and commenced the expensive work of connecting their mine with the shaft, consuming nine months in running tunnels, opening up new levels, and putting on machinery—completing this extensive job in February, 1860. During the remainder of this year, and up to January, 1862, when the mine became flooded, an average force of one hundred and sixty men was daily employed. While negotiations were pending for a renewal of the Chavanne lease, and while preparations were being made to erect larger pumping machinery, the Mount Hope Co., of New York, brought suit against Chavanne for possession of the Rocky Bar mine and mill. This proved for a time a severe blow to the interests of Grass Valley, as work was suspended by the Massachusetts Hill Co., and a large force of laborers was thus thrown out of employment. Owing to the tardiness of litigation, the Massachusetts Hill Co. remained comparatively idle till June, 1863, when (Chavanne having beaten the Mount Hope Co.), the lease was renewed, and preparations were at once made for erecting machinery at a cost of $30,000. In November, 1863, the Massachusetts Hill Co. commenced taking out ore, and have worked almost constantly for several years, employing an average daily force of two hundred and fifty men.

In April, 1864, the Massachusetts Hill Co. struck the ledge in the bottom of the Brennan shaft, at a point but a few feet from where Brennan hopelessly abandoned work.

The ground was worked out in 1866, having been take up in square claims, and not by claims located along the ledge. The ledge varied in size, pitch and quality of quartz, yielding enormously at times, and again not paying the expenses of extracting the ore. The ledge was worked to a perpendicular depth of 275 feet, and over two miles of tunnels were run. During the last three years, on an average, one thousand tons were taken out monthly, and the daily expenses were one thousand dollars. The gross yield of the mine was over $3,000,000.

HARTERY MINE.

This ledge is situated on Missouri Hill, near Allison Ranch, and was located in 1853 by Thomas Hartery and others, the claims embracing nine hundred feet. The mine was worked to a perpendicular depth of one hundred feet along the entire ledge, paying well and regularly. In 1857 Hartery, who had purchased all the mine, erected a mill at an expense of $20,000, put on extensive hoisting and pumping machinery, and so involved himself that he failed in 1858. William Loutzenheiser and Edward McLaughlin attached the property, and after coming into possession leased it to George Lord & Co., who commenced a tunnel to drain the mine. They abandoned it, and Loutzenheiser and McLaughlin completed it to a length of 1700 feet. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1860. Previous to Hartley's failure the mine yielded $200,000, and subsequently $50,000 more were taken out. For a long time the mine has lain idle, being worked a little occasionally, but has recently been leased by the Surprise Mining Company for five years, who are preparing to work it extensively.

NORAMBAGUA MINE.

This ledge is at Forest Springs, one mile below Allison Ranch, and was located by James Whitesides, P. H. Lee and others in, 1850. But little work was done on it until 1852, when P. H. Lee took charge and prosecuted the work energetically until 1859, during which time it paid liberally. The vein does not exceed an average width of twelve inches, but has proven immensely rich at times. In 1860 a drain tunnel was commenced which was completed in 1869, being 1,100 feet long and tapping the ledge at the depth of 250 feet. It was purchased by A. C. Peachy and others, for $100,000 in 1866. In 1870 it fell into the hands of Stoddard and Campbell, who secured a patent in 1873, but have done little work on the mine.

LONE JACK MINE.

This mine is situated on the east side of Wolf Creek, about one mile south of the city, and was located in 1855 by Moulder and Bunch. In 1856 they ran a tunnel five hundred feet, striking the ledge at a depth of fifty feet. During 1856-7, Lee and Simpson bought interests, and in 1858 put on machinery. The Lone Jack was incorporated in 1858 under the name of the Missouri Gold Mining Company, and afterwards became the property of the Forest Springs Company. The mine was worked to a perpendicular depth of about 250 feet and yielded over $500,000, but has had little work done on it for a number of years.

HEUSTON HILL MINE.

This ledge was located in 1853 by the three Heuston brothers, G. H. G. Stackhouse, George A. Montgomery and others, and is situated two miles southeast of Grass Valley. It was worked until 1855 with great success. The mine changed hands a number of times until it came into the possession of John Trenberth and others in 1861, who erected machinery for deep working. The ledge has a north and south course, pitching to the westward at an angle of about 35°, and was worked on the incline over 250 feet. After working a number of years and taking out over $500,000, the owners ceased active operations, and since then the mine has been idle most of the time

OSBORN HILL MINE.

The Osborn Hill ledge was first located early in 1851 by Charles H. Osborn and others in square claims, which were bought by the Grass Valley Mining Company, consisting of John A. Collins, William Crosett and Harrison Scott. The mine was opened in 1852, and yielded largely from that time until 1857. The company erected expensive machinery, reduction works, etc., and became involved in debt, and the property was held by mortgage until 1864, when it was purchased by Joseph Woodworth. A splendid fifteen stamp mill was then erected, at a cost of $22,000, and work was pushed ahead with vigor. A tunnel 2,000 feet long was completed, and the mine worked two hundred feet on one incline and still deeper on another. In December, 1866, the mine was sold to W. H. Hooper, Thomas Jones, S. W. Lee, Robert Smith, John Smith, A. Delano, William Campbell and Alexander Stoddard for

$30,000. The Osborn Hill Mining Company was incorporated in 1868, and the shaft was sunk 650 feet and drifts started on each level, none of which have been run more than 300 feet. The company obtained a patent in 1875 for 2,321 feet. No work has been done for the past four years, although about $400,000 have been taken out since the mine was first opened.

OTHER MINES.

The mines above described are the ones that have been the most noted and productive ones. Besides those mentioned there are scores of others that have been worked or prospected with good results, some of which are only in want of sufficient capital to put them on a dividend basis. The more prominent of these are the Bullion, Prescott Hill, Lafayette No. 2, Cassidy, Chief of the Hill, Scadden Flat, Swiss-American, Peabody, Knight of Malta, Great Western, Ajax, Irish-American, Grass Valley, Stockbridge, Seven-Thirty, Green Mountain, Bright, Cincinnati, Union Jack, La Crosse, Lucky, Homeward Bound, Branch Mint, Coe, Sebastopol, Ford & Reilly, Fahy, IXL, Inkerman, Shanghai, Sehofield, William Penn, Bryan, Rose Hill, Wiseonsiu aud Illinois, Daisy Hill, Lone Tree, Perrin's, Dromedary, Orleaus, Combination, Spring Hill, Phœnix, Grant, Bowery, Rocky Bar, Greenhorn, Fair Play, Wheal Betsey, Boston Ravine, Myers' Ground, Allison Ranch Ford, Shamrock, and mauy others.

Besides the Idaho, Empire, New York Hill aud Surprise, the most promising mines at present being worked are as follows:

IRISH-AMERICAN.—This company owns the Vulcan, Venns, Central, Smith and Findley and the Irish-Ameriean claims, and is working on the Vulcan ledge. The shaft is down 190 feet and has eut two ledges. Steam hoisting works have just been completed, aud the sinking of the shaft will be continued and will no doubt develop a most valuable mine. The company owns a patent for 59 acres. Martin Ford is the principal owner.

CENTENNIAL.—This mine has a shaft down 425 feet, from which a south level runs 470 feet. A new shaft has just been completed 400 feet south of the old one. One hundred loads of rock this spring yielded $8,000 at the Orleans mill.

SEBASTOPOL.—This is a mine that was worked in 1858 by William and Robert Watt, John Judd and Benjamin Macauley, who ran a drain tunnel 1000 feet on the ledge, and sank an incline 150 feet below the tunnel level. Work was suspended to allow the owners to work the Massachusetts Hill mine, and the Sebastopol has been idle ever since. It has been recently purchased by James Bennallack and others, who have removed the machinery from the Bullion mine and are developing this one.

MARYLAND.—This claim adjoins the Idaho on the east and is supposed to be an extension of the same ledge. A tunnel has been driven 675 feet to the vein, and drifts run a short distanee east and west. Hoisting and pumping works will soon be erected by the Maryland Company, which owns 2,000 feet on the ledge and hopes to develop a second Idaho.

ROCKY BAR.—This mine has a drain tunnel and an incline down 475 feet, and work is being done on the third and fourth levels. The general average of the quartz is $32 per ton. A new ten stamp mill has just been completed.

ALASKA.—This mine is two miles southeast of Grass Valley, and has been worked to some extent and is now being worked on the tribute system.

ALPHA.—This ledge is on the north side of Wolf creek, parallel to the Idaho. It has been worked more or less for years by means of shafts sunk at various points on the croppings with invariably good results. A level has been started from the present incline, which is down 120 feet and has hoisting works over it. The five stamp mill at the Godfrey gravel mine has been purchased and removed to this shaft. The ledge averages eighteen inches in thickness and shows considerable free gold and sulphurets.

OAKLAND.—This mine is on Wolf Creek, just north of the old Allison Ranch mine. A shaft is down to a depth of 160 feet, and over 200 feet of drifts have been run. This location was made in 1877, and embraces 1500 feet, and has hoisting works over the shaft.

TRIBUTE.—This mine was formerly known as the Black Lead, and was worked two or three years, some fifteen years ago, and yielded over $100,000. Last year the Tribute Company purchased it. Steam pumping and hoisting works are over the incline, which is down 270 feet. Ten men are at work in the mine.

BEN FRANKLIN.—This is a mine on Osborn Hill, that was worked some in the past. Work is now being prosecuted, and the shaft is down 190 feet, from which the second level is being run.

PACIFIC CONSOLIDATED.—This is an old ledge relocated in 1876, and has a tunnel 200 feet long and a drift 90 feet in length. The location is covered by a patent for 3,000 feet.

Other mines in which work is now being done are the Judd and Casey, Bulldoser, King's Hill, Pacific, Washington, Great Republic, and Lone Tree, besides a number of others that are being worked on a small scale or being prospected.

CHAPTER LV.

THE MINES OF LITTLE YORK.

Hunt's Hill—Quaker Hill—Sailor Flat—Red Dog—Chalk Bluff—You Bet—Little York—Lowell Hill—Remington Hill.

HUNT'S HILL, QUAKER HILL AND SAILOR FLAT.

THE "blue lead" was discovered on Hunt's Hill, in 1852, by a man named Hunt, on the north side of Greenhorn creek, and at an elevation of two hundred feet above the bed of the creek. Until 1855 claims were fifty feet square, but at that time a meeting was called to organize Hunt's Hill District, at which the size of a claim was declared to be one hundred feet front and to run back to the center of the hill. Under the new law the Eastern, Gouge Eye, Alpha, Camden, Sebastopol, Maine, Morrison, Jenny Lind and McCharles claims were located. These claims have been extensively worked, and have changed hands, some of them many times. McLeod & Spalding now own the McLeod claim, formerly the McCharles. These claims had been abandoned in 1858, and were relocated in 1873, by Malcom McLeod. The Jenny Lind Co. became involved in 1858, and the claim lay idle until 1864, when a new company with the same name was formed. It is now owned by Marsh & Tulley, and also embraces part of the old Morrison claim. The Eastern and Maine claims, containing eighty-seven acres, are now held by A. G. Turner. The Gouge Eye, Camden and Alpha claims were patented in 1874, and afterwards sold to John McAllis for $25,000. It is known as the Camden Mine and contains one hundred acres. It has eight hundred feet of bed rock tunnel, with flume and undercurrents.

Next to the Camden is the Quaker Hill Mine, owned by Sargent & Jacobs. This is an extensive claim of 1,053 acres, and reaches from Greenhorn to Deer creek. Some $350,000 have been expended in working this claim, and the yield has been about $700,000. For want of sufficient fall the claims cannot be worked by hydraulic process to within two hundred feet of the bed rock. A double shaft has been sunk, and through this the gravel is elevated to the surface, and is crushed in a cement mill, which has a capacity of sixty-five tons in twenty-four hours. From thirty to fifty men are employed about the mill and mine. There have been, in all, four cement mills on these claims, that have crushed about 20,000 tons, averaging $6 to the ton. The claims are supplied with water from two ditches, running from the head waters of Greenhorn creek, and aggregating twenty miles in length. They are owned by Sargent & Jacobs. The owners are Hon. A. A. Sargent and William F. Jacobs. George F. Jacobs is the Superintendent.

The Morrow claims at Quaker Hill, owned by S. C. Jordan, embrace ninety-eight acres, and are worked by hydraulic

process. The depth to bed rock is 350 feet. $3,000 were spent in developing this mine which has 2,800 feet of iron pipe. The total yield has been some $120,000. Fifteen men are employed about the mine. The Wind Up claim was located at Quaker Hill in 1878, and embraces 160 acres of ground. A tunnel to be one thousand feet in length is nearly completed, and will cost about $3,500. The claim will be worked by drifting.

The Sailor Flat district was located in 1857. A shaft was sunk to the bed rock at a depth of eighty feet, and a tunnel was run into the hill a distance of eight hundred feet. For various reasons the ground was but little worked until 1874, when it was sold to the present owners, since which time it has been advantageously worked. The claim contains 290 acres, and is worked by drifting in summer and by hydraulic process in winter. A ditch four miles long, with a capacity of five hundred inches, belongs to the claim. The owner is R. D. Culbertson.

RED DOG, CHALK BLUFF AND YOU BET.

The discoveries made at Red Dog Hill in 1851 drew many miners to this region. The hills were worked here by drifting and hydraulic methods, and a large number of cement mills were used to crush the cement of the "blue lead," none of which are now being worked. The hills in this vicinity have been extensively worked in the past, and are now being mined on a large scale by companies that have acquired consolidated claims of large dimensions. Of the old miners who worked here for years were Niece & West and G. S. Brown. The work at present is being done by the following companies:—

The Birdseye Creek Company, known as the English Company, is operating at You Bet on two claims, Brown's Hill and Walloupa. Some twenty white men and as many Chinamen are employed. This company has been operating for about nine years, and uses 1,600 inches of water, from a ditch owned by it. Jerry Goodwin is the Superintendent. The Nevada Mining Co., known as the Hayward claim, at Chalk Bluff, owns 700 acres of ground, and two bed rock tunnels 1,400 and 500 feet long. The tunnels cost about $50,000. This season the company will work in four claims, and will also work the lead of blue cement that has been uncovered by its former operations, either by hydraulic power or with a cement mill. John Spaulding is the Superintendent. John Hussey has extensive claims at Chalk Bluff, which he is working by the hydraulic process. He has four tunnels, 900, 700, 250 and 450 feet long respectively, and 3,500 feet of pipe. He employs sixteen men, and owns 500 acres. G. S. Brown has mined for years in this vicinity, and is at present the owner of some valuable mining ground which is not being worked.

LITTLE YORK.

The first mining in the township was done on Bear river at Little York by emigrants in 1849. Union Bar on the river was the first point to be worked, and then the miners worked along Nigger ravine, and by following their lead into the bank, discovered the gravel channel. In the fall of 1851 a great many claims were staked off on the hill and the next year work commenced in earnest. Council Hill was the first located, followed by Missouri Hill, Empire Hill, Manzanita Hill and Christmas Hill. The leading miners for the first few years were Curren & Garrison, Gill & Co., and Peters & Co. The mines were for a long time worked by drifting, but were afterwards consolidated and hydraulic power used. The first consolidated company was the Little York Mining and Water Co., who sold in 1873 to the Little York Gold Washing and Water Co., an English company. Four years later the claims were purchased by D. W. Balch, of San Francisco, and in 1879 they became the property of the Liberty Hill Consolidated Mining Co. This company owns 400 acres on Empire Hill and Manzanita Hill, known as the Little York claims. Here they have a tunnel 1,300 feet in length and employ twenty-five men. They use two pipes, one six and the other nine inches in diameter. On Christmas Hill they have two six inch pipes, and are extending their tunnel to a length of 2,000 feet. Twenty men are employed at this point. At Liberty Hill, they have a tunnel 1,800 feet long, and use two eight inch pipes. At this point twenty-five men are employed. In all the company's claims amount to 900 acres. The company owns three ditches, Lower Bear River Ditch, eighteen miles long; Steep Hollow, twenty miles long; Doolittle, ten miles long; total capacity 4,500 inches. There are six supply reservoirs and 35,000 feet of iron pipe. The headquarters of the company at Little York consist of house, office, stables, shops, etc. The company also owns a saw mill four miles above the town. Along the gravel range from Dutch Flat, through Little York, Liberty Hill and Lowell Hill is a telephone line, fifteen miles in length. At Little York Dr. William D. Aplin owns about one hundred acres of mining ground that has been worked considerably in the past, but has lain idle the last four years.

LOWELL HILL AND REMINGTON HILL.

At these points the mining is nearly all being done by drifting on account of the depth of the bank and the lack of sufficient fall to use hydraulic power. The Swamp Angel Gold Mining Company, at Lowell Hill, owns 226 acres, in which from forty to sixty men are employed in drifting. These claims have been worked since 1869. The tunnel is 1,000 feet long, and some five acres have been drifted. The Morgan Gold Mining Company, formerly the Golden Ball, owns 300 acres at Lowell Hill, which are being worked both by drifting and hydraulic. The tunnel is 350 feet long, and has two branches into the channel. Seventy-five or one hundred men will be employed here as soon as the drifts are opened. The Planet Mine is on the Bear river side of the hill, and is being worked by drifting. The Steep Hollow Company, Wilkinson, Wildcat, Dewy and East New York are all drift mines in the vicinity of Lowell Hill.

Across Steep Hollow from Lowell Hill is Remington Hill, where the Wide West Company is working the old McCann, Miami and Rhode Island claims by drifting. They are also opening a hydraulic claim by means of a deep cut into Steep Hollow. About forty men are employed by this company. Several claims lie above the Wide West, the chief of which is the Great Eastern, an extensive drift mine. At Democrat Hill, just above, Wick Brothers are working a small hydraulic claim. The Mammoth Blue Gravel Company owns 1,600 acres of patented ground here, not yet developed, and Rose & Duryea are working two claims in the vicinity.

Considerable prospecting is being done along the gravel range, and a few years will see a great many new mining enterprises undertaken.

CHAPTER LVI.

THE MINES OF MEADOW LAKE.

Excelsior Ledges—California—Pittsburg—Wisconsin—Pacific—Empire—Sunny South—Keystone—Potosi—Sacramento—Justice—Mohawk—Gold Run Phœnix—Pullman—New York—U. S. Grant—Kentuck—Enterprise—Nature of the Quartz—Processes—A New Method of Working.

THE discovery of the Meadow Lake ledges and the wild rush of prospectors, the locating of ledges of quartz and ledges of everything else that bore the slightest resemblance to them, the growth and death of the "mushroom city" of Meadow Lake, so aptly called "The City of a Day," have all been related in the history of that township. It remains now but to give a description of the actual mining enterprises that were and are being prosecuted, to complete the history of this most wonderful region.

The first ledge was discovered in June, 1863, by H. H. Hartley (a native of Pennsylvania, and not an Englishman, as is stated in the history of the township), who, with John Simons and Henry Feutel, made the first locations in the following September. These were Union, or Excelsior, No. 1 and 2, and the company was called Excelsior, as was also the mining district. These lie side by side, but seventy-five feet apart, and the surface croppings can be traced northwesterly and southeasterly for a distance of a mile, having a width of fifteen feet. The quartz on the surface is stained a dark reddish

brown by the action of oxide of iron, derived from the gold-bearing pyrites which it contains in great abundance. In many cases the decomposed sulphurets of the ledge show fine gold. Assays were made that showed the quartz to be exceedingly rich, but when an attempt was made to work the ore, it was found very rebellious and that it would not amalgamate well. A tunnel has been run in about one hundred feet, and the end of it is about sixty feet below the surface, showing a solid ledge of fourteen feet, which assays $60 to the ton. Mr. Hartley still owns these claims.

In 1864 the California Co. located seventeen hundred feet on each of the California, Knickerbocker, Indian Queen and Indian Boy ledges. A mill was built and a shaft sunk, but work was stopped a few years later. The Pittsburg Mine lies alongside of the Excelsior locations and assays better than they. It was located early, but was not worked until the fall of 1878. Hartley, Campbell & Whipple, the owners, have a shaft sixty-nine feet deep, disclosing a vein five feet wide, that assays $80 to the ton. Near the Pittsburg is the Wisconsin, owned by Leonard & Whipple. It has a shaft down thirty feet and a vein eight feet wide. In 1865, Mr. Leonard, by a horse power *arastra*, took out considerable gold from rock that paid over $100 to the ton. This is the richest ledge in the district, and the only one from which gold was shipped. The Pacific lies in the town of Meadow Lake, and was located in 1865. It has two shafts down one hundred feet each, on a vein four feet wide. Some five hundred tons of rock have been milled, running about $16 to the ton. The owners are W. H. and Silas Ware. The Empire lies near the Excelsior, and was located in 1865. The shaft is down eighty feet, on a ledge five feet in width. W. H. & Silas Ware are the owners. The Sunny South is one-half mile south of the Excelsior, and was first worked in 1866. A shaft is down thirty feet, and a tunnel has been driven eighty feet to the ledge. Considerable ore has been milled from the Sunny South, yielding about $12 per ton. It is thought that if the gold could be saved the rock would pay $100 per ton. The mine is owned by John Timmons, of San Francisco. The above mines are all those of any consequence in the immediate vicinity of the once magnificent city of Meadow Lake.

Near the old town of Baltimore, which once had five or six buildings, but whose site is now marked by one lonely and deserted house, there are several partially developed mines. The Keystone was first worked in 1865, by H. H. Hartley, who still owns it. There is a shaft down sixty feet, and an open cut has been made about sixty feet, from which a tunnel is being run. The vein is nine feet wide, and the ore is expected to run $40 to the ton. Near by is the Potosi, worked first in 1865, by Hartley, and still his property. The ledge is five feet wide, and a shaft is down seventy feet. $30 to the ton are expected. The Sacramento was located and worked in 1867. The ledge is fourteen feet wide, and is reached by an open cut and tunnel sixty feet long. The owner is R. A. Campbell. Near this mine is the Justice, first worked in 1867. The seven foot ledge is reached by a cut and tunnel forty feet in length. Johnson Leonard is the owner.

On Old Man Mountain are a number of mines that have met with great difficulty from the rebellious nature of the ores. The Mohawk was one of the prominent mines of 1865, and was worked by the Mohawk and Montreal Co. The ledge crops out a long distance, and is six feet in width. A steam quartz mill was erected, which has since gone to ruin. Two shafts were sunk, one hundred and fifty feet each, and a tunnel run in the same distance. Considerable ore was milled, yielding about $30 to the ton. Mr. Hill is the owner. Gold Run Phœnix is another mine on the mountain, worked first in 1865. A tunnel has been run two hundred feet on the ledge, which is four feet wide. The mine is owned by Davis & Gregory, of Sacramento. Another is the Pullman, located in 1867, with a ledge twenty feet wide, cropping out at the surface. The mine has been opened by a cut and tunnel about fifty feet long. It is in a very inaccessible location, and ore has been carried down the mountain and milled, giving $20 to the ton. It is owned by John Timmons. Between the Mohawk and Phœnix is the New York ledge, a discovery of 1865. The ledge crops out and is twelve feet wide. No work has been done on the ledge, but some of the croppings have been milled, yielding $8 to $10, where the assay was $80. There are two locations on the ledge, one by John Timmons and one by Johnson Leonard.

Near the town of Carlyle, which once had a store, boarding house, saloon, saw mill, quartz mill and some two hundred inhabitants, and whose echoes are now awakened by the voices of but four men, are a number of mines that great things were expected of. The most prominent is the U. S. Grant, a claim that was located in 1866, on the Ohio ledge, by Thomas Carlyle and others. The ledge crops out on the surface and is four feet wide. A main tunnel was driven two hundred and fifty feet and then a T drift run, being one hundred feet one way and sixty the other. A shaft is down from the surface, striking the main tunnel at a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. Considerable inside work has been done and ore milled at various times that averaged $30 to the ton. The mine is now being worked by Lewison & Harris, of Truckee. A mill was built with five stamps, that has been run occasionally by various parties. It was increased to ten stamps in 1870, and in the recent storm was demolished by an avalanche. The Kentuck is on the same ledge, and was first worked in 1866. Has two shafts, one hundred feet and forty feet deep respectively. A tunnel is in about two hundred feet. Some one hundred tons of ore have been milled, giving $8 to the ton. The owner is Frank Panson, of San Francisco. There are a number of other mines at Carlyle, but the above are the most prominent ones.

The towns of Mendoza and Enterprise lie within half a mile of each other. The former had in 1866, a hotel, two restaurants, two stores, and a population of five hundred. Enterprise at the same time consisted of a number of houses and fifty or sixty people. Not a house is standing on the old town sites. In this vicinity are a number of mines, the only one of any importance whatever being the Enterprise, at the town of that name. It was discovered in 1865, and was worked that year and for a few seasons thereafter. A shaft is down ninety feet with several drifts.

Considerable ore was taken out and shipped to Swansea, some of it selling for $2.50 per pound on the dump. The mine is still being worked on a small scale, but is not paying anything to its owner, F. McKay. A number of locations were made in 1878, on Red Mountain near Cisco. Some of the ore from these claims sold in San Francisco for $40 per ton, but their value is not known.

The ore of Meadow Lake district is extremely rebellious and hard to work, on account of the mixture of sulphur, arsenic, antimony and other minerals, which neutralize the effect of the quicksilver, and prevent amalgamation. Every year some new process has been tried upon these ores, but with no favorable result. In 1869 Robert Burns made an attempt with the celebrated Burns' process, but after raising the hopes of miners in this district to the highest pitch, he failed to accomplish anything. H. H. Hartley then tried a process of his own, but with little better success. Dolan and Churchill then introduced another method, but had to abandon it on account of its utter failure to do the work. The next attempt was made by a man named Creal, with a like result. Shively, Rabb & Co. then made an effort, but withdrew defeated. In 1879 Harris and Gould commenced operations at Carlyle, and have met with very encouraging results. Their method of operation is to dry crush the quartz, then roast and thoroughly oxidize it, grind it in a common mill pan, and then put it into a settler and amalgamate it. The secret seems to lie in the thorough oxidation of the ore. On the first run of ore by this process from the Grant mine the yield was $60 per ton. The second lot of thirteen tons produced $1,284, nearly $100 to the ton. Thus far the results are satisfactory, and if the working of the ore from this mine on a more extensive scale this season shall demonstrate the value of this process, the ledges of Meadow Lake, so rich and yet so intractible, will take a front rank again. So many failures have been made by methods that have at first promised good results, that it would be folly to predicate an opinion on the above results, but as soon as a successful process is found Meadow Lake will be a region of no small importance.

CHAPTER LVII.

THE MINES OF NEVADA.

Placer Mines—"Coyoteing"—Hirschman Gravel Claim—Manzanita Claim—Blue Tent Mining and Water Company—Adalante, Merrimac and Round Mountain—Emma and Ashburn & Baker—Quartz Mines—The Excitement and Failures of 1851—Present Condition—Character of the Quartz—The Leading Quartz Mines—Providence, Merrifield, Murchie, Gold Tunnel, Pittsburg, Thomas, Etc.—Pioneer Reduction Works—Sulphuret Reduction Works.

PLACER MINES.

THE first mining in Nevada township was done in 1849 on Deer creek and its tributaries. River and ravine mining in those days was the only kind carried on, as gold bearing quartz had not yet been discovered, and the great gravel hills were as yet an unrevealed book. The fame of Deer creek was spread far and wide, and thousands were attracted here by the stories of its wonderful richness, to find that the value of the claims had not been exaggerated. Early in 1850 the miners followed what they supposed to be a ravine lead into a hill, and discovered the immense gravel beds that have added millions of dollars to the wealth of the country. Here they commenced work by burrowing in the ground and throwing out the dirt and gravel in heaps about the mouths of their shafts. The resemblance of these holes, with their burrows of dirt, was so strong to those made by the coyote, that the system of mining was at once called "coyoteing," and the hill was named Coyote Hill. This was the first working of the great coyote range that was so famous in the early days. The gravel range that was opened north of Nevada City has been traced east until it unites with the great channel running south from Blue Tent.

The first hydraulic work ever done was by E. E. Matteson, on American Hill, in 1853. The hill was first located in 1857, and a company ran a tunnel on the south side, but were above the channel, and abandoned the work. A little later another company drove a tunnel into the hill from the southeast, but finding that they were too low, also abandoned the claim. In 1853, John Bar sank a shaft on the east tunnel, and found a very rich channel of gravel, using the tunnel for a drain. In 1857, Amos T. Laird bought American Hill as far as Wood's ravine, and worked it successfully. He sold to Joshua Rogers & Co. in 1861, and in 1866 Gentry, Hirschman & Grover purchased the ground. As there was not then sufficient fall to work the ground, they occupied four years in driving a tunnel, at an expense of $25,000. Since 1872 the claim has been worked by Hirschman, Grover & Co. The original American Hill has all been worked out, and they are now working on Oustomah Hill adjoining. There is a four-foot flume in the claim, 4,000 feet in length, and 800 inches of water are being used. This spring the claim was sold to Theodore W. Sterling, of New York, for $25,000, and work is being vigorously prosecuted with water from the Snow Mountain ditch of the South Yuba Canal Company.

The Manzanita claims are the only other that are being worked at Nevada City at the present time. These were located by four companies in 1852, Eversall & Womack, Huett, Craddock & Co., the Mountain Summit and the Pacific. Shafts were sunk to the bed rock, and the gravel was elevated by means of windlass and whim. The claims were afterwards consolidated and known as the Tomlinson claims. A bed rock tunnel was run, and the ground worked off by hydraulic process. Other companies were located near by on the channel, such as the Live Oak, Nebraska, Young America, Bourbon, United States, Irish, Nevada and Keystone. These claims are now owned and worked by the Manzanita Gravel Mining Co. It is estimated that they have already yielded more than $3,000,000. The Manzanita Company was recently formed in New York, with a capital of $250,000, and commenced work on these claims last year. The claim embraces 400 acres of ground, and 1,400 inches of water are used.

Phelps Hill, Thomas Flat, Oregon Hill, Coyote Hill, Lost Hill and Wet Hill have all been worked out, yielding large returns to the companies engaged there. One of the scenes of extensive mining operations was Brush Creek. The ground was originally located in 1851, in claims sixty feet square. The claims were afterwards consolidated and worked by Lones & Co. and Hall & Peabody. The diggings were shallow, and ground sluicing was the method adopted for working them. It is estimated that these claims have yielded an aggregate of $3,000,000. From Brush creek to Selby Hill the ground was also shallow, and yielded over $1,000,000.

The gravel channel was opened northeast of Nevada City by the Harmony Company and the Cold Spring Company, the latter of which is now being worked by drifting. Above these are the Fountain Head claims. Selby Flat, just north of Sugar Loaf, has yielded largely. Gold Flat and Gold Run were also very rich. It was here that the first mining in this vicinity was done, in 1849. Work was done on the ravine, and then surface work on the flat. The flat was finally all worked over by the hydraulic process.

J. C. Murchie, Sr., owns one hundred acres of patented and eighty acres of unpatented ground on the Dutch Flat road, which have been worked each winter since 1851. There are now three ditches and pipes on the claim. The ground is now being drifted.

Canada Hill has also been the scene of considerable gravel mining, and there is still much deep ground unworked, that will no doubt soon be yielding largely.

At Blue Tent, on the main gravel channel, the Blue Tent Mining and Water Company is operating on a large scale, in the South Yuba, Blue Lead and Enterprise claims, embracing 600 acres. They own a ditch thirty miles long, that was completed in 1876, at a cost of $160,000. At this time the company had expended over $250,000 in improvements, and have since been working the claims with good results. In 1876 a monster blast of 1,000 kegs of powder was fired here in a tunnel 120 feet long, with side drifts 101 and 59 feet in length. This blast cost $4,243.07, and loosened 200,000 cubic yards of earth.

To the west of Blue Tent are the Adalante, Merrimack and Round Mountain drift claims. The Adalante Company was incorporated in 1878, and owns 616 acres of ground. Thus far only prospecting has been done on this claim. The Merrimack Company has also been engaged in prospecting for the channel by means of a shaft and a tunnel, with success, and will proceed to open the claim by the means of shaft or tunnel at a convenient locality. The Round Mountain Company began operations on their claim of 160 acres in 1876. They ran a tunnel 600 feet, and sank a shaft 96 feet to bed rock, finding the channel. A new tunnel 400 feet long was then run to the shaft, and cross cutting and drifting commenced. The gravel is taken out of the tunnel on cars, and then washed by a monitor. The company's flume is 600 feet in length, and the "tailings" are run into a ravine owned by the company. By this means the company "corrals the tailings" and will work them again at some future time. There are eight men employed in taking out the gravel, which yields about four dollars to the car, a car holding a little more than a ton of gravel. The Sailor Flat Placer Mining Co. owns eight locations at Blue Tent, containing 425 acres, not yet being worked. Adjoining this company is the New York Blue Cañon Co. with 800 acres. The Sharp claims here, also, will soon be worked.

At Scott's Flat, below Blue Tent, and on the channel, the Emma Company has been working five years, during which time $80,000 have been taken out and $50,000 paid in dividends. The claim contains 120 acres, and is worked by hydraulic power, using 500 inches of water. South of this claim is one owned by the South Yuba Canal Co., and north are the claims of Cobb & Baxter. In this district also is the Gold Slide Placer Mine, embracing 357 acres, not yet being worked. The Ashburn & Baker claim embraces 117 acres, and has been worked constantly since 1853, and by the present owners since 1866. They employ a dozen men and own a water right of 800 inches on Deer creek, including four miles of ditch and a reservoir 425x375 feet, 16 feet deep.

QUARTZ MINES.

The discovery of gold quartz near Nevada City soon followed the original locations at Grass Valley, and in October, 1850, the Gold Tunnel ledge was located by four young men from Boston, having been discovered by them while engaged in their

first day of mining. In 1851 there was great excitement in quartz mining, and nearly all the since well known quartz ledges that cropped out on the surface were located then. The placer mines in some places had begun to show signs of exhaustion, and the known good ground was all claimed, so the people turned their attention to prospecting for and working quartz ledges with great zeal. Writing in 1856, A. A. Sargent gave the following graphic description of the excitement and its disastrous results.

"During the year 1851 a great excitement grew up in this neighborhood in reference to discoveries of gold in quartz. The hills upon Deer Creek, especially, were tunneled, and expensive machinery erected to realize upon the hidden treasures. Some of the schemes were remunerative, but the great majority were miserable failures. Pretended assayers convinced gullible stockholders in quartz veins that their rock yielded from ten to fifty cents per pound, when the real value was perhaps nothing, receiving of course good pay from their grateful customers. Under the spur of such welcome information, hundreds made themselves poor by misapplied capital. The "Bunker Hill Co." is an illustrious instance. They erected a costly mill upon Deer Creek, to use a certain roasting process that a favorite *savant* (Dr. Rogers) had recommended, by which they smelted the quartz in an immense furnace, expecting the gold to drop in a receiving chamber below. It is perhaps needless to say that they poked in vain in the ashes below for the *oro*. Believing the experiment had failed through intrinsic defects in its philosophy, and not that their ledge was destitute of Gold, (for had it not been assayed with brilliant results?) the Company next erected stamps to pound up the quartz in a more approved way. But, unluckily, the tailings were found to be very pure quartz, and the affair was a failure. Perhaps the inventor of the grand roasting process is to this day in doubt whether his bold experiment might not have succeeded, had there only been gold in the quartz to fall into the receiver. The loss by the Company is computed at $85,000. The immense over-shot wheel of the "Bunker Hill Co." at this day still adorns the Creek, a huge monument of the fortunes buried there. *requiescat in pace!* Many other expensive establishments for quartz working were erected upon the creek, with no better result. At the palmy time of quartz investments, doubts of great profits were deemed almost heretical; but in one short year, the delusion was over. However our enterprising neighbors of Grass Valley may have profited by such investments, they will have an uninterrupted enjoyment of them from the people of Nevada. In the midst of the quartz excitement, in October, 1851, some skeptical wits exhibited their wickedness by an amusing burlesque upon quartz operations in the columns of the *Journal*. The production occasioned inextinguishable laughter at the time, even in the victims themselves, and we need not ask pardon for here introducing it, as its merits are too deeply ingrained to suffer materially from the lapse of time. Some of the personages who figure in the scheme will be recognized by old residents, and we premise that "Mt. Olympus" signified Coyoteville:

MUNCHAUSEN QUARTZ ROCK MINING AND CRUSHING CO.

Incorporated by special Legislative enactments of 1849 and 50. (See page 1102 of Journal of Legislature of 1001 drinks.)

Capital Stock,.....$2,000,000.

PRESIDENT—Gen. Napoleon B. Gulliver.

TRUSTEES—Dr. G. Washington Crum, P. T. Barnum, Esq., George R. Glidden, Esq., Professor Espy, Don Quixotte Crawley, old Dr. Jacob Townsend. Moses Y. Beach, Magnus Rex Wemeh.

SECRETARY—Junius Quien Sabe.

TREASURER—J. Squander Swartwout.

FINANCIAL AGENT—N. Biddle Jones.

PROSPECTING AND AMALGAMATING COMMITTEE—Guy Fawkes, Robinson Crusoe, Abby Kelly Folsom.

This Company claim 405 claims of sixty feet each, beginning at a blazed dogwood tree on the right bank of the river Styx, adjacent to the residence of Charon the ferryman, extending to a large bee-gum on the left shore of the river Lethe, one-half mile from the lake Avernus, beyond which no auriferous quartz has ever yet been discovered; with all the courses, dips, angles, sinuosities, variations and contortions, thus distinctly embracing its perpendicular elongation and linear expansion. The company have been thus explicit in defining their lead, in all its labyrinthine ramifications, owing to the vague uncertainty and transcendental obscurity which have involved individual rights, sacrificing wealth and enterprise upon the shrine of cupidity, and furnishing material for the wildest legal vagaries. The company deem it necessary to prevent any infringement, invasion or encroachment on the part of the public, to give notice of the fact that a large Bohan Upas stands at the mouth of their tunnel, bearing this significant inscription—"*Fugite canem, verbum sapienti est!*"

N. B.—No shares for sale in this tunnel. The lead has already been traced to a depth—

"Nine times the space that measures night and day,
Where gravitation shifting, turns the other way."

Skillful Siberian miners have been obtained at an immense expense, through the agency of one of our distinguished Board of Trustees, P. T. Barnum, Esq.

The laborers are enabled to carry on their work by the light of diamonds, which brilliantly illumine their vast excavations.

A new patent, with an Æolian attachment, has been introduced into the machinery, which is found to surpass any invention yet in use. The steam necessary to propel the machinery is obtained from a cistern placed upon lake Avernus; all expense of fuel is thus avoided.

Specimens of the lead may be seen at the office of Dr. Diabolus Pillgarlick, on Expansion street, where the obliging agent, Triptolemus Middlefunk, late of Mount Olympus, will give the most definite information in reference to auriferous quartz formations, and the most approved mode of pulverization.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

JUNIUS QUIEN SABE, Secretary.

N. B.—An assessment of three per centum on the capital stock of the company has been this day levied, to be expended in the purchase of a new gasometer.

So high ran the excitement upon which this capital burlesque was founded, that for a time it seemed to monopolize the interest of the community. Quartz stock, printed on flimsy paper, was quite current, as representing unknown wealth; wherever a quartz ledge peeped out of the ground, however innocent of gold, it was staked off by striving competitors; the advertising columns of the *Journal* were studded with advertisements of new companies, new assessments, new reports. But Mr. Junius Quien Sabe's effort was ahead of the times, as the almost general failures of a few months later proved. The first crash was the "Bunker Hill," with its "Æolian attachment," and the rest "came tumbling after."

Gradually, however, the interest in quartz became strong again, and guided by caution and moderation the miners began to develop the ledges, and demonstrate their richness, and the practicability of working them profitably. Improvements in the methods of mining and of working the ores also assisted to render these ledges valuable, and the result is that Nevada now holds a prominent position in the front rank of quartz mining districts. In 1859 and for two or three years succeeding the great silver discoveries on the Comstock, quartz mining was at a low ebb in Nevada. Hundreds of miners departed for the new field, and thousands of dollars were withdrawn from the capital invested here to aid in the development of the Washoe ledges. The tide began to turn in 1863, and once more the quartz ledges of Nevada found favor in the eyes of those who had rushed away from them to invest in the silver mines of the Comstock. From that time until the present the quartz mining interests of Nevada have continued steadily to improve, and never was there more faith in their richness and stability, never were there more ledges being worked on a dividend basis, and never was there so much foreign capital seeking investment here, as there is at present. A number of mines during the past season have been sold to capitalists who intend to develop and work them in a legitimate manner, and still others well known to be valuable, will no doubt be resurrected from their long sleep, to which they have been consigned for want of capital.

The primitive rock of the district is a soft granite, encircled by a slate formation on the east, south and west. Numerous quartz lodes, both in the granite and surrounding slate, have been opened and worked, some of them to a considerable depth. It has been demonstrated here that the theory that the value of quartz decreases with the depth is a fallacious one, for a number of mines have found the reverse to be the case. The general course of the veins is a little east of south and west of north, most of them having an easterly depth at various angles. Some of them are nearly perpendicular, while others descend at a low angle, the most usual dip being about thirty-five to forty degrees. At the southwesterly end of the granite formation are a number of parallel veins, having the same general course, but dipping westerly, of which are the Sneath & Clay and the Mohawk.

The following is a brief statement of the history and present condition of the more prominent of the Nevada ledges:

GOLD TUNNEL.—As has been stated, this was located in October, 1850, being the first location made in Nevada, and was worked constantly until 1865, having at that time yielded the most gold of any mine in the district. At first the decomposed quartz at the surface was washed in a rocker and paid well. A tunnel was commenced on the ledge in 1851 and a mill erected in 1852. Up to 1855 the mine had yielded $300,000, at which time it was purchased by some Cornishmen who worked it for eight years, the amount of yield not being known. The mill was carried off by the breaking of Laird's dam in 1857, and another with six stamps was erected. In 1863, Kidd, Ralston & Tevis purchased the mine, and in 1865 erected steam hoisting works, but soon after ceased work on the ledge. A tunnel commencing at high water mark on Deer creek has been run in a distance of 1,400 feet, and a shaft incline fifty below this level. The Gold Tunnel is now owned by a New York company, who also own the California on the same ledge. But little work has been done here for two years past.

PROVIDENCE.—One of the leading quartz mines of Northern California is the Providence, located on the south bank of Deer creek, about one mile west of Nevada City. The ledge was discovered and located in 1852 by David McKeon, who soon abandoned it. It was then relocated by a German, who sold it to T. F. Dingley in 1856. In 1863 it was sold to parties who incorporated under the name of the Providence Gold and Silver Mining Company. This company erected an eight stamp mill, and obtained their ore by tunneling. After running in this way four or five years with small profits, work was stopped till 1870, when the mine was sold to Walrath Brothers, J. V. Hunter and the Smith Brothers. The Smith Brothers sold their interest two years later to the other partners, who are the present owners. Immediately after the purchase of the mine by this company Joseph Thomas, who is the present superintendent, commenced sinking a shaft, which is now down 1,023 feet. A new incline, 1,700 feet south of the old one, is down to the 600-foot level. The mill has a capacity of forty tons per day with its twenty stamps, and it is the intention of the company to soon increase the mill to sixty or eighty stamps. Over $1,000,000 have been expended in developing the mine, running levels and opening up the ore body, without taking out much quartz, so that now enough ore is in sight to keep the mill busy for years, and can be taken out at little expense. The company has experimented largely and at great expense to test various methods of milling and reduction, over eighty thousand dollars having been expended in one effort. Chlorination works for extracting gold from the sulphurets are located at the mine. The ore is very rich in free gold and sulphurets, and has always paid well for working by the present management.

THOMAS.—This is a consolidation of the New England and Brunswick, and is owned by J. Thomas, Walrath Bros., C. E. Hatch, C. H. Crosby and Mrs. M. A. Sterling. The old New England was the fourth location made on Gold Flat in 1851, and has been located and abandoned several times. In 1877 hoisting and pumping machinery and a ten stamp mill were erected, and the sinking of a shaft commenced, which is now down 650 feet. Over one-half mile of drifts has been run, all in good pay ore. The company is still sinking the shaft, and it is expected to develop a mine that will be worth many hundred thousand dollars.

EL CAPITAN.—This mine is situated at the head of Gold Flat, near the Town Talk, one and a quarter miles from Nevada City. It was located by A. C. Gillespie in 1854, and was little worked until, in the fall of 1879, the New York Gold Mining Company relocated the mine and erected hoisting and pumping works. The incline is now down 150 feet, and 450 feet of north and south levels have been run. The claim is 1,000 feet long by 300 feet wide, and there are two ledges varying from twenty inches to four feet in width. The company has expended about $15,000, and has twenty-eight men at work. A tramway 1,200 feet long connects the mine with the V flume, by which lumber and wood are received. The mine was formerly known as the Cunningham, and the rock taken out, several hundred tons, averaged about $15 to the ton.

MURCHIE.—An eight stamp mill was erected on the Murchie Mine, two and one-half miles east of Nevada City, in 1861, but as the rock near the surface yielded but a small amount, work was for a long time discontinued, but is now being vigorously prosecuted, under the superintendence of W. S. Schuyler. The incline is down 660 feet, and four levels have been run to a total length with cross cuts of about 2,000 feet. A mill with eight Frue concentrators and other modern improvements, is on the mine. The total yield of 1879 was $124,420, of which a little more than half was in sulphurets and the balance in free gold.

LIVE YANKEE AND PERSEVERANCE.—These ledges are now being opened by a three-compartment shaft on the Perseverance location, by the Fortuna Gold Mining Co., a recent incorporation. They are situated on Gold Flat, one mile south of Nevada City. Each ledge is located 1,500 feet in length and 300 feet on each side, being in the same mineral belt as the Providence, Thomas, Merrifield and others. These ledges were located several times, the last location of the Live Yankee being March 14, 1877, and of the Perseverance January 3, 1878. The Live Yankee was worked to the depth of thirty feet and about forty tons of ore taken out, averaging $35 to the ton. The Perseverance was worked to the depth of forty-two feet, and one hundred tons of ore taken out, yielding an average af $15 per ton. Fred Jones, of Grass Valley, bonded the mines in 1878, and formed the Live Yankee Mining Co. Machinery was erected, a shaft sunk on the Perseverance ledge to the depth of 134 feet and 239 tons of ore taken out averaging $34 to the ton. The property was sold in 1879 to John T. Bradley and Charles F. McDermott, of Oakland. This mine is considered one of the most promising in the district.

STILES MINE.—This mine is situated on the north side of Deer creek, and is located 1,200 feet on Roger Williams ravine. Ore from this mine was crushed at the mill erected at the south end of the Suspension bridge by W. C. Stiles and D. A. Rich in 1862. This mill has for a long time been abandoned. At the mine are hoisting works but no mill. Quartz from this mine has yielded from five to forty dollars per ton, the last crushing of one thousand tons averaging fourteen dollars. The mine has been worked some by tributors, and is considered good property, needing capital for its depelopment.

DEADWOOD.—This mine is situated in Willow Valley, two and one-half miles east of Nevada City. It was located in 1856 by Green, Allen & Chandler, who worked it for a year and then sold it for a good sum. The purchasers abandoned it and went to the Washoe mines, and in 1861 it was relocated. In 1877 the mine was reopened by the Deadwood Gold Mining Co., and is being worked by twenty men, under the superintendence of J. J. Lyons. The mine has hoisting works and an eight stamp mill, built in 1858 and rebuilt by the present company. The mill has crushed 20,000 tons of ore from Willow Valley mines, 5,000 from Deadwood yielding $160,000. The incline is down 500 feet and several inclines have been run to a considerable distance. The claim embraces 1,500 feet on the ledge and sixty acres of placer ground.

PITTSBURG.—This ledge was located in 1851 by R. S. Wigham for a Pittsburg company. In 1852 he erected a saw and quartz mill combined. It had ten stamps and was then the only mill on the flat, and did custom work. It was bonded by a London company, who worked it for a time and condemned it as worthless, and it fell again into Wigham's hands, who afterwards lost it on a mortgage. The mill and mine are now owned by the Pittsburg Company, and the work is being pushed forward. The incline is down 800 feet, and from the various levels some 15,000 tons of ore have been taken out, yielding since first opened about $300,000. The location is 2,000 feet on the ledge.

MERRIFIELD.—This mine is situated on the north side of Deer creek, one mile east of Nevada, and was located in 1851 by Charles Marsh, E. E. Mattison and Dr. McIntyre as the Bunker Hill ledge. It was here that the disastrous experiment of Dr. Rogers was made. After this failure the ledge was considered valueless and abandoned. Some years later it was relocated farther north by R. R. Craig, P. N. Edwards and J. A. Mattingly, who were unaware that it was the same ledge. D. Van Pelt, Nelson Soggs and S. W. Green became also interested in the mine, and erected an eight stamp mill on the west side of American Hill and worked the mine successfully several years. In 1860, having discovered that this was the Bunker Hill ledge, the mill site, water wheel and flume of that company were purchased, and a new mill was erected near where the old furnace stood. At this time the Nevada Quartz Mining Company was incorporated to work the mine, and for some time Nelson Soggs was Superintendent, the mine being known to this day as the old Soggs Mine. The mine was afterwards sold to Mr. Van Winkle, who did little work on it, and in September, 1878, it was purchased by E. Merrifield. Since Mr. Merrifield has had control work has been pushed forward with vigor, and with good results. The incline is down nearly 800 feet, and a new incline of three compartments is being sunk farther up the hill, and a tunnel is being run into the hill from the new incline to connect with the old one. There is a mill of fifteen stamps at the mine, soon to be increased to twenty-five, supplied with ten Frue concentrators. Chlorination works will also be erected this season to enable the mine to reduce its own sulphurets. More than 40,000 tons of ore have been taken out of this mine, yielding about $500,000.

LECOMPTON.—This mine is three miles above Nevada City, between the Deadwood and Constitution. It was located in 1854 by George Hearst, Jacob and Joseph Clark, and George D. Roberts. A mill was erected there in 1855 by John Paul, with ten stamps, and called the Oriental mill. The mine was worked successfully for two years, yielding a profit of $60,000. In 1863 J. J. Ott purchased the mine, erected hoisting works and sank an incline, as the mine had been worked too near the water level. But little work has been done on the Lecompton for a number of years, although it has yielded the total of $225,000. Mr. Ott is still the owner.

BANNER.—This mine is situated in the slate formation, about three miles southeast of Nevada City. It was located in 1860 by Jeffery, Rolfe, Withington and others, as the Douglas Company, who sank a shaft seventy-five feet and abandoned it the same year. The mine was then located by others and abandoned, and relocated by Pressey Irish & Co., as the Liberty Company. In 1865 it was purchased by Kidd, Stiles, Rich. Tisdale and Tilton, and work was commenced on the ledge in earnest. In 1866 Kidd sold to A. E. Head, R. F. Morrow and C. A. Land, who, with the others, composed the Banner Company. From May, 1866, until June, 1871, the mine yielded $550,486, of which $48,000 were paid in dividends, and then the company dissolved, since which time the mine has been idle. J. E. Brown has obtained a patent for 1,500 feet adjoining the old mine on the north, and a company was incorporated in New York in 1879, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, for working the mine. A mill with ten stamps was erected in 1867. The total yield of the Banner mine to date is about $775,000.

SNEATH AND CLAY.—This ledge was discovered by Sneath Bros. and G. W. Clay in 1861, while working a placer claim. The first crushing gave $32 and the second $80 to the ton. Hoisting works were erected and a mill completed in 1863, and for several months crushed ore that averaged $70. The rich chute of ore gave out in 1865, after yielding $200,000 The mine was then sold to a New York and Grass Valley Company for $27,000, and was worked several years by them, yielding $200,000, averaging $20 to the ton. Since 1868 no work has been done on the Sneath and Clay. In 1879 Shoecraft & Sprague organized a company to resume work on the mine, but to the present time operations have not been commenced.

CROSBY AND OLIVE.—This mine is a southern extension of the Providence, and was originally located by J. L. Williams. In 1878 it was purchased by Crosby & Olive, and is now bonded to San Francisco capitalists. Pumping and Hoisting works are on the mine.

CHAMPION.—This mine is one and a quarter miles southwest of Nevada City, on the celebrated Providence belt, and consists of 5,000 feet. The mine is being opened by a tunnel 1,650 feet long, which is nearly completed, from which cross cuts will be run east and west, tapping several ledges that have been prospected, and then drifts will be run on the ledges. Work on the tunnel has been prosecuted steadily the last three years. Some years ago a tunnel was driven on the Champion ledge, but not deep enough for working purposes; another was driven on the Philip ledge. Quartz from the Champion near the surface paid $5 per ton, and from the Philip $25. The Twin ledge also runs through the tract, and is supposed to be the same as the Providence ledge. The long tunnel runs 1,260 feet on the New Years ledge, which shows good ore. The claim was first prospected by Germans in 1870, and in 1876 the Champion Co. was formed. The systematic and practical manner in which this mine is being opened and the well known value of the ore give promise of soon adding another dividend mine to the district.

MOHICAN.—The Mohican was one of the first locations of 1851, on Gold Flat. The original location did not hold, and in 1852, J. B. Byrne, Green, Walton and others relocated it. The mine has been but little worked, except enough to hold the title, and only 600 tons of quartz have been extracted, yielding an average of $14 to the ton. It is at present leased by J. B. Byrne, the owner, to parties who are working it, at a depth of 140 feet.

POTOSI.—This was the second location on Gold Flat, in 1851, by Shoemaker, Hearst and others. Some 10,000 tons have been taken out of the Potosi, the last 2,000 of which averaged about $19. The incline is down 300 feet, and several drifts have been run, one of them 280 feet. For the past ten years only enough work has been done to hold the claim. The Gold Flat is an extension of the Potosi, and is consolidated with it. J. B. Byrne is the owner of this property.

MANHATTAN.—This ledge was located on Gold Flat in 1854, by George Baldwin and others. Pumping and hoisting works were erected, and considerable good rock was taken out. A few years ago the works were burned, and the mine has since been idle.

MOHAWK.—This ledge was located on Gold Flat in 1852, by Henry Stede, J. Mulsey and others, who worked it a number of years by means of a whim. In 1863 Captain Kidd purchased the mine, erected machinery and commenced an incline, but the work was interfered with by water. W. L. Tisdale purchased a half interest, and a shaft was sunk and drifts were run. In 1870 the Gold Run Co. built a mill with ten stamps, but removed it in 1874; a two stamp mill, called the Steam Battery, was then erected, but that has also been removed.

NEVADA CITY.—This mine is located on Wood's ravine, and was formerly known as the Schmidt Mine. In 1878 the Nevada City Quartz Mining Co. was organized, two-thirds of the stock being in the hands of Shoecraft & Sprague, since which time work has been vigorously prosecuted. Drifts have been run north and south on the 150 and 250 foot levels, showing a well defined ledge of from two and one-half to three feet

thick. A ten stamp mill is on the mine. J. W. Sprague is the superintendent.

MT. AUBURN.—This ledge was located in 1866, in the Providence belt, west of Nevada City, and purchased in 1871 by Solomon Johnson. In 1876 J. L. Holland and Edwin Tilley relocated it, and a lawsuit followed, being decided in Mr. Johnson's favor in 1878. In August, 1879, C. K. Kirby purchased a half interest, and machinery has been erected. A double incline is down beyond the 250 foot level, which is the first one recently opened. The prospects for the development of an excellent mine are good. Mr. Johnson died at Nevada City in May, 1880.

SMITH MINE.—This mine is situated near the Half Mile House, and has two ledges, the Smith & Sigourney and the Wagner. It was discovered in the early days, and several shafts and tunnels have been run to the water level. Steam hoisting works are on the mine, and although it has yielded $143,000 it now lies idle for lack of capital.

CORNISH, OR URAL.—This ledge was located in 1851, one and one-half miles below Nevada City, as the Ural ledge, and a mill was built in 1852. The rock did not come up to the inflated opinion the owners had imbibed from the assays, and work was suspended. The mine was then leased to a gentleman of science, who failed to make anything, and the machinery was removed. The ledge was subsequently located by Muller, Buckner and others, who opened it in another place and found a body of rich ore, and worked it out to the water level. Not being desirous to invest in a drain tunnel, they then sold the mine to Nelson Soggs and his partners, who did but little work on it, and sold it to Philip and John Richards and Samuel Adams, since which time it has been known as the Cornish mine. These parties removed here a three stamp mill they had previously built in the Lecompton District, and commenced to drive a tunnel on the ledge, which they were engaged upon seven years, and reached the rich chute in nearly 1,300 feet. This rich chute was worked for some time profitably, but since then little work has been done in the mine.

WYOMING.—This ledge was located in 1851, on the north side of Deer creek, and has been worked almost constantly since. A San Francisco Company took the mine in 1873.. The ledge is from two to ten feet wide, and the incline is down 500 feet, with north and south drifts. A ten stamp mill is on the mine, but its capacity will soon be increased. John Buffington is the superintendent.

PECK MINE.—This ledge is in Peck ravine, and was located in 1853 by Mr. Peck. He erected a mill, but as the mine failed to pay he shot himself. It has been abandoned and relocated several times, and is now the property of Mrs. Williams. Crosby & Olive have bonded it, but are doing no work on it.

EAST ORLEANS.—This ledge is situated on Gold Flat, and has been worked since 1875. A tunnel has been run 727 feet, 400 of which are along the ledge. The developments are good as the tunnel has cut through the tops of two good chutes, and is being driven ahead to another which crops out on the surface. The owners are Rupley & Jamieson.

ROMAN.—This ledge crosses Deer creek at the mouth of Gold Run and passes northeasterly under the center of Nevada City. It was located in 1851, by Capt. James Fleming and others. It has been worked to the water level on both sides of the creek by tunnel. On the south side 275 tons have been taken out, averaging $27.50; on the north side 350 tons, averaging $30. The location extends 2,000 feet south, and 1,000 feet north.

EAGLE.—This ledge is half a mile east of town, and was worked by several companies in various places. In the part of the ledge that runs through Gallows Flat the rock yielded $100 to the ton. A tunnel was run nearly 600 feet from Deer creek, but was not low enough. For a time the mine was owned by S. B. Davenport and was called the Davenport. Byrnes, Hubbard & Co. are now sinking a shaft on the Eagle.

EUREKA.—This mine is on Slate creek, Willow Valley, two miles east of Nevada City. It was partially worked to water level a few years ago and rock taken out that paid $100 per ton. A tunnel is being driven on the twelve inch ledge, that is in 250 feet.

EUREKA, NO. 2.—This mine is on Little Deer creek, one mile from Nevada City. A four stamp mill has just been erected by John Senner, Jr. and the Pioneer Plating Works. A tunnel is in 400 feet on a ledge varying from eight inches to two feet.

CANADA HILL.—This mine is one and one-half miles southeast of Nevada City, on Little Deer creek. The ledge was located in 1851 by A. Isoard and others, and a twelve stamp mill was erected soon after by Mr. Raymond, the rock yielding $100 per ton for a long time. The property soon after came into the possession of A. Casennon and Mr. Gruclaw, and later Mr. Butterfield became the owner. The mine was sold by the Sheriff to Mackie & Philip, and by them, in 1862, to Pinch & Co., of San Francisco, and is now the property of the Pinch estate. The mine is still being worked, but no attempt has been made to go below the water level.

NORTH STAR.—This ledge on Canada Hill is owned by Allen, Gentry and others, has paid well, but is now idle, the surface rock having been all taken out.

MITCHELL AND MARTIN.—This mine consists of several ledges on Canada Hill, upon which is a new mill with four stamps.

SHARP AND NIVENS.—These gentlemen have a large ledge near Canada Hill, on which they have just completed a 400 foot tunnel, and will soon erect a mill.

NEVADA, OR BEST CHANCE.—This mine is also on Canada Hill, and has two shafts 100 feet deep, from one of which a drift cuts several good ledges. Tunnels have been run for draining purposes.

PHŒNIX, OR CUNNINGHAM.—This ledge was located about 1853 by Wigham, Cunningham, Byrne and others, about one and one-half miles southeast of Nevada City. It changed hands several times and was purchased in 1858 by Horace Ferre, who sank an incline 100 feet on the ledge. About 500 tons of rock were taken out, running from nine to thirty-five dollars per ton, but the vein ran down to a mere seam, and the work was suspended. The mine fell into the hands of H. Mackie & Co., and in 1866 Mackie & Philip made an arrangement for the erection of hoisting works and opening the mine to a depth. An incline was sunk over 300 feet and ran several hundred feet of levels. They also made a drain tunnel 1,200 feet. Ore was taken out that ran from fifteen to sixty dollars per ton. Work has been suspended for some time, and was recently relocated by the Phœnix Company, of New York.

CONSTITUTION.—This mine is situated on Deer creek above the Murchie, and has an incline down 100 feet, and a drift on the ledge which is from one and one-half to two feet thick.

TAM.—Located on the Guscette ranch, in Willow Valley. The ledge prospects well and will be opened by the present owner Frank D. Piazzia.

PLUG HAT.—This is a relocation by Wheeler, Blake & Co. of an old ledge, which showed some good quartz in early days. A recent crushing paid $23 in free gold. The incline is down fifty feet.

GENERAL GRANT.—This mine on Canada Hill is the property of E. Charannaut & Co. A tunnel is being run 700 feet to open this property. The ore taken out has averaged $25 per ton.

FEDERAL LOAN.—This ledge is situated about three miles above Nevada City, on the south side of Deer creek. The incline is down 180 feet and the rock taken out averaged $25 in a small two stamp mill that was erected on the claim. The mine is idle at present.

NEW OPHIR.—This is a recent location of the old Allison, on Selby Flat. It is owned by four miners who have an arrastra for working the ore.

JULIA.—This ledge is being prospected on Deer creek, near

the Merrifield, by means of a tunnel to tap a ledge, from which good ore was taken out by a shaft.

PHILLIPS.—This mine joins the Nevada City on the south. Good quartz is being taken out from a tunnel that is running on the ledge.

SPANISH.—This mine lies near the Nevada City and Merrifield, and is claimed to be on the same lead. It has a tunnel 350 feet long, with a drift 375 feet along a three-foot ledge. Some 500 tons of ore have been taken out, the last 100 yielding $15.

MOUNTAINEER.—This is a partially developed mine on Deer creek, near the Merrifield. It is now bonded to parties who are driving a tunnel.

CHAPMAN RANCH.—Several ledges have been lately discovered at this point, two miles northeast of Nevada City, the rock on the surface being of good character.

NEW YORK.—This claim consists of 120 acres of patented ground on Deer creek, two miles from Nevada City, in which are six ledges from two to six feet in width. Hoisting works and a mill of ten stamps are on the ground.

BULLDOSER.—This mine is on Deer creek, one mile east of Nevada City, and has steam hoisting works. The mine is now lying idle for want of capital.

KINGSBURY.—This mine is on Little Deer creek, half a mile east of Nevada City. It has a shaft 120 feet deep and a tunnel 500 feet long. Work is at present suspended.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—This mine is situated near Deer creek, about a mile above the Murchie. Work has been done for eight years, and a shaft is down thirty feet from one of several tunnels. The claim has produced about $8,000, but is now idle for lack of capital. It is owned by William Kistle, Sr.

BULLION.—This mine is on Wolf creek, south of Nevada City, a tunnel on the ledge 150 feet shows a ledge two feet thick. Moore & Hamilton are the owners.

COLUMBIA.—This ledge is on Gold Flat, and was worked by Prof. Muller in 1858, yielding $20 to the ton. Operations have been resumed this season.

BLACK PRINCE.—This is supposed to be an extension of the Mountaineer, and is on the south side of Deer creek. It is being slowly opened by a tunnel.

BUCKEYE.—This ledge is two and one-half miles east of the city, and has an incline down 220 feet and a tunnel 300 feet in length. Several years ago light hoisting works were on the mine, but were sold for the purpose of erecting heavier ones, which have not yet been put up. Quartz from this ledge has yielded from twelve to twenty-four dollars per ton.

ILLINOIS.—This ledge is at the head of Illinois ravine, three miles northeast of Nevada City, and was located in 1879. Two shafts have been sunk 50 and 30 feet, and a tunnel is being run. The claim consists of 2,000 feet on the ledge.

YELLOW DIAMOND.—This ledge is near Rush creek, three miles west of Nevada City. The ledge has been worked to a depth of fifty feet by means of two tunnels. A new tunnel has been run 100 feet, cutting the ledge at a depth of 75 feet. Good ore is now being taken out by drifting.

This season there has been a great deal of prospecting done near the Mt. Vernon House, five miles north of the city, on account of a rich discovery by Kirkham & Hitchcock. A number of ledges have been located that show excellent prospects. Ledges on Selby Flat are also being prospected to a considerable extent, also in Myer's ravine. There are a great many quartz locations that have been prospected to a considerable extent, that might be mentioned, but the space allowed in this work does not warrant it.

PIONEER REDUCTION WORKS.

The Pioneer Reduction Works, situated on the Grass Valley road between O. Maltman's works and the Thomas mine, were established by A. B. Crosby and J. G. Mitchell, first without stamps at Canada Hill, in 1877, afterward in 1878 at their present location with stamps. They bought the Occidental mill of ten stamps and the hoisting works connected therewith. The mill with the amalgamating works was set up and established at the present location, while the hoisting works were set up on what is known as the Williams ranch on the Peck ledge. In 1879 the amalgamating works were changed to a chloridizing apparatus, the former not proving efficient in working the compound ores of this district. The furnace as arranged for chloridizing has proved to be very efficient, thoroughly fitting the sulphurets to be chloridized, without any chimney loss, obtaining a high per cent of gold and from seventy to eighty per cent of the silver. These works are now conducted by Charles H. Crosby, superintendent, and are as efficient in the reduction of ores as any at the Bay, and the owners propose to enlarge their capacity to meet the entire demand, so that there shall be no need of shipment to any point below, and at least, save to the producers the amount expended in transportation.

SULPHURET REDUCTION WORKS.

The sulphuret reduction works of Oscar Maltman are situated a mile from Nevada, on the Grass Valley road, and were erected in the latter part of 1858. It was the first practical attempt on the coast to reduce auriferous sulphurets by the chlorinizing process, and to Maltman and G. F. Deetken is due the credit of its success. It was known that the sulphurets concentrated from the quartz pulp, as crushed in the mills, contained gold in considerable quantities, and Maltman and Deetken had been experimenting with the view of extracting the metal by a process cheaper than smelting. Their first experiments were not successful, and after repeated failures they went to Washoe and engaged in silver mining. Here they gained new ideas in relation to the working of metals, and in 1860 they returned to resume their experiments, and the first attempt was a success. From that time all the various kinds of sulphurets from the quartz and cement mines of the county have been reduced at the works, and no serious difficulty has been encountered. In 1862, Deetken sold out his interest in the business and reduction works to Maltman, who has since continued to enlarge the works and improve himself in the art of reducing the refractory ores. The average working of the sulphurets has come up to ninety-five per cent. of the fire essay. The charges for working sulphurets varies from $40 to $50 a ton, some being more difficult to reduce than others. Maltman at present has facilities for working fourteen tons a week, his establishment being the most extensive in the State, and the amount saved by our quartz miners has been steadily increasing for several years. The profits derived from the sulphurets has materially contributed to the success of quartz mining in this country. After Deetken sold out his interest in the Nevada establishment, he erected works on a similar plan in San Francisco, regarding that as the most central point for procuring sulphurets from different parts of the State. There is no especial secret in the process; but to beneficiate the ores successfully requires practice and skill, the same as in any mechanical occupation or art. In Kustel's work on the processes of gold and silver extraction, he describes the chlorinizing process, as employed by Maltman and Deetken :

"The tailings are subjected first to calcination in a roasting furnace, without being sifted. No salt is used, as it sometimes causes a loss of gold. The roasting is performed in the usual way by stirring the mass at a low temperature till all the sulphurets or arseniurets are decomposed. An addition of charcoal powder favors the roasting. After six or eight hours, when no odor of sulphurous acid is observed, the ore is discharged, spread on a proper place and cooled. The tailings or ore is then sprinkled with water and shoveled over several times. A little too dry or too wet has a great influence on the result of chlorination.

"When moistened, the stuff is introduced into wooden tubs about seven feet in diameter and twenty-five or thirty inches deep. These tubs have a prepared bottom, which allows the entrance of chlorine gas from beneath into the mass of tailings. Near the bottom are two holes, one for the discharge of the solution, the other communicates by a lead pipe with a leaden gas generator. The generator is filled to a certain hight with peroxyd of manganese and salt. Sulphuric acid is introduced

by a lead pipe. As soon as the mixture becomes hot, by the fire underneath the generator, the chlorine gas commences to be evolved and enters the tub through the connecting lead pipe.

"After some hours the whole mass is strongly penetrated and the greenish gas lies heavy on the tailings. The tub is closed by a wooden cover. In this condition it remains for ten or fifteen hours, when the cover is removed and clean water introduced. As soon as the water reaches the surface of the tailings, the discharge pipe is opened, and the water, containing the dissolved chloride of gold, is led into glass vessels. An addition of sulphuret of iron, precipitates the gold in metallic condition as a black-brown powder. If there are silver sulphurets in the ore, they, by roasting without salt, are converted mostly into sulphates, and in subsequent contact with chlorine, into chlorides which are not soluble in water, and remain in the tailings. The gold is therefore 995 fine.

PLAZA QUARTZ MILL.

This mill is owned by S. C. Keith, corner Sacramento and Boulder streets, Nevada City. It was built in May, 1874 by Jones & Keith, and is a four stamp custom mill, operated by water power, with a capacity of from eight to ten tons in twenty-four hours. It is the intention to add six more stamps to this mill.

The Pittsburg and Deadwood mills, ten stamps each, are also doing custom work.

CHAPTER LVIII.

THE MINES OF ROUGH AND READY.

Placer Mining—Quartz Mines—Iron Clad and Osceola—The Copper Mines—The San Francisco Copper Mine.

PLACER MINING.

In *Bean's History* is the following in regard to the early placer mining:—

"Placer mining of this region, in the early days, was confined to the beds of the small streams, ravines, gulches, flats and side hills adjacent; in some instances the extent of gold producing surface being broad, shallow and remarkably rich, gave employment to large numbers of men whose claims were so situated on the gentle slopes that one tom head of water would supply half a dozen or a dozen companies successively; the quantity thus furnished would be about six or eight inches of miner's measure at the present day, and cost $16 per day during the first season for the first or head company, the price being then graduated off to each company succeeding, at a discount of $2 each, until the price would come down to $4, after which there was no deduction. The scarcity as well as the excessive cost of water therefore caused men to crowd as closely as their numbers and location would allow, and most cheering and animated sights were thus presented on Butte Flat, Rich Flat, Squirrel creek, Texas Flat, Deer creek and other places, where twenty and thirty companies of men, numbering from one hundred to three hundred persons could be seen at one view, busily engaged in "sluicing surface." And as another and more fatal, as well as more irremediable result, the diggings around Rough and Ready being so accessible and so easily worked, were very soon "worked out." No extensive deposits were found in any of the hills, although a streak or range extends from Alta Hill, near Grass Valley, along Randolph Hill, Sugar Loaf, Spanish John, Goshen Hill and Texas Flat, toward Timbuctoo, as if it were a branch of the old river bed which caused the famous "blue gravel" deposit at the latter place, but which seems to have been cut off in the vicinity of Pleasant Valley and Anthony House, in a manner unaccountable. In this range of hill diggings, Randolph Hill was the only portion of the whole that paid largely—one company, in less than two years, took out over $400,000 clear of all expenses, which was done by ground sluicing, before the hydraulic pipe came into use. The other points, however, have not produced so encouragingly, and but few attempts have been made in this part of the county to establish regular hydraulic diggings, and to trace any gravel lode into the channels of the hills."

The Red Jacket Blue Gravel Mining Co. was incorporated in 1868, and the same year opened up their claim on the gravel range, a mile below the Anthony House. Mining is still carried on along Squirrel creek by Portuguese, and a number of small claims are being worked at various points. A tributary of the main channel seems to run from below Nevada City, passing just north of Grass Valley and Rough and Ready, to the great channel at Mooney Flat and Smartsville. This channel has been opened and worked at various points with good success. At Mooney Flat hydraulic mining has been carried on extensively for years. The Excelsior Water and Mining Co. of Smartsville are operating here on a large scale, and use the electric light to enable them to work the claims at night. The Blue Gravel company also operates here, and there is a large tract of ground not yet reached, which will require years to wash away.

QUARTZ MINING.

The following, from *Bean's History*, gives a very clear description of quartz operations up to 1867:—

"Quartz mining operations have never been either extensively or successfully carried on in this township, and although numberless ledges of fine looking quartz, richly charged with sulphurets, and in many instances showing free gold in tempting quantities, interlace the hills in every direction, in no instance as yet has there been established a paying mine. Indeed, the work of prospecting in this vicinity is only in its infancy, consisting mostly of mere prospect shafts—"gopher holes"—and abortive tunnels. In 1851 the Kentucky Ridge ledge was struck, by Abel, Porter and others, and a large amount of exceedingly rich specimen rock was taken out with comparatively small expenditure of labor. A contract was made by them with Colonel William F. English for the erection of what was called, in those days, a quartz mill. This consisted of two large-sized Chile mill wheels and pan, driven by water power, with a capacity of reducing about two or two and a half tons in twenty-four hours. Of course, the affair proved a failure, and was disastrous to all parties concerned. Not only litigation ensued, which stopped the work, but Colonel English was found dead on the road between the mill and Nevada, killed by a charge from his own shotgun, but whether accidentally, or intentionally done by his own hand, was never satisfactorily ascertained. The ledge was finally jumped or relocated in after years, by others, and a small, four-stamp mill, run by water power, is now erected on the premises and occasionally makes a fair clean up on assorted rock from this ledge. It is now owned by Greenbanks & Co.

"In the fall of 1855, the Osceola ledge, about one mile south from the town of Rough and Ready, was prospected by John Eudey, Thomas Euren and James Truran, under contract with E. W. Roberts. A remarkably rich pocket or 'bunch" was found in this ledge, and in addition to several thousands of dollars taken out in solid specimens, a lot of several loads, worked by mill process, returned an average of $225 per ton. The company was immediately incorporated, and caused a 24-stamp mill to be erected, with all necessary houses, etc., and commenced crushing rock in April, 1856; but as no other rich lot of specimens had been found, and no researches made for any, except on a straight line of tunnel into the hill, and the main body of the ledge did not pay over $10 a ton, a huge disgust very naturally affected the San Francisco capitalists who had "bought in" at a large price, and who now held the controlling interest. After crushing about 120 tons and finding the machinery too crude to save the gold, all operations were suspended and the machinery was removed to Sucker Flat, where it was erected and put in operation to crush cement; this proving also non-remunerative, it was removed to Hansonville, thence finally to Reese river. The ledge having been sold to pay debts of the company, it has been lately purchased by Messrs. Tew & Morgan, who are proceeding to work upon and develop the mine in a proper manner, and will erect such machinery as may be necessary to reduce the refractory sulphurets. The old company expended $36,000 upon this mine uselessly, and the experiment proved conclusively that while very few men know how to "keep a hotel," a still fewer

number know how to work a mine and run a quartz mill successfully. The managers in this experiment were nearly all sea-captains, and a few years later the same men, back at their proper business, gallantly carried their vessels right up to the enemies' batteries at Vicksburg, Mobile Bay, New Orleans and Port Royal.

"In 1865, an eight-stamp mill was erected at the lower end of the town of Rough and Ready, by A. A. and John Smith, worked by an overshot wheel, but as the people in the vicinity had not carried on the work of opening the mines to such an extent as to supply a sufficient quantity of rock to keep the mill running, but little benefit has been derived by the owners of the mill or by the miners, from this commendable enterprise; like many other improvements, it was in advance of the times and now stands idle with little prospects of enough work to keep the machinery from falling to decay. These, with a few arrastras erected here and there for prospecting purposes, constitute the quartz mill enterprises projected and carried out in this township.

"It has been already said that the ledges in this portion of the county are numberless—it is impossible to give even a list of their names and location—but it is evident to the most superficial observer that gold bearing quartz veins exist in every direction, many of which give large promise of rich yields. Some have been prospected to a slight degree, rarely to a depth exceeding one hundred feet—mere surface scratching—and by mill process have given good returns. In that section along the head of Penn Valley creek, including Osceola ravine, Grub creek, Clear creek, etc., copper sulphurets predominate largely, which apparently causes the rock to be difficult to work by the ordinary mill process. Such are the Osceola, South Star, West Point, Legal Tender, 7-30 Loan, McCauley & Co's, and a large number of others, which have yielded from the same pile of rock, worked at the same time, in different mills, all the way from $7.50 to $40 per ton, with no perceptible difference in the ore. It is well settled that such ores must be reduced by some special process, directly applicable to their nature, the precise character of which can only be ascertained by analysis and practical experiment. There is not the slightest doubt that if such a process be discovered and disclosed that Rough and Ready would present as many good paying ledges as now are successfully operated in the vicinity of Nevada or Grass Valley. Time will show, if capital can be induced to enter the field."

There are but few quartz mines of any note at present, the Iron Clad and Osceola. The Iron Clad is at Rough and Ready, and has a five stamp mill, to which it is contemplated to soon add twenty-five more. At the Osceola a ten stamp mill was erected in 1876, and ten tons of ore crushed, that yielded $377. Rock extracted in running a tunnel on the ledge failed to prove satisfactory and work was discontinued on it. A shaft was sunk fifty feet to find a chimney that was supposed to exist, but was then discontinued. It has been recently discovered that the shaft cut through the chimney without the fact being noticed, and work has now been resumed. The Buclow Consolidated Quartz Mine, near the South Yuba river, has a ledge five feet wide, a shaft down two hundred feet and a tunnel on the ledge. Work is being prosecuted with vigor.

THE COPPER MINES.

The discovery and location of the copper ledges of the township is so well related in *Bean's History* that we reproduce it:

"In that portion of the township, heretofore referred to as being devoid of gold placers, lying in the range between Penn Valley and the Round Tent House, and extending north and south across the whole breadth of the county (and also extending further to the south and west into Placer and Yuba counties), indications of mineral deposits had been observed by the earlier settlers, of a character which baffled ordinary prospecting, and gave rise to wild speculation as to the nature of this particular region. In the winter of 1862–3, prospecting for copper in this vicinity was suggested, and many straggling parties expended, in the aggregate, enormous amounts of time and money in vain researches. Some promising lodes, were found, among the best of which is the "Well Lode," so called from the circumstance that it was first discovered, long before any value was attached to it, in the sinking of a well for family purposes, on Purtyman's Ranch, at what is now Spenceville. This lode, however, although an enormous body of ore, being about seventy feet in width, is of low grade to justify working at the present cost of labor and materials; the time may come when it will prove a fortune to the owners. The ore is said to range from five to twelve per cent. of copper.

In April, 1863, the "Last Chance" mine was discovered, by James Downey, who had devoted the most of his time for many months in prospecting the section between the Zinc House and the Empire Ranch, on a large number of "crevices," and wherever there seemed any favorable croppings, but without any flattering results. Finally, when discouraged and about to abandon all further work, a friend suggested that this spot seemed to promise the most favorably, and Downey exclaimed, "Well, this is the *last chance*—and if I don't strike it here I'll give it up"—jumping into the prospect shaft, a few feet in depth then, he worked vigorously for the day, and at evening struck a solid ledge of glittering sulphurets of copper, about three feet in thickness. The excitement became intense, as usually has been the case under similar circumstances throughout the State, and the rush to the copper region became as great as in earlier times it had been to Fraser river and Washoe. Thousands of claims were taken up, hundreds of shafts were sunk, and hundreds of thousands of dollars were uselessly expended in prospecting for copper. The whole region for ten miles in width, and twenty miles in length, was filled with people searching for "crevices," and talking copper; new towns arose like magic, and Spenceville, Hacketville, Queen City, Wilsonville, etc., etc., became familiar as town sites, and even became pretentious as permanencies. But the tide soon ebbed, and the streets of the "cities" I have mentioned are now occasionally enlivened only by the hunter of game who may find it convenient to camp in one of the deserted houses, and who can start a hare, a bevy of quail, or even a deer, from the tall grass or thick chaparral around the spring which furnished the former inhabitants with water. "*Sic transit.*" During the hight of the fever, speculation became rampant, and it is said that shares in some of the most promising claims such as the Last Chance, Well Lode, Whisky Diggings, and others, were actually sold at $100 per foot. However that may be, if not true, it might well be, for I know that half that amount was paid for some claims. The Last Chance still gives hopes that a good paying copper mine may be developed by the proper application of skill and perseverance with capital. While the original locators, consisting of the Downey family, still retain a portion of their interests severally, other parties have become interested by purchase, and a considerable portion of the stock is now held by D. O. Mills & Co., H. Miller, Thomas Gardner, and others, of Sacramento, A. Delano, J. M. C. Walker, Frank Beatty, S. D. Bosworth, E. W. Roberts, and others, of this county, and it is the intention now expressed by the shareholders, to put up machinery to work the vein effectually. The working shaft has been sunk to a depth of two hundred feet, showing a vein about twelve feet thick, rich in sulphurets of good quality, averaging twent-three per cent. and indicating a strong vein of good mineral. One shipment, made to Swansea, realized $35 per ton net, above all expenses; and with proper machinery for pumping and hoisting purposes, as well as apparatus for preparing and reducing the ore on the ground, there is no doubt that this mine would give employment to a large number of people, and perhaps stimulate others to develop good mines of copper now unknown. This mine consists of 2,400 feet on the ledge; the company is incorporated, and have their office at Sacramento."

The most prominent ledges not named before are the Green, Emerald, Mammoth and American, all of which have been developed to a limited degree.

THE SAN FRANCISCO COPPER MINE.

The San Francisco Copper Mine and Reduction Works are situated at the altitude of about four hundred feet above the level of the sea. An abundance of timber is in close proximity to the mine, and water power can be had for seven months in

the year free of charge, and afterwards from ditches in the neighborhood. The company holds 3,000 feet on the vein, and two mill sites covered by United States patent. The vein is almost vertical, with a slight inclination towards the east, and a course nearly northwest and southeast, and is imbedded in a crystalline slate on the west and granite on the east. A shaft has been sunk on the east wall to the depth of one hundred and fifty feet through a solid body of ore. At the depth of sixty feet the first cross cut to the west developed a solid vein of mundic ore seventy-five feet in width, undisturbed by any fault; the ore on this level averaged 7 per cent. At one hundred feet another cross cut was run to the west, and the vein proved the same in width. From this level the reduction works are at present supplied with ore, and the average of the same has improved to 9 per cent. The mine, to all appearance, is inexhaustible in ore, and in drifting north and south there is no apparent diminution of the size and quality of the vein. A level has been opened at the depth of one hundred and fifty feet, but further than to demonstrate that the vein continues and holds its great strength, exploration has not been carried on, as the 100-foot level will furnish all the ore that can be manipulated for years to come. The roasting of the ore is done in open piles, from 1,000 to 1,200 tons burning from four to six months. The leaching of the sulphate formed in roasting is performed in wooden tanks; from these the solution is transferred to reservoirs to settle, and afterwards pumped into revolving cylinders. The precipitation is effected by means of scrap iron, and after two or three tons of precipitate of copper has accumulated in each cylinder, it is discharged, filtered and transferred to a drying pan, which is heated by the exhaust steam of the engine. After drying the precipitate or cement copper, it is ready for market, and assays between eighty-five and ninety per cent. fine. From forty to fifty per cent. of the copper obtained is extracted from the ore immediately, and the balance is gradually obtained from the dump pile, where the ore spontaneously decomposes. The amount of copper ore manipulated and cement copper produced from January 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880, is as follows:—Ore manipulated, 6,000 tons; cement copper produced, 512,128 pounds. There are at present 15,000 tons of ore roasting, and the works have a capacity to work sixty tons daily. During the last four years 17,000 tons of waste ore have accumulated on the dump pile, which still contains a product of sixty-four per cent. of red oxide of iron, the quality obtained from which by crucible smelting has been equal to the best of white iron. Sulphuric acid could be manufactured at a nominal cost of three-quarter cents per pound from the fumes of 15,000 tons of ore wasting themselves in the air. The operations of the San Francisco Copper Mining Company have steadily increased for several years past, until now it is recognized as among the most reliable and valuable mining properties in the State. Its reduction and hoisting works, ore sheds, leaching vats, tramways, etc., cover a large space of ground, and represent the investment of a large amount of money. This is the only copper mining company in the State that works its ores, or uses the leaching process for the extraction of copper, or in any way is meeting any home demand. Whatever is done in the way of copper ore extraction by other companies is for the shipment of ores abroad, and these are required to be of a higher percentage than can be worked by the leaching process. The region of country in which the San Francisco Copper mine is situated is traversed by copper veins, some of which show high grades of ore, and upon which more or less prospecting is being done, but none others compare in size to the great vein above spoken of. The success of this one enterprise, however, must be the means of stimulating prospecting for copper ore in the foot-hill region of this county, and ultimate in making that region a scene of busy mining enterprise before many years.

CHAPTER LIX.

THE MINES OF WASHINGTON.

River Mining—The Bars and Their Yield—The Creeks—Hill Diggings—Quartz Mines Being Developed.

THE South Yuba river was the scene of the first mining in Washington township, in the fall of 1849, near the town of Washington. In 1850 the creeks and ravines, as well as the bars and flats on the river, were swarming with miners. In 1852–3 the numerous "hill diggings" were found, that have given such a permanent character to the mines of this region.

The first important locality was Washington, on the South Yuba river, where mining was commenced in 1849, and was continued actively for many years. Washington flat and the bars all along the river were very productive. We will speak briefly of these bars, commencing at the one highest up the stream. Canal Bar, at the mouth of Cañon creek, derived its name from a canal dug for the purpose of diverting the river from its channel. The parties doing this work sawed many thousands of feet of lumber by hand, built stores and cabins, which were all abandoned when the bar proved not to be so rich as expected. Just below Canal Bar were Long Bar, Keno Bar and Jimmy Brown's Bar, all above the mouth of Scotchman's creek, above which point the diggings were not very rich. Below the mouth of this creek and on the north side of the river was Boulder Bar, a short distance above Washington. This place and for a distance up and down the river was extensively worked from 1862 for a number of years, yielding about $100,000. The little town that sprang up was known as Rocky Bar. On the opposite side of the river was Grissell Bar, worked by Chinamen. Brass Wire Bar, opposite the town of Washington, has yielded about $50,000, and is now in the hands of Chinamen. Washington is situated on what is called Washington Flat, and was formerly the bed of the river. The upper end has been worked by hydraulic process, and other portions have been drifted to some extent, leaving a considerable quantity of ground not yet worked. It is estimated that $340,000 have been taken out of the flat.

Below Washington, and on the same side of the river, is Whisky Flat, worked by drifting. Brandy Flat, once quite a mining camp with two stores, is opposite the mouth of Poorman's creek. It has been worked by several companies and yielded about $150,000. At present H. Kohler owns the claim and is working it by hydraulic process. He also owns Jackass Flat, just below, a place that has yielded $75,000. Lizard Flat is opposite the mouth of Jefferson creek, and was worked by A. J. Doolittle, who took out no less than $50,000. The little town of Jefferson stood just opposite Lizard Flat, and was a lively mining camp in the early days, but is now a thing of the past. Virgin Flat, just below Buel cañon, was a small place that yielded $40,000 or more.

Of the creeks and cañons that are tributary to the South Yuba, the richest was probably Poorman's creek, on the north. In 1850 a claim on the creek was considered poor if it did not pay twenty dollars per day to the man. There were several hundred miners scattered along the creek, and two stores were doing business at different points. It is a low estimate to place the yield of this creek at $1,000,000. At the mouth of the creek is Portuguese Point, owned by Johnston & Battis, which has yielded about $50,000. Jefferson creek, between Phelps Hill and Jefferson Hill, was worked by several companies, that took out about $120,000. Washington creek, between Phelps Hill and Alpha, although a short stream, yielded some $50,000. Between Alpha and Omega lies Scotchman's creek. It paid well, although a portion of it was worked at a disadvantage. The probable yield was about $150,000. There is mining being carried on along these three creeks at the present time.

At Alpha the first discoveries were made by Henderson and Rodgers in 1850, in a ravine that bears their names. In March, 1853, Charles Phelps and his brother found the first hill diggings, and located a water right in Scotchman's creek, to carry water to their claims. They sold the same year to McNeil and McVey. The Alpha mine is at present owned by a San Francisco and Oakland company. The yield of the Alpha, from forty acres is not less than $1,500,000. A company, of which Westly Carroll is superintendent, has commenced to open the old channel of Scotchman's creek that was filled by a land slide, possibly hundreds of years ago. The prospects for suc-

eess are good. The Omega diggings were first worked by J. A. Dixon, in 1850, in Dixon's ravine. In 1853 the hill was opened, and mining commenced on a large scale. Some thirty gravel claims were worked for a great many years. In 1871 ten claims were still being worked. At present the only large company at work is the Omega Water and Mining Company, whose claim embraces two hundred and forty acres. The Nevada County Consolidated Mining Company owns 960 acres adjoining the Omega Company, which they are opening by a tunnel, for the purpose of working by the drifting process. It is not overestimating to place the amount of gold produced from the mines of Omega at $2,500,000. Phelps Hill was located in April, 1854, by Charles Phelps and his brother. There have been about seven acres mined away, yielding some $600,000. It is now owned by Charles Phelps, as is, also, Phelps Point on the lower end of the ridge. Cotton Hill, Gold Hill, and Jefferson Hill have all been the scene of extensive operations. The present owner of Cotton Hill is William Folkers, who has good facilities for working the ground. At Gold Hill some $350,000 have been taken from thirty acres of ground. The probable yield of Jefferson Hill was $100,000.

The Centennial Gravel Mine at the head of Jefferson creek, has expended $30,000 in the last ten years in tunnels to open up the ground, but so far with poor success. A new tunnel is now being driven that gives every prospect of being successful. The company owns one hundred acres, and will commence mining on a large scale as soon as the tunnel is completed.

There are situated in Washington township a number of quartz ledges that have been developed to some extent, demonstrating them to be valuable and good property if properly worked. The Yuba Gold Mine, six miles up the river from Washington, is being opened, developing a large ledge. The company has a mill at the mine. The Betsey Miller ledge, about one mile south of Washington, is being worked slowly. The Derbee and Pattison ledge, on the river below Washington, is being opened, showing a large and valuable lead. A mill was built last year. Swain and Marker's ledge, near the mouth of Poorman's creek, has a good showing of free gold and sulphurets. The Cañon creek mill will be moved to the mine this season. The Veteran ledge, owned by J. J. Schmidt, Jr., and F. Percival, is being opened with good prospects. The Daybreak, about half a mile from Washington, is a promising ledge in process of development. The Celina ledge, on Little Cañon creek, has a shaft down a distance of seventy-five feet, showing rock with free gold and sulphurets. A mill will soon be erected. The Lindsey, or Marietta Mine, near Fall creek, is being worked and ore crushed at the mill there with good results. Cole and Meade have four locations near the Lindsey, and will soon erect a mill. Wing and Freeman have a mine on Alpha Hill, and a number of others are being prospected in the same vicinity. The Fall Creek Mining Company, Diamond Creek Gold and Silver Mining Company, Solathiel, Tecumpseh, Fidelity, and a number of others are being developed, and the prospects are that in a few years the quartz mines of Washington township will be on a paying basis, and add largely to the importance of this region as a mining locality.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST.

1519. Conquest of Mexico by Cortez.
1534. Discovery of Lower California.
1535. Attempt of Cortez to find new country to conquer in California.
1536. Name California first applied to the peninsula.
1537. Gulf of California explored by Francisco de Ulloa.
1542. Expedition of Jose R. Cabrillo and discovery of Cape Meudocino.
1562. Exploration of coast of California by Juan Rodriquez Cabrillo.
1579. June 17. Sir Francis Drake took possession of California in name of Queen Elizabeth of England.
1596. First exploring expedition of Viscaino.
1602. Second exploring expeditiou of Viscaino.
1683. Unsuccessful attempt made to colonize California by the Spaniards.
1719. First ship built on eastern shore of the Pacific, at Loreto.
1767. Jesuits expelled from Spain and her colonies.
1768. Don Gasper de Portala was appointed Military Governor of the Californias.
1769. May 1. Ship San Carlos arrived at San Diego with supplies for missionary and colonizing party coming overland.
May 14. Father Crespi and Captain Rivera, with party, arrived at San Diego.
July 1. Father Juuipero Serra aud party arrived at San Diego.
July 14. Don Gaspar de Portala set out for Monterey.
October 25. Portala and party discover the Bay of San Francisco.
1772. Mission of San Luis Ohispo established.
1776. October 9. Mission of San Francisco de los Dolores established.
1777. Mission of Santa Clara established.
1780. City of Los Angeles founded by order of the Viceroy of New Spain.
Town of Santa Barbara established.
1784. August 29. Death of Father Junipero Serra at Monterey.
1802. Gold reported to have been discovered at Alizal, Monterey county.
1805. Indian tradition of a great flood in Sacramento valley.
1806. Russians appear on coast of California.
1812. Establishment at Bodega of a Russian fort.
1815. Act of Congress driving out British fur traders from the U. S. Territories.
1820. American Trappers in the Tulare and San Joaquin Valleys.
1822. Declaration of Independence by Mexico.
Spaniards explore and name Yuba and Bear rivers.
1824. August 11. Law passed regulating land grants by Mexican Government.
1825. Jedediah S. Smith and party of trappers cross the Sierras.
1825-6. Indians report a great flood in the Sacramento valley.
1826. Mexico passed a law freeing the Mission Indians.
Second expedition of Smith to California.
Smith's party defeated by Indians in tbe Mohave district.
Arrest and release of Smith's party at San Diego.
1827. Smith's party defeated by Indians at mouth of Umpqua river; all killed but Smith and two others.
1828. First party of Hudson Bay Company trappers appears in the valley.
1829. Ewing Young's trappiug expedition arrived.
1831. One hundred and fifteen thousand bushels of wbeat raised in Upper California.
1832. Second expeditiou by the Hudson Bay Company.
Second expedition by Ewing Young.
Overland company under command of Captain B. L. E. Bonueville arrives.
1833. Smallpox or fever epidemic among the Indians of the valley.
Stephen H. Meek traps on Truckee river.
1836. Revolution of Castro.
1837. Courts established in Territory of California by Mexican Government.
1838. Gold discovered twenty-five miles northeast of Mission of San Fernando, in Los Angeles county.
1839. Forbes' *California* published in London.
August 12. Arrival of Captain Sutter at the present site of Sacramento.
1840. Sutter's Fort erected during the summer.
1841. Hudson Bay Company establish headquarters at Yerba Buena; J. Alexander Forbes and William G. Ray, agents.
June 18. Grant made to J. A. Sutter of New Helvetia.
August 23. Captain Ringgold, U. S. N., surveying the Sacramento river, arrived at tbe embarcadero of Sacramento.
September. Captain Sutter bought the property held by the Russians at Bodega.
Dry season created much suffering.
1842. Micheltorena succeeded Alvarado as Governor of California.
Oetober 20. Commodore Jones hoisted American flag over Monterey, supposing that war had been declared.
1843. Visit of Swedish scholar to the Sacramento valley, known as the "King's Orpban."
1844. Mareh. Pablo Gutierrez found what he supposed to be gold on Bear river.
March 6. First arrival of Fremont at Sutter's Fort.
Rebellion of Castro.
November. Truckee river named after the Indian, Captain Truckee.
The Schallenberger cabin built at Donner lake, and Moses Schallenberger remains there all winter.
1845. Mission property ordered sold by the Mexican Government.
Withdrawal of Hudson Bay Company.
Micheltorena overthrown.
Suicide of William G. Ray.
1846. Project of a Pacific railroad agitated by Asa Whitney.
March. Arrival of Fremont and exploring party.
April. The Donner party set out for California.
June 11. First act of hostility by Fremont's party in California.
June 14. Revolt of Bear Flag party.
War with the Moquelumne Indians.
July 2. Commodore Sloat arrives at Monterey.
July 5. Fremont organizes a revolution.
July 7. Montercy taken possession of by Americans.
July 8. Yerba Buena seized by Americans.
July 10. Revolutiou (or Bear Flag) party raise tbe American flag.
July 23. The *Cyane* dispatched to San Diego with Fremont's battalion.
August 15. *Californian* newspaper started at Monterey by Colton & Semple.
October 19. Donner party reprovisioned by C. T. Stantou.
October. Donner party arrive at Donner lake.
December 16. First Donner forlorn-hope party leave the lake for outside belp.
December 29. General Kearney leaves San Diego for Los Angeles.
1847. Jauuary. Name of Yerba Buena changed to San Francisco.
January 10. Commodore Stockton enters Los Angeles.
February 19. Tucker's relief party reach Donner lake.
March 1. J. F. Reed's relief party reach Donner lake.
April. Third and fourth relief parties reach Donner lake.
May 13. Work commenced on mill at Brighton.
August 28. Work commenced on sawmill at Coloma.
Septemher 19. United States garrison removed from Sutter's Fort.
November 28. Steamer *Sitka* left San Francisco for first trip to Sacramento, arriving December 4. This was first steamer on the river.
December 22. Two thousand fruit trees received by Captain Sutter; nearly all lost hy careless planting.
1848. January 19. Discovery of gold at Coloma.
February 2. Treaty of peace with Mexico signed.
April 28. Coloma sawmill running for first time.
June 2. First gold on Yuha river found hy Jonas Spect.
Summer. Jonas Spect prospects Deer creek as far as Pen valley.
James W. Marshall finds gold on Deer creek, at Nevada City.
David Stump and Berry mine on Wolf creek, at Grass Valley.
December. Sacramento surveyed and platted by Captain William H. Warner, U. S. A.
1849. January 4. *Alta California* newspaper started in San Francisco.
February 7. First Pacific railroad bill introduced in Congress.
February 28. Steamer *California* reached San Francisco.
Spring. John Rose builds a corral at Pleasant valley.
June 3. Proclamation issued hy General Riley Military Governor of California, calling on tbe people to elect officers, etc.
Summer. Findly opens a trading post at mouth of Greenhorn creek.
David Bovyer opens a trading postat White Oak Springs.
Caldwell opens a store at Beckville, on Deer ereek.
August. First settlement in Grass Valley.
Septemher 1. First Constitutional Convention met at Monterey.
Septemher. Rough and Ready and Randolph companies settle at Rough and Ready.
Caldwell's store built at Nevada City.
September 23. Boston company arrived in Boston ravine.
Septemher 28. First sermon in Nevada county, at Boston Ravine hy Rev. H. Cummings.
October. Caldwell opens his upper store on site of Nevada City.
Fall. Jefferson and Washington settled.
First mining in Little York.
Corral built at French Corral, and a store opened.
Sawmills ereeted by Holt Brotbers aud Walsh & Wheeler.
December 15. First session of Legislature held at San Jose.
December 20. Military Government of California dissolved. J. C. Fremont and William M. Gwin elected to the United States Senate.
December 24. First great fire in San Francisco.
1850. February 18. State divided into twenty-seven counties.

March. Stamps elected Alcalde of Nevada City.
April 9. State Library founded.
April 18. Grand Lodge of State of California, F. & A. M., organized.
May 3. Indians attack and burn Holt's Mill—Death of Samuel Holt.
May 4. Second great fire in San Francisco.
May. Gen. Thomas J. Green's Indian campaign.
May 25. Green's treaty with the Indians signed.
Spring. Settlement of Eureka South.
June 4. Third great fire in San Francisco.
June. First discovery of quartz at Grass Valley—The first quartz excitement was in October.
Summer. Committee of Justice appointed in Rough and Ready.
First church in Nevada City.
August. Nevada M. E. Church organized.
Fall. First church in Rough and Ready.
September 9. California admitted into the Union.
September 17. Fourth great fire in San Francisco.
September. Election of first Justice in Rough and Ready.
October 7. State election held to decide location of Capital; selected Vallejo.
November. Election of first Justice in Grass Valley.
December. Murder of Dr. Lenox in Nevada City.
Sweetland settled by H. P. Sweetland.

1851. January 1. Jack Allen killed at Grass Valley.
Second session of Legislature convened at San Jose.
February 14. Act of Legislature approved, removing Capital to Vallejo.
Spring. First post office in the county.
March 11. Nevada City burned to the ground—Loss $500,000.
United States Land Commission for California established.
March. James Knowlton hung at Bridgeport.
April. Nevada City incorporated by Legislature
Nevada *Journal* issued.
Nevada Cong. Church organized.
April 25. Nevada county formed.
Spring. First mining at Red Dog.
June. First school in Nevada City.
Dramatic Hall opened in Nevada City.
Summer. First school in Rough and Ready.
The Indian Collo hung at Rough and Ready.
Fall. M. E. Church, South, organized in Grass Valley.
Nevada M. E. Church, South, organized.
November 1. Dibble-Lundy duel.
November 20. Jenny Lind Theater opened, Nevada City.
First house built at Cherokee—Place first worked in 1850 by Cherokee Indians.
First settlement at Johnson's Diggings (Birchville.)
Moore's Flat, Woolsey's Flat and Orleans Flat settled.
Wells, Fargo & Co. established in the Fall.

1852. January 2. United States Land Commission met at San Francisco.
January 5. Third session of Legislature met at Vallejo.
January. First M. E. Church, Grass Valley, organized.
March 6. Jenny Lind Theater sailed down Deer creek.
March. Negro Brown hung at Newtown.
Spring. First school in Grass Valley.
Spring. Alta Theater opened, Grass Valley.
Rough and Ready M. E. Church organized.
July 16. John Barrett hung at Nevada City.
August 4. Sacramento Valley Railroad Company organized.
August 17. Sacramento, Auburn and Nevada Railroad Company incorporated.
September 7. Fire in Nevada City—Loss $25,000.
State Census taken.
First settlement of Humbug City (North Bloomfield).
November 2. Great fire in Sacramento.
November. California State Telegraph Company began constructing lines.

1853. January 3. Fourth session of the Legislature met at Vallejo.
February 4. State Capital removed to Benicia.
Spring. First settlement at North San Juan.
March. Killing of Dick Fisher and departure of Dicker family from Little York.
March. Grass Valley Congregational Church organized.
June 28. Rough and Ready destroyed by fire—Loss $59,700.
June 30. Engineer's report on the Marysville & Nevada Plank Road.
Summer. Nevada City incorporated by Court of Sessions.
Death of Joaquin Murietta.
September 14. Nevada *Young America* issued. Afterwards *Democrat*.
September. Grass Valley *Telegraph* issued.
October. First cabin built at Columbia Hill.
Fall. Gardiner-Mason duel.
October 15. First telegraphic message to Nevada City.
December. Nevada Baptist Church organized.
St. Patrick's Catholic Church organized in Grass Valley.
First fire company in Grass Valley.
First settlement of Relief Hill.
First cabin built at Lake City.
Name of Johnson's Diggings changed to Birchville.
Fifty houses burned at French Corral.

1854. January 1. California Stage Company began operations.
January 2. Legislature convened at Benicia.
February 25. State Capital removed to Sacramento.
March 1. California Steam Navigation Company organized.
African M. E. Church organized in Grass Valley.
May 13. Act approved establishing a State Agricultural Society.
October 4. First State Fair held at San Francisco.
November 9. Sacramento Valley Railroad Company reorganized.
November 28. Fire in Nevada City—Loss $6,000.
Destructive fire at French Corral.
Fall. Frisbie's Theater built, Nevada City.

1855. February 20. Fire in Nevada City. Loss $40,000.
February 22. Page, Bacon & Co.'s bank closed its doors. Adams & Co. closed same day.
March 5. Grass Valley incorporated by Court of Sessions.
March 20. Emmanuel Episcopal Church organized in Grass Valley.
August 24. First railroad train in California placed on track of S. V. R. R.
September 13. Grass Valley destroyed by fire. Loss $400,000.
Trinity Episcopal Church organized in Nevada City.
Board of Supervisors organized.
September 25. Second State Fair held at Sacramento.
January 22. Hugh F. McDermott plays Richard III in Nevada City.

1856. February 22. Sacramento Valley Railroad completed to Folsom.
April 19. Nevada City incorporated by the Legislature.
Legislature gives new boundaries to Nevada county.
May. 1. Hamilton Hall opened in Grass Valley.
May 16. Vigilance Committee formed in San Francisco.
May 22. Casey and Cora hung by Vigilance Committee in San Francisco.
June 3. Governor Johnson issued a proclamation, calling out the State militia to suppress Vigilantes.
June 21. Arrest of Judge David S. Terry by Vigilance Committee in San Francisco.
July 19. Nevada City destroyed by fire. Loss $1,500,000 and ten lives.
July 29. Hetherington and Brace hung by Vigilance Committee in San Francisco.
August 18. Parade and disbanding of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee.
October 6. Death of Thomas Hodges, *alias* Tom Bell, the noted highwayman.
October 7. State Fair held at San Jose.
November 3. Death of Sheriff Wright and David Johnson.
December 1. Frisbie & Bain's theater opened in Nevada City.
St. Canice Catholic Church organized in Nevada City.
North San Juan M. E. Church organized.

1857. California Central Railroad Company organized during 1857.
February 2. Nevada county divided into seven townships.
February 14. Laird's dam gave way. Damage $44,000.
April. Name of Humbug City changed to North Bloomfield.
June 15. First stage on the wagon road completed round trip, Placerville to Carson Valley.
September 18. Death of Chief Justice Hugh Murray.
September 29. State Fair held at Stockton.
October 9. Frank V. Moore committed suicide in jail on day set for his execution.
Fall. Death of Jim Webster.
Name of San Juan changed to North San Juan.
San Juan *Star* issued, afterwards *Hydraulic Press*.

1858. February 22. Michael Brennan commits murder and suicide at Grass Valley.
February 26. Major C. Bolin, *alias* David Butler, hung at Nevada City.
May 3. Robbery of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure box near Nevada City.
May 9. Christian Church organized in Grass Valley.
May 23. Nevada City nearly consumed by fire. Loss $207,075.
May 31. Work commenced on California Central Railroad.
June 7. Hook and Ladder Company formed in Grass Valley.
July. Grass Valley *National* issued.
July 1. Fight between Dr. McMurtry and the Griffins at Grass Valley.
July 23. First overland mail, *via* Placerville and Salt Lake, left Sacramento.
August 23. State Fair held at Marysville.
September 16. Metropolitan Theater opened in Nevada City.
November 2. Bloomfield Township formed.
Present Hamilton Hall built in Grass Valley.
Nevada African M. E. Church organized.
Frazer river excitement.

1859. January 13. Fire at Red Dog. Loss $8,600.
Spring. Discovery of Comstock ledge.
June. Discovery of the celebrated Comstock lead announced.
July 8. Rough and Ready destroyed by fire. Loss $67,850.
September 13. State Fair held at Sacramento.
September 14. Terry and Broderick duel, San Mateo county. Broderick mortally wounded.
September 20. Railroad Convention met at San Francisco.

1860. April. County Hospital completed.
Pony Express established, and first messenger left Sacramento.
May. Massacre of Major Ormsby's party near Pyramid lake.
May 20. Fire in Nevada City. Loss $13,300.
June 12. Nevada Hose Company, No. 1, formed in Nevada City.
June 13. Eureka (Pennsylvania) Hose Company, No. 2, formed in Nevada City.
June 20. Van Hagan-Moyes duel.
June 23. Protection Hook and Ladder Company formed in Nevada City.
June. Nevada City Water Works commenced. Cost $38,000.
July 4. Touliuson's celebration in Nevada City.
Summer. Pi-Ute Indian war.
August 9. Fire in Grass Valley. Loss $40,000.
September 6. Nevada *Transcript* issued.
Death of the Indian, Captain Truckee.

1861. January 13. State Agricultural Society decided to make Sacramento a permanent location.
Instrumental survey of route for C. P. R. R. over Sierras made during this year.
April 15. Grass Valley incorporated by the Legislature.
May 15. Corner stone of State House laid.
June 19. Protection Hose Company, No. 1,

organized in Grass Valley. Also Union Hook and Ladder Company.
June 28. Articles of Incorporation of Central Pacific Railroad of California filed with Secretary of State.
July 12. Hydraulic duel in Nevada City.
August. North San Juan Theater built.

1862. January 23. Legislature adjourned to San Francisco on account of flood.
May 15. Act forming township governments.
June 11. Fire in Grass Valley; loss, $24,000.
July 1. Pacific Railroad Act approved by President.
July 11. Falling of Pine street bridge, Nevada City.
August 15. Fire in Grass Valley; loss, $40,000.
August. Red Dog destroyed by fire. Loss, $50,000.
September. Grass Valley lighted with gas.
October 13. Hydraulic Hose Company, No. 1, organized at North San Juan.
October 29. Union Hose Company, No. 2, organized at North San Juan.
November 4. Birckbeck committed suicide in jail, while under sentence of death.
Complete water-works built at North San Juan.
December 13. Western Pacific Railroad Company incorporated.

1863. January 8. Ground broken for C. P. R. R. at Sacramento.
February 22. Construction of C. P. R. R. commenced.
March. Eureka Hose Company formed in Grass Valley.
April 3. Thomas Burke hung in Nevada City.
Act approved by Goveruor granting $10,000 per mile to C. P. R. R.
Court of Sessions abolished by amendments to Constitution.
June. Discovery of Meadow Lake quartz.
San Juan *Press* issued.
August 25. Tiger Hook and Ladder Company formed in Grass Valley.
September 5. Fire at North San Juan. Loss, $2,700.
November 8. Nevada City destroyed by fire. Loss, $550,000.
Joseph Gray built first house at Coburn's Station (Truckee).

1864. January 19. Repeal of township law.
March. Nevada *Gazette* issued.
October 6. Fire at North San Juan.
October 28. Grass Valley *Union* issued.

1865. January 10. California Pacific Railroad Company incorporated.
January 17. The "Big Scare" in Nevada City.
May 19. Fire in Moore's Flat. Loss, $30,000.
Spring. Nevada Theatre built.
August. Central Pacific Railroad purchased Sacramento Valley Railroad.
September 19. Fire at North San Juan.

1866. February 16. Formation of Meadow Lake township.
March 24. Meadow Lake incorporated.
May 6. Steve. Venard kills three stage robbers.
June 30. Bank of California organized.
July 18. Eagle Hose Company, No. 2, formed in Grass Valley.
Summer. Grass Valley water-works completed. Cost $20,000.
September 23. Souchet-Picard duel.
November 8. Robert Dodge hung in Nevada City.
November 26. Murder of James L. Cooper and Joseph Kyle at Cooper's Bridge.
Boundary between Nevada and Placer counties defined.

1867. July 27. Explosion in the Court House, and death of R. H. Farquhar.
July 28. Burning of Indiau Rancheria, near Nevada City.
December 1. Chinese driven out of French Corral

1868. April 3. First train of cars run on Western Pacific Railroad.
July. Coburn's Station (Truckee) destroyed by fire.
Towu of Boca started.

1869. March 28. Roundhouse at Truckee burned.
You Bet destroyed by fire. Loss, $37,000.
April. Hank Browu whips five robbers iu Truckee.
May 10. Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads met at Promontory Point.
July 31. Moore's Flat destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000.
California Steam Navigation Company transferred all their property to the Central Pacific Railroad Company some time during the year.
Boundary between Nevada and Sierra counties defiued.
Truckee *Tribune* issued.

1870. January 22. Grass Valley reincorporated.
July 4. Fire at North San Juan. Loss, $5,000.
October 11. Chinese Riot in Nevada City.

1871. July 20. Truckee burned to the ground. Loss, $111,000.
November 9. Grass Valley *Republican* issued.

1872. April 30. Truckee *Republican* issued.
August 13. Fire at Cherokee. Loss $10,000.
Decemher 17. Chinese riot in Truckee.

1873. May 7. Fire in Truckee. Loss, $12,000.
July 5. Fire in Grass Valley. Loss, $14,000.
September 7. You Bet again burned to the ground.
September 27. Meadow Lake burned.
Telegraph liue built from Truckee to Tahoe City.
San Juan *Times* issued.

1874. January 3. Chinese riot in Truckee.
April 1. Grass Valley *Foot Hill Weekly Tidings* issued.
November 24. D. B. Frink killed in "601" troubles in Truckee.
December 25. Duel at Cherokee between Wall aud Cherokee Blacksmith.

1875. May 29. Fire in Truckee. Loss, $50,000.
July 4. New water-works at North San Juan.
November 6. Fire iu Truckee. Loss, $17,000.

1876. May 26. Completion of the N. C. N. G. R. R. Great celebration.
Juue 17. Trout creek murder.
Von Schmidt's survey of line between California and Nevada.

1877. August 4 and 5. Attempt of incendiaries to burn Nevada City.

1878. March 12. Fire in Truckee. Loss; $20,000.
Nevada City again iucorporated.
April. San Juan *Independent* issued.
June 26. Little York destroyed by fire.
August 12. Eureka South destroyed by fire. Loss, $50,000.
October 1. George Butts hung in Nevada City.
November 18. Chinatown in Truckee demolished by the citizens.
Ridge Telephoue Line built from French Corral to Milton, Sierra county.
Telephone line huilt from Truckee to Sierra Valley.

1879. January. Truckee incorporated by Board of Supervisors.
September 1. Robbery of the Eureka stage and death of William F. Cummings.

1880. April. Rainfall 23.73 inches. Greatest ever fell in April before 7.22 inches.
June 5. Fire in Nevada City; 56 houses burned. Loss, $50,000.

GOVERNORS OF THE COLONY, TERRITORY AND STATE OF CALIFORNIA

From the Year 1767 to 1878.

Spanish Governors.	Years. From	To
Gaspar de Portala	1767	1771
Felipe Barri	1771	1774
Felipe de Neve	1774	1782
Pedro Fages	1782	1790
Jose Antonio Romen	1790	1792
Jose Joaquin de Arrillaga	1792	1794
Diego de Borica	1794	1800
Jose Joaquin de Arrillaga	1800	1814
Jose Arguello	1814	1815
Pablo Vincente de Sola	1815	1822

Mexican Governors.	From	To
Pablo Vincente de Sola	1822	1823
Luis Arguello	1823	1825
Jose Maria Echeandia	1825	1831
Manuel Victoria	1831	1832
Pio Pico	1832	1833
Jose Figueroa	1833	1835
Jose Castro	1835	1836
Nicholas Guiterrez	1836	....
Mariano Chico	1836	....
Nicholas Guiterrez	1836	....
Juan B. Alvarado	1836	1842
Manuel Micheltorena	1842	1845
Pio Pico	1845	1846

American Military Governors.	Year.
Commodore John D. Sloat	1846
Commodore Robert F. Stockton	1846
Colonel John C. Fremont	1847
General Stephen W. Kearney	1847
Colonel Richard B. Mason	1847
General Beunett Riley	1849

State Governors.	Year.
*Peter H. Burnett	1849
John McDougall	1851
John Bigler	1852
J. Neeley Johnson	1856
John B. Weller	1858
*Milton S. Latham	1860
John G. Downey	1860
Leland Stanford	1862
Frederick F. Low	1863
Henry H. Haight	1867
Newton Booth	1871
Romauldo Pacheco	1875
William Irwin	1875
George C. Perkins	1879

*Resigned. †Term of office increased from two to four years.

Altitude and Distance of Prominent Points Visible from Summit of Mt. Diablo,

Given by Prof. Davidson of U. S. Coast Survey.

Name of Place.	Altitude.	Distance.
Sea Horizon	....	83
Clay Street Hill	387	32
South Farralone Island	200	66
Mount St. Helena	4,343	68
" Tamalpias	2,604	39
Snow Mount	7,000	114
Mount Monticello	3,030	57
" Vaia	2,340	35
State Capital	....	53
Marysville Buttes	2,030	92
Lassen's Peak	10,650	183
Downieville Buttes	8,720	157
Tola Mountains	9,280	138
Pine Hill, Folsom	2,150	77
Pyramid Mountain	10,290	114
Round Top	10,650	120
Stanislaus Peak	11,500	125
Mount Lyell	10,000	144
" Hamilton	4,300	52
" Bache	3,790	54
" Diablo	3,856	....
Santa Luna Range	6,200	132

ALTITUDE OF MOUNTAINS AND WATERFALLS OF YOSEMITE.

MOUNTAINS.

Name.	Indian Name.	Altitude.
El Capitan	Tu-tock-a-mul-la	3,300
Cathedral Rocks	Poo-see-na chuck-ka	2,660
Cathedral Spires	....	1,800
Three Brothers	Pom-pom-pa-sus	3,830
Union Rocks	Hep-se-tuck-a-nah	3,500
Sentinel Rock	Loya	3,043
Sentinel Dome	....	4,500
Glacier Rock	Pa-til-i-mah	3,200
Royal Arches	To-coy-ae	1,300
Washington Columu	Hun-to	1,875
North Dome	....	3,568
South Dome	Tis-sa-ack	4,737
Mount Watkins	Way-an	3,900
Cloud's Rest	....	6,034
Cap of Liberty	....	4,000
Monnt Starr King	....	5,600

WATERFALLS.

Cataract	....	900
Bridal Veil	Po-ho-no	630
Yosemite	Yosemite	2,634
First Fall	....	1,600
Second Fall	....	600
Third Fall	....	434
Vernal	Py-wy-ack	350
Nevada	Yo-wy-ye	700
South Fork	Il-lil-ouette	600
Royal Arch Falls	Yo-coy-ae	1,000
Sentinel Falls	Loya	3,000

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE OF CAL. 1876.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	President. Hayes	Tilden	Congress. Davis	Piper
San Francisco	21,165	20,395	22,134	19,363

SECOND DISTRICT.

Counties.	Hayes	Tilden	Page	Carpenter
Alameda	4938	3348	5005	3258
Alpine	110	65	110	65
Amador	1172	1315	1191	1292
Calaveras	885	936	916	903
Contra Costa	1184	837	1188	834
El Dorado	1331	1441	1357	1362
Nevada	2300	1905	2318	1886
Placer	1610	1278	1668	1220
Sacramento	3837	2484	3873	2449
San Joaquin	2272	1850	2310	1806
Tuolumne	808	917	879	841
Totals	.....	.....	20,815	15,916

THIRD DISTRICT.

Counties.	Hayes	Tilden	McKeuna	Luttrell
Butte	1665	1635	1641	1658
Colusa	766	1468	764	1469
Del Norte	186	229	185	229
Humboldt	1637	1127	1614	1141
Lake	379	703	374	707
Lassen	256	227	255	229
Marin	651	619	650	611
Meudociuo	929	1282	919	1279
Modoc	208	322	215	311
Napa	1153	963	1149	962
Plumas	583	501	580	507
Shasta	625	641	624	635
Sierra	917	509	888	536
Siskiyou	718	861	719	845
Solano	1952	1752	1972	1708
Sonoma	2432	2907	2420	2913
Sutter	550	553	543	563
Tehama	646	675	626	694
Triuity	388	408	391	400
Yolo	1233	1360	1239	1349
Yuba	1250	1077	1222	1100
Tota's	.....	.....	19,010	19,846

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Hayes	Tilden	Pacheco	Wiginton
Fresno	338	968	349	937
Inyo	343	375	340	373
Kern	556	844	555	831
Los Augeles	3040	3614	3187	3453
Mariposa	365	554	410	490
Merced	558	804	572	776
Mono	153	125	151	126
Monterey	1183	1011	1208	986
San Benito	485	663	424	668
San Bernardino	673	607	720	557
San Diego	794	668	815	623
San Luis Obispo	771	944	879	834
San Mateo	871	696	885	679
Santa Barbara	1174	743	1263	650
Santa Clara	3336	3065	3332	3059
Santa Cruz	1537	1132	1531	1125
Stanislaus	801	1097	805	1085
Tulare	986	1370	1014	1319
Ventura	608	591	664	532
Tota's	.....	.....	19,104	19,103

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS OF CALIFORNIA.

	1876.	1877.
Wheat, receipts, ctls	$ 10,516,913	$ 5,159,491
Wheat, exports, ctls	9,920,117	4,901,756
Value of Wheat exported	16,971,959	10,927,668
Flour exported, bbls	506,974	435,736
Value of Flour exported	2,592,566	2,681,636
Quicksilver, receipts, flasks	63,197	69,621
Quicksilver, exports, by sea	40,902	46,239
Value of Quicksilver exported	1,638,889	1,647,554
Wool, receipts of Cal., bbls	167,603	146,659
Wool, exports by sea, lbs	4,234,229	7,859,207
Wool, exports by rail, lbs	49,646,913	44,961,919
Total value of Wool exported	8,168,423	9,499,381
Treasure exports	49,737,260	57,613,870
Treasure receipts	67,279,568	71,729,454
San Francisco Mint coined	42,704,500	49,772,000
Duties collected	7,817,736	6,722,913
Merchandise, exports by sea	30,684,711	29,357,550
Exchanges, S.F. ClearingHo'e	476,125,456	519,948,805
Freight by rail to East, lbs	105,775,407	85,765,820
Precious Metals Produced—		
California	18,615,807	18,174,716
Nevada	49,280,764	51,580,290
Wine, exports by sea, galls	529,380	914,201
Value of the same	334,238	487,362

AREA OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

According to information obtained from the United States Surveyor-General.

	Acres.
Agricultural and mineral lands surveyed to June, 1877	45,644,974
Agricultural and mineral lands unsurveyed	42,655,918
Private grants snrveyed to Jnne 30th, 1877	8,327,000
Mission Church property	40,707
Puehlo lands	201,835
Private grants unsnrveyed	59,400
Indian and military reservations	212,715
Lakes, islands, bays, and navigable rivers	1,531,700
Swamp and overflowed lands surveyed	1,584,692
Swamp and overflowed lands unsnrveyed	136,059
Salt marsh and tide lands aronnd San Francisco Bay	100,000
Salt marsh and tide lands around Humboldt Bay	5,000
Aggregate area	100,500,000

SIZE AND POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES.

	Square Miles.	Population
New York	47,000	3,880,735
Pennsylvania	46,000	2,906,115
Maine	35,000	628,279
Maryland	11,124	687,049
Vermont	10,212	315,098
New Hampshire	9,280	326,073
Massachusetts	7,800	1,267,031
New Jersey	7,576	672,035
Conuecticut	4,674	460,147
Delaware	2,120	112,216
Rhode Island	1,306	184,965
	182,092	11,439,743
California	188,892	900,000

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ADAMS, JOHN, resides in the town of Truckee. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1828, and was only four months old when his parents arrived in Middletown, Connecticut. Here he remained until 1850, and learned the machinist trade, and then moved to Illinois. He was engaged as a machinist there and was on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for seventeen years, running an express train between Chicago and Milwaukee. He came to California in 1872, and was engineer on the Central Pacific one year, since which time he has been foreman of the Round House at Truckee, a position he had also occupied on the C. & N. W. R. R., in Chicago, eight years. He married Miss Ellen J. Spoor, a native of New York, June 15, 1860. They have had four sons and three daughters, of which only one, a son, is still living.

ALDERMAN, SAMUEL JAMES, resides one and one-half miles west of Grass Valley, on the north side of the McCourtney road. He was born in Boston Ravine, near Grass Valley, February 18, 1855, and has always lived in Grass Valley, with the exception of two years spent in herding in Yuba county. He is engaged in farming and dairying with his father, and owns a number of horses and cattle. He was married on the thirteenth of April, 1880, to Miss Elizabeth Brooks, of Los Angeles, formerly a schoolmate in Grass Valley.

ALLAN, GEORGE GRANT, resides on Broad street, Nevada City. He was born in Scotland, March 18, 1827, and left there for Canada, when just out of school, in 1843. He was first employed as a clerk in the Custom House, then as book-keeper in an extensive lumber, shipbuilding and exporting house. In December, 1850, he returned to Europe, and spent ten months in quest of health, and again returned to his desk. His health continuing poor, he took a trip to this State in 1853, with the intention of staying one year, and has remained here ever since. He engaged in mining until 1855, and then took charge of a trading post and ditch agency at Newtown, for David Bovyer. Since 1867 he has been in the foundry business and mining at Nevada City. He served one term as Supervisor of the county and two terms as Trustee of Nevada City. Mr. Allan was married in 1871, and has one son, Albert Dunbar Allan, now in his eighth year. A view of his foundry is given on another page.

ALLEN, THOMAS, resides three miles northwest of Nevada City, where he owns 160 acres of land. He was born in Canada in 1831, and remained there until 1851, engaged in the latter part in shoemaking and lumbering. He then went to New York city and engaged in shoemaking until 1853, when he came to California. He mined one year in El Dorado county, one year in Amador county, four months on the headwaters of Feather river, two years in Shasta county, and finally located on the place he now owns, in 1857, and in 1858 bought a portion of the mine he is now working. He went to Canada on a visit in 1869. That year he married Miss Kate Cruickshank, a native of Canada. They have three sons.

ANDREW, JOEL, resides on Auburn street, Grass Valley. He was born in England in 1835, and remained there until 1864, when he came to El Dorado county, California, and engaged in mining. In 1865 he came to Grass Valley, where he was since remained, engaged in mining, and is now interested in the New Rocky Bar Mine. He married Miss Mary Andrew, a native of England, in 1864, and has a son, Richard, aged fourteen, and a daughter, Jane, aged eight years.

ANDREWS, SAMUEL, was born in Londondery, Ireland, in 1834, and came to California in 1852. He resided in Tuolumne county until July, 1874, when he went East, and in February, 1876, married Miss Susan E. Lamon, a native of Carbon county, Pennsylvania. In May, 1877, he returned to this State, and settled at Blue Tent, Nevada county, which is his post office, and where he is engaged in mining. He has one little child.

ARFMAN, MARTIN, lives at Relief Hill. He was born at Hanover, Germany, 1834, and remained until 1852, when he emigrated to Ohio, where he lived until 1857, engaged in cabinet making business and store keeping. He then removed to Alameda, California, and farmed there until 1859, when he mined for two years in El Dorado county, and then moved to Nevada county, where he has since lived, engaged principally in mining. In 1868 he married Mrs. N. J. Rambo, a native of Iowa. She crossed the plains to California in 1864. They have one boy and two girls. Post office, North Bloomfield.

ASHBURN, H. A., lives at Scott's Flat, and owns 118 acres of mining land. He was born in Norway, 1821, and remained until 1849, when he emigrated to Chicago, Illinois, and remained there until 1851, clerking. In that year he visited California, the Sandwich Islands and Australia, returning to Nevada county, California, in 1853, where he has since lived, clerking, keeping hooks and mining. He was Deputy Tax Collector of Nevada county for 1866. Post office, Nevada City.

BACHTAL, JACOB, lives two miles east from Nevada and owns twenty-three acres of land. He was born in Ohio in 1827, and remained till 1862 engaged in lumbering. In that year he emigrated to California, landing in June at San Francisco, and from there went direct to Nevada county, where he has since lived, mining, milling, teaming, etc. He owns a half interest in the Federal Loan mine (Quartz), and sixty acres of land. He also has an interest in the Dahlia Gold and Silver Mining Co. In 1849 he married Miss Lorain Lott of Ohio, who died in December, 1871. Post Office Nevada City.

BAGLEY, A. L., miner; P. O. Rough and Ready. He was born in Maine in 1830, and came to Yuba county, California, in 1855. In 1860 he moved to Nevada county, where he has since lived; has been mining continuously since coming to the State. In 1863 he married Miss Mary A. McKenzie, a native of California; they have four sons and two daughters. He lives two and one-half miles from Rough and Ready and the same distance from Grass Valley.

BAKER, OTIS, lives at Scott's Flat, and owns 117 acres of mining land. He was born in Ohio in 1829, and lived there until 1837, when he went with his parents to Michigan. In 1851 he removed to Nevada county, California, where he has since resided with exception of about two years (1852-4), in Sonora. He is engaged in mining. Post office Nevada City.

BANKS, F. W., resides at North San Juan, where he owns town and mining property. He was born in Germany in 1828, and in 1847 emigrated to the United States and settled in Baltimore. He remained there until 1855, in an iron foundry, and then came to this State by the Isthmus route, and settled in North San Juan. Since coming to this State he has visited the East three times and Germany and different portions of Europe twice. Mining has been his principal business since coming to the county, and he is now Superintendent of the American Company, and owns an interest in the Union Company, at Relief Hill. He married Miss Caroline Hartman, a native of Germany, in 1853, and has one son and two daughters.

BARKER, CHARLES, resides on the corner of Henderson street and Colfax avenue, Grass Valley, where he owns twelve acres of land on which are a good orchard and vineyard. He is also agent in this county for the Plummer fruit dryer, and holds stock in the company. He was born in New Hampshire in 1826, and moved to Vermont with his parents in 1833. In 1848 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1849 came to California. He first mined on Feather river and in 1850 went to Nelson creek and kept a trading post. In the same year he went to Nevada City and kept a store until after the fire in March, 1851. In 1852 he settled on a farm adjoining the Buena Vista Ranch, and engaged in farming until 1865, when he was elected County Collector, and moved to Grass Valley in 1866. In 1867-8 he lived in Nevada City, and in 1868-70 was engaged with Thomas Othet in the feed business in Grass Valley. In 1870 he sold to his partner and has since been cultivating his present place, on which he has resided since 1869. In 1867 he married Miss G. L. Taylor, a native of Mississippi, and has two sons.

BARKER, D. M., resides five and one-half miles from Grass Valley, where he owns 600 acres of land, on which is situated Buena Vista Station, on the N. C. N. G. R. R. He was born in New Hampshire in 1825 and moved to Vermont in 1835, where he engaged in stockraising until 1853. He then came to California by the Isthmus route and has since been engaged in farming in this county. In 1860 he married Miss Clara Dyer, a native of Springfield, Vt., and has one son and one daughter.

BARKER, W. C., resides in You Bet, where he is gardening six acres of land. He was born in New York in 1820, and moved to Worthington, Mass., in 1822. In 1838 he went to Brazil, South America, and remained until 1841, engaged in gardening and in the coffee business. He then returned to Massachusetts and lived in Pittsfield, merchandising until January, 1853, when he came to California by the Isthmus route. He arrived at San Francisco March 6, 1853, and came direct to Red Dog, in this county. He mined until 1854 and then started a store, which he kept until 1857. He then mined until 1877, and is now engaged in gardening. Since 1860 Mr. Barker has lived at You Bet, and has been a Justice of the Peace since 1869, with the exception of two years, from 1872 to 1874. Mr. Barker's first wife died in 1855, and in 1875 he married Miss Lutitia Ellibee, a native of Ohio, and has one son. A view of his place is given elsewhere.

BARLOW, CHARLES O., Proprietor of Plaza Foundry and Machine Shop, Nevada City, was born in Massachusetts in 1852; remained until 1863, then came to California; remained until 1866; engaged in mining; then to Massachusetts; remained until 1868, when he returned to California, and engaged in the machinery business which he still continues. Married in 1877 Miss E. J. Rule, of Grass Valley, a native of Orange county, N. Y., and has one daughter.

BASSETT, R. S., of the firm of Brand & Bassett, dealers in stationery, books, periodicals, etc., came to California in 1873 and settled in Santa Barbara. In 1877 he went to San Francisco, and engaged in the upholstery and furniture business. In April, 1878, he went to Sacramento and was employed in the furniture business until January, 1879, when he came to Nevada City and established his present business with Mr. Brand. From August, 1879, to January, 1880, Mr. Bassett had charge of Mrs. Johnson's furniture store, in connection with his other business.

BAXTER, S. W., resides in the town of Washington. He was born in Monongahela City, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and remained until 1851, in the saddlery and harness business. He then went to Ohio and pursued the same business until 1852, when he came to California. He lived six months in Nevada City, and then to Plumas county. In 1853

he returned to this county, where, with the exception of two years, he has since resided. In 1864 he settled at Phelps' Hill, and in 1867 came to Washington. Since coming to the State he has been mining continuously. Mr. Baxter was on the steamer North America when she was wrecked in 1852, while coming to California.

BEAMAN, GEORGE W., farmer and miner; seven and one-half miles northwest of Nevada City, his P. O.; owns 160 acres of land. He was born in Massachusetts in 1837; after engaging in the picture business he came to Nevada county, California, in 1861, where he has since resided; was an engineer for five or six years, and has since been farming and mining. In 1865 he married Miss Caroline E. Rugg, a native of Massachusetts.

BEATTY, FRANK G., resides at Grass Valley, where he owns city property. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1840, and in 1862 came to Grass Valley, where he has been engaged in merchandising, banking and mining. He held the office of City Treasurer five years. Mr. Beatty was married in 1870 to Miss Alice B. Ridge, daughter of the late John R. Ridge, and a native of Cherokee Nation. A view of his residence is given in this work.

BEEDLE C. W., lives at Gold Flat; has six acres of land. He was born in Maine in 1839. In 1859 came to Nevada county, California, where he has since lived; engaged in engineering, with exception of one year (1865-6), spent mining in Montana. In 1869 he married Miss M. E. Holmes, a native of England. They have two children, a boy and a girl. Post Office Nevada City.

BENNALLACK, JAMES, resides at Grass Valley and owns mining interests. He was born in England in 1836, and came to California in 1856, settling in Tuolumne county. He mined there one year, and then came to Grass Valley, where he has since resided. He has been engaged in mining, and is now foreman and an owner in the Empire Mine. He is also Vice President of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Co., Mountain Branch, office at Nevada City. In 1856 he married Miss Mary Ann Rowe, a native of England, and has three sons and three daughters.

BENNETT, A. E., lives three miles from Grass Valley, his post office, and four miles from Nevada City. He was born in Connecticut in 1842, and in 1848 removed to Massachusetts with his parents. In 1857 he went to sea and followed a sea-faring life until 1863, when he came to California and settled in Grass Valley in 1864. In 1866 he went back to Massachusetts and remained three years and then returned to this county, and in 1870 rented the place he now lives on and engaged in the dairy business. In 1865 he married Miss Martha J. Collins, a native of Indiana, and has two sons and one daughter.

BENSON, WILLIAM H., resides in Grass Valley, and is proprietor of the Benson House. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1828, and remained in that State until 1857, engaged in farming and stockraising. He then came to Plumas county, California, and mined at Rich Bar on Feather river, and then went to Meadow Valley, in the same county, and kept the Meadow Valley House until 1862. He then went to Marysville and was a merchant there until 1866, when he came to Grass Valley and has since been the proprietor of the Benson House. He was married in 1848 to Miss Jane Bryant, a native of Pennsylvania, and has one daughter.

BERRIMAN, ROBERT, of Berriman Brothers, ranchers, two miles from Grass Valley on the Colfax road. He was born in England in 1840 and remained until 1860, when he came to the United States and engaged in mining engineering in Michigan until 1863. He then went to England, and in 1864 came to California by the Isthmus route, and mined in Nevada county until 1871, since which time he has been farming. Berriman Brothers own 140 acres of land in a pleasant part of Grass Valley township. They have a fine orchard and are now experimenting with sugar cane. They also engaged in stock raising, and are adding thoroughbred hogs to their stock.

BETHELL, S., resides on Loyd street, Grass Valley, and owns town property. He was born in England in 1825 and came to the United States in 1851, settling in Iowa. In 1857 he returned to England, and remained until 1863, when he again came to the United States and lived in Illinois, engaged in engineering and surveying on a railroad between Illinois and Iowa. He then came to California and lived in Auburn, Placer county, until 1875, when he removed to Grass Valley, and has there followed his profession as Civil Engineer. He is U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor of the State. In 1851 he married Miss Mary Harden, a native of England, and has one daughter.

BETTIS, WILLIAM, resides at No. 7 Richardson street, Grass Valley. He was born in the State of New York, in 1805, and remained until 1849, when he went to Wisconsin and engaged in farming until 1851. He then went to New York and New Orleans, and having met some California people, he went to Illinois, and started from there to California in 1852, across the plains. He settled in Sacramento city and followed his profession as an architect until 1854, and then went to his farm in Yolo county and remained one year. He then came to Grass Valley, where he has since resided. Mr. Bettis has built two court houses for Nevada county, the Episcopal and Methodist churches in Grass Valley, and some of the principal buildings of the county. In 1859 he married Miss A. M. Dains, a native of Vermont. He has one grandson living with him.

BEVERTON, S. G., was born in England in 1850, and removed to Massachusetts with his parents in 1851. He engaged in tinsmithing until 1863, and then came to California. He settled in Nevada county in 1868, and has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1871 he married Miss Sarah Webster, a native of Vermont. His post office is Grass Valley. He has one son and one daughter.

BIGELOW, A. S., resides at Columbia Hill; post office, North Columbia. He was born in Vermont in 1831, and in 1849 removed to Massachusetts, where he remained until 1859, engaged in shoemaking and farming. He then came to California, and mined in Calaveras county until 1868, and then to Nevada county, where he is foreman of the Farrell mine, at Columbia Hill. In 1852, he married Miss C. A. Lufkin, a native of Massachusetts, and has four sons and five daughters.

BIGGS, ELAM, resides in Grass Valley. He was born in San Francisco in 1852, his parents having come to this State two years before. When he was but a few months old his parents moved to Sacramento county, and in 1854 to this county, near Grass Valley. Mr. Biggs commenced his business career as teller in A. Delano's bank, where he remained two years, and then went to the San Jose Business College, from which institution he graduated in 1873. He then clerked six months in S. Beverton's hardware store, and was book-keeper nine months in William George's grocery store. He then taught in the public schools of the county four years. In July, 1879, he purchased the hardware business of S. Beverton, No. 46 Mill street. He carries a stock of hardware, stoves, tinware, crockery, cutlery, glassware, water-pipe, shoe-makers' supplies, etc.

BILDERBACK, DANIEL, lives twelve miles from Grass Valley and six miles from Colfax, his post office. He was born in Ohio, in 1828, and moved to Indiana with his parents in 1831. In 1836 he went to Illinois, and the following year to Missouri. In 1852 he came to California, settling in Sonoma county, and moved thence to near Bloomfield, and in 1854 came to Nevada county, where he has since remained. He mined until 1866, and then removed to his present farm, consisting of eighty acres, where he has been farming and stock raising. He was married in 1862 to Mrs. M. L. Rollins, formerly Miss Skinner, and has four sons and two daughters. Mrs. Rollins had two sons when she married Mr. Bilderback.

BINKELMANN, DAVID, proprietor of the Grass Valley Brewery, resides on Auburn street, Grass Valley. He was born in Germany in 1828, and in 1852 went to New York, and in 1853 came to California, settling in Grass Valley. In 1856 he started the Grass Valley brewery, which he has since continued to operate. In 1852 he married Miss Sophia Mader, a native of Baden. They have two sons and three daughters.

BLIGHT, SAMUEL, lives at Half-Way House. He was born in England in 1849, and remained until 1866, when he emigrated to Nevada county, California, and since resided there, with the exception of one year (1876), spent in the State of Nevada mining. He mined until 1874, and since then has kept hotel. He kept hotel at Moore's Flat two years. In 1879 he married Miss M. E. Wood, of Grass Valley. Post office, Grass Valley.

BLUE, THOMAS P., resides at You Bet, where he owns town property. He was born in Tennessee in 1830, and in 1831 removed with his parents to Ralls county, Mo., and in 1836 to St. Genevieve county. In 1852 he came to California, and lived in El Dorado, Amador and Placer counties until 1858, and then came to You Bet. He followed mining until 1867, and then butchering until 1870, since when he has been mining. He married Philinda Smith, a native of Lockport, Illinois, April 13, 1870, and has two daughters. He was a member of the Assembly of 1876.

BOARDMAN, JOHN HERBERT, printer, Nevada City, was born in London, July 22, 1828. When 14 years of age he came to the United States, arriving in New Orleans, from whence he proceeded to Memphis, where he apprenticed himself to F. S. Latham, proprietor of the Memphis *Eagle*. After serving an apprenticeship of five and a half years, and working as a journeyman about a year, in the month of March, 1849, he, with five other printers, purchased two wagons and eight yoke of oxen and crossed the plains to California, coming the southern or Santa Fe route, arriving at Los Angeles October 1, 1849. Here the wagons and oxen were sold and a dividend declared, when it was found that the cost of the trip was but $51 each. Purchasing "Mexican plugs," the company pushed forward for the mines. Mr. Boardman, selecting the Yuba river district, arrived at Nye's ranch (now Marysville) January 2, 1850, and assisted in giving that place its present name. Purchasing a mining outfit, he mined for two months on Ousley's Bar, on the Main Yuba river, with good success; then went to Deer Creek Upper Crossing, arriving in what is now known as Nevada City March 18, 1850. In 1853 he resumed his occupation as printer, working on the *Young America* newspaper, afterwards changed to the *Nevada Democrat*, when he became part owner. In 1854 he purchased one-half the *Grass Valley Telegraph*, which he published until the destruction of that town by fire in 1855. Returning to Nevada, he worked in the Nevada *Journal* office until the fire of July, 1856. Shortly after was appointed Postmaster at Grass Valley, which position he held until 1860, when he returned to Nevada City, since which time he has, with the exception of one year, been connected with the Nevada *Daily Transcript* office. Married April 6, 1858, to Miss Cecilia Zenetta Purdy. They have four children living, three boys and one girl; three have died.

BOBO, C. D., M.D., Nevada City, California, was born in South Carolina in 1818; remained until 1866, with the exception of the time spent in acquiring his medical education at Philadelphia. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1841, and practiced in South Carolina until 1866, then removed to Louisiana, and in 1868 came to California; remained in San Joaquin county two years, and from there to Marysville, coming to Nevada City in 1875. Married in 1847 Sarah A. Simpson, a native of North Carolina. Born to them four children, one son and two daughters now living.

BOCKMAN, CHRISTIAN, merchant, Nevada City, was born in Norway, in 1820; remained until 1849, engaged in book-keeping and clerking then came to California *via* New York and Cape Horn; came to Nevada county a few days after he arrived in San Francisco, and has resided in the county until the present time. Mined on Deer creek in 1850 until September, then moved to Texas Flat, and kept a store until 1857; then moved to "Mission House," which he renamed "Pleasant Valley," keeping store and hotel there until 1859; then moved to Nevada City, corner of Broad and Pine streets, where he still remains; was burned out in 1863. Married Margaret Curtin in 1864, a native of Ireland. They have one daughter living. Mr. Bockman has held the office of School Trustee. Home and improvements worth about $2,000.

BOHANNAN, M., lives at Eureka South, was born in Ireland 1832, and in 1849 emigrated to New York State, where he remained until 1854, engaged in blacksmithing and machinery business. He then removed to Nevada county, California, where he has since lived. Has during that time mined and done blacksmithing. Has been engaged in merchandising since 1860. In 1871 he married Miss C. Waldron, a native of Mayo county, Ireland. They have two girls living. He owns the California Milling mine, and a ten stamp mill. Post office, Graniteville.

BOST, JOHN, resides at Gold Flat, where he owns 25 acres of land, valued at $6,000. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1832, and came to the United States in 1848. He lived in St. Louis until 1853 engaged in farming and wagon making, and then crossed the plains and settled in Sacramento, engaging in gardening. In 1861 he moved to this county and has since been gardening on the

place he now occupies. He married Miss Annette Myer, a native of Germany, in 1861, and has three sons. His post office is Nevada City.

BOWEN, DAVID, resides at North San Juan, where he owns town property. He was born in Wales in 1827 and emigrated to the United States in 1850. He engaged in coal mining at Scranton, Pa., until 1852, and then came to California *via* Cape Horn. He mined at Cherokee Flat, Butte county, until 1855 and then came to North San Juan, where he has since resided. He has been mining principally on his own account on San Juan Hill, and holds mining interests there and in a claim recently purchased from the American Company. He was School Trustee for three years in North San Juan. In 1859 he married Miss Margaret Richard, a native of Wales, and has one son and three daughters.

BRADLEY, H. S., Civil Engineer, Nevada City, was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1829, remained until 1849, then to California, engaged in mining and civil engineering. Mr. Bradley has held the office of County Surveyor of Nevada county from 1861 to the present time.

BRADY, ALEXANDER B., resides in Grass Valley, where he owns property. He was born in Connecticut in 1825 and came to California in 1849. He arrived in Grass Valley in 1850, and has since made this city his residence. He is a mining and insurance agent, office at No. 90 Main street. He was County Supervisor from 1872 to 1877. In 1865 he married Miss Clara M. Compton, a native of New York, and has three sons and two daughters. A view of his residence is given elsewhere.

BRAND, G. E., of Brand & Bassett, booksellers and stationers, on Main street, Nevada City, was born in Milan, Indiana, in 1849; remained until 1867 attending school and clerking; then to San Jose, California, remained until 1871 and founded the *California Agriculturist*; then to Mariposa county, remained until 1873 engaged in stock raising; then back to San Jose; then to Salinas, Monterey county, until 1874, engaged in the lime and brick business; then to Santa Barbara, remained until 1879 engaged in the book and stationery business, then formed a partnership with R. S. Bassett, formerly of Santa Barbara and Sacramento, and established present business. Married in 1871 Amelia D. Kneedler, a native of Collinsville, Illinois; born to them three children, one, George Rutherford now living.

BREE, W., lives six miles from Grass Valley, his post office. He was born in England in 1840 and came to America in 1869. He engaged in mining at Lake Superior until 1870 and then came to this State and county. He owns 1,800 acres of land with his brother, upon which he is farming and stock raising. He has ten acres of orchard and vineyard, and a blackberry patch that yielded four tons last season. In 1874 he married Miss Ellen Dodge, a native of this county, and has two sons.

BREMER, LOUIS, resides on High street, Grass Valley. He was born in Germany in 1833 and came to America in 1852. He lived in New York and Philadelphia until 1855 and then joined the 7th U. S. Infantry, Co. C., and received his discharge in Utah in 1860. He then went to St. Louis and joined the 7th National Guard and served as First Lieutenant three years, meanwhile and until 1867 carrying on the furniture business. He then traveled through Europe, and came to California in 1869. He lived in Sacramento until 1870 and then came to Grass Valley, where he has since been engaged in mining and the furniture business. He is engaged in the furniture and upholstering business on Mill street. In 1869 he married Miss Amelia Ohsen, a native of Prussia, his first wife having died in St. Louis in the spring of 1868. He has two sons and two daughters.

BRISTOW, WILLIAM, resides at Cherokee, where he owns house and lots, valued at $3,500. He was born in Portland, Maine, in 1831 and remained until 1851, manufacturing patent leather. He then came to California by way of the Isthmus and on the steamer "Golden Gate," on her first trip, arriving in San Francisco in August. He mined a year in Sonora, and then went to Yuba county and remained until 1868. He then moved to North San Juan and in 1870 to Cherokee, where he has since been engaged in butchering and in the cattle business. He has served one term as School Trustee. In 1868 he married Miss Mary Finney, a native of Ireland, and has three sons and a daughter.

BROCKINTON, PETER, miner; P. O. Rough and Ready; lives seven miles northwest of Nevada City. He was born in Switzerland in 1838, went to France in 1844, and in 1866 he came to America, settling in Tuolumne county, California, where he followed mining until 1868, when he came to this county and pursued the same occupation.

BROCKMEIER, BEN, lives near North Bloomfield. He was born in Hanover in 1826 and at the age of twelve years came with his parents to America. He lived in Missouri until 1852, engaged in farming and teaming, and then crossed the plains to this State. He mined at Salmon Falls, El Dorado county, until 1855, and then came to North Bloomfield, where he has since been mining. He is interested in mining claims at that place.

BROGAN, J. B., resides at Prosser Creek Station, where he owns 2,040 acres of land, valued at $20,400. Post office, Boca. He was born in Georgia in 1845 and moved to Missouri in 1847 and to El Dorado county, Cal., in 1851. In 1861 he went to Placer county and engaged in the drug business, and in 1872 came to this place as agent for the Summit Ice Co. and the C. P. R. R. Co. He is also engaged in general merchandise and wood business. In 1878 he married Miss K. E. Hurley, a native of Massachusetts.

BROWN; JOHN EDWARD, Nevada City, was born at Woosocket, R. I., in 1845, remained until 1859 engaged in attending school; then to the North San Juan where he remained until 1863 engaged in mining; then to Nevada City, engaged until 1874 in superintending Nevada Water Works; since 1875 has been employed in superintending the South Yuba Canal and President of V Flume Company.

BROWN, JOHN S., lives in Sweetland, where he owns 30 acres of land. He was born in Kentucky in 1825 and in 1829 moved with his parents to Palmyra, Mo. In May, 1850, he started across the plains and arrived in Nevada City on the seventh of October. Here he mined and engaged in the grocery and butcher business until 1855. He then moved to Sweetland, where he has since been engaged in mining, hotel keeping and farming. He was one of the first School Trustees of Sweetland and has been elected three times since. In January, 1853, he married Miss C. E. Cronkhite, a native of Watertown, New York, at Nevada City, and has two sons and three daughters.

BRUNSTETER, PETER, resides at Grass Valley. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1832 and remained until 1852, working as a machinist. In 1853 he came to this State and has been engaged in the lumber business ever since. He started the Grass Valley Lumber Yard and Planing Mills in 1862, which he still owns. In 1856 he married Mary Levens, a native of Ireland, and has three sons and one daughter. A view of his place appears in this work.

BUISMAN, HESSEL B., lives in the town of Washington, where he owns property. He was born in Holland in 1827, and in 1841 entered upon a seafaring life. In 1850 he landed in San Francisco, and in 1851 he went to Nevada City, and engaged in mining. In 1852 he went to Jefferson and kept hotel until 1857 and then came to Washington, where he has since been keeping hotel. He was burned out in 1867. He has a two and one-half story building, with accommodation for thirty guests, also a good barn. He has been Postmaster for the past four years. In 1857 he married Christina Miller, a native of Germany, who bore him three daughters, one of whom is still living. Mrs. Buisman died in 1862, and in 1876 he married Mrs. H. Ohsen, who had four children.

BURNS, FRANCIS, lives in Nevada City; he was born in London in 1849, and since 1868 has been engaged in mining in this State. He was married in 1879 to an English lady.

BYRNE, J. B., lives one mile south from Nevada, and owns 130 acres of land. He was born in Ireland, 1820, and remained until 1847, engaged in copper mining. He then emigrated to South Australia, and spent two years carpentering. In 1850 he came to San Francisco, and stayed one year, building and hotel keeping. Thence he removed to Nevada county, where he has since resided, mining and farming. He put the first improvements on the place he now owns, and paid as high as five dollars each for peach and apple trees and rose bushes. He has discovered the principal leads in this vicinity, including the New Orleans lead. In 1860 he married Miss A. Corbit, a native of Ireland, who died 1869, leaving two children, a boy and a girl. Mr. Byrne was Road Master in 1853. Post office, Nevada City.

BYRNE, JAMES K., attorney at law; residence 713 Polk street, San Francisco; was born in Galena, Illinois, June 19, 1836; came to California in 1851; remained in San Francisco till September, 1852, then to Grass Valley, Nevada county; remained until June, 1856; then to Nevada City; remained until February, 1857; then to San Francisco; remained until August, 1859; was admitted to the Supreme Court of California, August 18, 1859. Soon after he commenced the practice of law at Grass Valley; in 1861 formed a law partnership with A. B. Dibble, Esq., which continued until October 1, 1875; moved to Virginia City in April, 1864, and remained until February, 1865; returned to Grass Valley; remained until 1877, when he removed to San Francisco; was admitted to practice before U. S. District Court for California, August 8, 1867, and before the U. S. Circuit Court for the Ninth Judicial Circuit, January 25, 1877; is now a member of the law firm of Robinson, Olney & Byrne, No. 310 Pine street, San Francisco. Married, August 11, 1861, Miss Mary Hobby, a native of Kentucky. They have two sons, James Douglas Byrne, born at Grass Valley, November 2, 1862, and Charles Howard Byrne, born at Virginia City, Nevada, December 12, 1864.

BYRNE, PHILIP C., Nevada City. Owns 320 acres of land; was born in Galena, Illinois, in 1849; remained until 1869, engaged in farming; then to California; remained until 1870, engaged in mining and livery business; then to San Antonio, Texas; engaged in the detective business; then returned to California, and remained until present time, engaged in official business. Married Miss Clara M. Clayton in 1879, a native of Indiana. Mr. Byrne has held the offices of Deputy and Under-Sheriff of Nevada county from 1875 to the present time.

CADWALLADER, N., lives in the town of Birchville, where he owns town property. He was born in Ohio, in 1833, and lived there until 1855, engaged in farming. He then came to California by way of the Isthmus, and settled at Birchville, where he has since resided. Has been in the past and is at present engaged in hydraulic mining. He is one of the stockholders in the Milton Mining and Water Co.; he also has large mining interests in Plumas county, and is President of the Plumas Mining and Water Company. In 1858 he married Miss Rachel A. Cram, a native of Senaca county, Ohio, who died March 28, 1869. He again married, October 5, 1870, Miss Emma J. Hart, a native of the same county. He has one son and one daughter. Mr. Cadwallader has been Road Overseer.

CALDWELL, JOHN, Superior Judge of Nevada county, was born in Nova Scotia, January 24, 1825; remained until 1832; then to Shelby county, Ohio; remained until 1850, when he left there for California. He became a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of his father, in the Court of Common Pleas of Shelby county, Ohio, July 22, 1842. Arriving in Nevada City, on September 17, 1850, he has resided there ever since, with the exception of about six months in 1851-2, when a resident of Sierra county. Engaged in mining up to 1857; was admitted to practice as an attorney at law in the District Court of Nevada county, in 1861, and before the Supreme Court of California, July 14, 1879. Married February 17, 1870. Has had no children, but has adopted two, one of whom died at the age of nearly seven years; the other is still living. Judge Caldwell has held the following offices:—Justice of the Peace in Eureka Township, in 1854, and again in 1856; Member of the Assembly from Nevada county for years 1857-58-59; District Attorney of Nevada county from 1865 to 1867; Justice of the Peace of Nevada Township 1868 to 1870; County Judge of Nevada county from 1871 to 1880; elected Superior Judge of Nevada county, September 3, 1879. A view of his residence appears in this work.

CALKINS, DELOS L., lives one and one-half miles on the San Juan road from Nevada City, his post office, and owns 30 acres of land. He was born in New York, in 1832, and in 1838 moved with his parents to Ohio. He was employed as a clerk until 1852, when he came to California by water, on the brig "Christiana." They ran short of provisions, and for thirty days but one biscuit and a pint of water were allowed each man daily. He came direct to Nevada county, and has been engaged in mining ever since. In 1866 he married Miss Marion E. Swarts, a native of Ohio, who came to this State with her parents when quite young. He has two sons, and has had three daughters, of whom one is deceased.

CALKINS, LEONARD SAYLES, of the firm of Brown & Calkins, publishers of the *Nevada Daily Transcript*, Nevada City, was born in Nevada City, California, September 3, 1853. In 1854 he moved with his parents to Lorain county, Ohio, where he lived and attended school. In 1865 his parents moved to Waukegan, Illinois. He then attended a boarding school at Lake Forest, near Waukegan, several terms, and four years later went to Anderson county, Kansas, where he commenced to learn the printing trade in the office of the *Garnet Plaindealer*, when but seventeen years of age. When nineteen years old he went to Fort Scott, and engaged in type setting on the *Daily Democrat* of that place, where he remained one year. In 1873 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and was employed three years in the job printing establishment of Robinson & Savage. He then was engaged one year in the manufacture of rubber stamps, with G. A. Harper & Co., of Cleveland. In October, 1877, he came to Nevada City, his birthplace, and obtained a position in the *Transcript* office, and in October, 1878, purchased a half interest in the establishment, since which time he has been editor of the paper. Mr. Calkins is a young man of push and energy, and is a rapid and pleasing writer, and brings to bear upon his editorial duties the knowledge and information gained in his peregrinations. Under his management the conservative and yet enterprising course of the *Transcript* has brought it into recognized prominence among the journals of the State, and it stands in the front rank as an exponent of the mining interests of the State, and especially of the section in which it is published.

CALVERT, JACKSON, lives at Gold Flat; post office, Nevada City. He was born in England, in 1824, and in 1849 came to the United States. He was engaged in lead mining in Wisconsin until 1852, and then crossed the plains and settled in El Dorado county. In 1855 he came to Nevada county, and has since been engaged in mining here. In 1864 he married Miss Isabella Layton, a native of England.

CAMPBELL, JOHN H., lives at French Ravine, three and one-half miles southwest of Grass Valley, where he owns 320 acres of land. He has also about forty fine Jersey cattle. He was born in Ireland, in 1830, and in 1847 went to New Brunswick, and from there to Massachusetts, where he remained until 1856, engaged in milling. He then came to California, and has ever since been engaged in mining and farming in Nevada county. In 1848 he married Miss M. McMahon, a native of Ireland, who has borne him one son and one daughter, the latter now deceased. The son, James Campbell, was born February 27, 1850, in Massachusetts, and was recently District Attorney of Santa Clara county.

CAMPBELL, O. D., lives at Sailor Flat. He was born in Maine, 1840, and remained till 1859, when he removed to Yuba county, California, and mined there until 1870, when he went to Sailor Flat, where he has ever since been engaged in mining. In 1875 he married Miss Annie Sutherland, a native of Arkansas. They have had two children, a boy and a girl, the former still living. Post office Blue Tent.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, lives in Boston Ravine where he is keeping store; post office Grass Valley. He was born in Scotland in 1828, and in 1850 went to New York. In 1851 he came to Placer county, in this State, and in April, 1852, to Grass Valley. He started a bakery there and in 1856 moved to Boston Ravine, and in 1857 commenced merchandising. He owns considerable quartz mining interests. In 1857 he married Miss M. Stoddard, a native of Scotland, and has one son and one daughter. A view of his place is given elsewhere.

CARPENTER, A. G., lives at Scott's Flat and owns sixty acres of mining land. He was born in Massachusetts, 1830, and remained until 1849; was engaged on the sea until 1850, and then emigrated to Auburn, Placer county, California, where he mined until 1855. Thence to Iowa Hill and Rough and Ready; and in 1859 settled at Scott's Flat, where he has since been engaged in mining. Post office Nevada City.

CARR, JAS. F., lives at Willow Valley, two miles east from Nevada, where he has forty acres of land. He was born in Ohio, 1836, and remained till 1860, engaged in farming. He then removed to Nevada county, where he has since lived. He kept the National Hotel at Nevada from 1865 to 1874. He is interested in the Magnolia mine, also the Mountaineer mine. In 1872 he married Miss E. E. Mitchell, of Iowa, by whom he has two boys. Post office Nevada City.

CARRINGTON, F. B., resides at Boca. He was born in Delaware county, New York, in 1854, and remained until 1876, engaged in farming. He then came to Nevada county, California, and has since been in the farming and lumber business. He is now engaged with the Pacific Shingle Co., Pacific Station.

CARSON, GEORGE, resides on Townsend street, Grass Valley. He was born in Virginia in 1813 and moved to Kentucky in 1826 and to Missouri in 1830. Here he engaged in the saddlery and harness business until 1864, when he came across the plains to California, and settled in Grass Valley. He has built up a good business in saddlery and harness, his store being located at No. 31 Mill street. In 1840 he married Miss E. W. McKinney, a native of Alabama, and has two sons and four daughters.

CARTER, DENNIS D., musician, Nevada City; was born January 1, 1814, in Drummondtown, Acomac county, Virginia, of Indian and African parentage; removed to Philadelphia in 1825, where he received a musical education, becoming a member of Frank Johnson's band; he went with them to Europe in 1836; while in England, they, by request, played before Queen Victoria; returned to Philadelphia in 1837, where he followed music for a profession until 1851, when he came to California; came to Nevada City in 1852. He married his present wife in 1866, who is the "Semper Fidelis" of the "San Francisco Elevator." Mr. Carter owns a pleasant home and is leader of the Military Band of Nevada City.

CARTER, FRANCIS E., resides on Independence street, Grass Valley. He was born in England in 1833 and in 1854 went to Pennsylvania, and worked in the mines until 1859. He then went to Mariposa county, California, and in 1860 came to Grass Valley, where he has since been engaged in mining, and is Superintendent of the New Rocky Bar Mine, and is interested in other mines. In 1862 he married Miss Grace Eddy, a native of England, in Nevada City, and has three sons and two daughters.

CARTER, JOHN E., lives on Richardson street, Grass Valley, where he owns town lots. He was born in England in 1837 and remained until 1860, and then went to Pennsylvania and worked in the mines. In 1861 he came to this State and mined in Grass Valley until 1865, and then in the New Almaden mines. One year later he went to British Columbia on the Big Bend excitement, but soon came back and went to Virginia City. In October, 1866, he went to Humboldt county, and in 1867 returned to Grass Valley. He is now the Underground Foreman of the Idaho Mine. In 1872 he married Miss Eliza Sweet, a native of England, and has two sons and one daughter.

CARTER, R. D., Nevada City; was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, 1847; remained until 1852; then came to Nevada county, California, with parents, and has resided here ever since; engaged in mining from 1862 to 1876; was appointed Deputy Sheriff in 1876 and served until 1879. In 1877 married Nellie McCarthy, a native of Nevada county and daughter of Daniel McCarthy, who has been a resident of the county since 1850.

CASTIEN HENRY, farmer; lives three miles from Rough and Ready, his P. O., and eight miles from Nevada City; owns 160 acres, worth $1,000. He was born in Germany in 1826; was engaged for some time as an engineer, and came to America in 1853; he remained as an engineer in New York one year, and then came to Nevada county, California, where he was an engineer and miner until 1869, when he commenced farming. In 1871 he married Mrs. Eliza Connor, a native of Ireland; they have one son: his wife also has a son by her former husband.

CASWELL, THOMAS HUBBARD, HON., was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1825, where he remained until 1843, attending school and engaging in the printing business. He then went to Arkansas in quest of health, and remained two years, reading law. In 1845 he entered St. Mary's College, Ky., where he spent one year and six months, and then returned to Arkansas, continuing his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar in that State in November, 1848. He came to California in the spring of 1849, and settled in Nevada City in June, 1850. When the county was organized, in 1851, Mr. Caswell was elected the first County Judge, and discharged the duties of that onerous position with dignity and honor. In 1852 he was given leave of absence to return East, and while there married a daughter of Dr. Isaac N. Jones, of Arkansas. Upon his return with his wife they were wrecked on the steamer "Tennessee," at Indian Cove, eight miles north of the harbor of San Francisco. Mr. Caswell was re-elected County Judge, and served until 1859. Mr. Caswell has suffered the loss of his property by fire in Nevada City four times. He lost heavily during the war by operation of the rebel sequestration laws in Arkansas, as he was a resident of a free State. He has had five sons, two of whom are living, and two daughters, living. Mr. Caswell owns a homestead in Nevada City, valued at $3,500. He is at present residing in San Francisco.

CHADWICK, B. D., lives at Sailor Flat. He was born in Maine, 1831, and remained till 1855, when he emigrated to Yuba county, California, and engaged in mining and livery business at Timbuctoo until 1870, when he removed to Sailor Flat, where he has since resided. He is President of the Sailor Flat Gold Mining Company. In 1867 he married Miss Mary A. Landrigan, a native of San Francisco, California. They have four children living, one boy and three girls. Have lost two boys. Post office, Blue Tent.

CHAMPION, JAMES, resides on Auburn street, Grass Valley. He was born in England in 1839 and remained until 1855, and then went to Pennsylvania and engaged in surveying and mining engineering. In 1861 he came to California, and in 1863 to Grass Valley, and has been engaged in mining and engineering. He is at present Underground Superintendent of the N. Y. Hill Mine. He was County Surveyor of Alpine county two terms and U. S. Deputy Surveyor. His term as County Surveyor of Nevada county expired January 1, 1880. In 1872 he married Miss Mary Thomas, a native of England, and has one son. A view of his place is given elsewhere.

CHARONNAT, L., resides at Canada Hill, where he owns 160 acres of land; post office, Nevada City. He was born in France in 1815, and in 1850 came to the United States. He remained in New York two months and then went to San Francisco. He kept hotel there until July, 1852, when he went to Sacramento and engaged in fishing and packing salmon. In March, 1855, he came to this county, and located the place he now occupies the following month. He was married in 1836 to Miss M. S. Luton, and has two sons.

CHASE, WM. C., lives at Bowman's Dam. He was born in Massachusetts, in 1846, and remained there till 1868, engaged as machinist, when he removed to California, arriving in San Francisco June 28, 1868, and went direct to Nevada county, where he mined for about five years; since which time he has been engaged on North Bloomfield Gravel Mining Company's Ditch. Post office, Graniteville.

CHATY, ADOLPH, resides in Rough and Ready township; post office, Nevada City. He was born in San Francisco in 1854, and in 1859 went to Sierra county and remained until 1867, when he returned to San Francisco. In 1869 he went to the State of Nevada, and in 1870 came to Nevada City and clerked in a store for five years, and since then has been mining. In 1878 he married Miss Amelia Hartung, a native of Nevada county, California, and has one son.

CHEW, ALBERT G., resides at Red Dog, where he owns property; post office, You Bet. He was born in Jackson county, Tennessee, in 1838, and in 1842 moved with his parents to Arkansas, and in 1856 came to Red Dog, where he has been mining ever since. He married Miss R. McLeod, a native of Arkansas, February 25, 1862, and has had three daughters, one of whom is living.

CHRISTOE, JOHN, lives at Gold Flat. He was born in Cornwall, England, on the 26th of September, 1844, and remained until 1864 engaged in mining, when he emigrated to Australia, where he mined until 1867, when he came to San Francisco, and thence to Nevada county, where he has since lived, mining. In 1869 he married Miss A. E. Hicks, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two boys. Post office, Nevada City.

CHURCH, JOHN A., lives four and one-half miles east from Nevada. He owns 320 acres of land. He was born in Maine, 1842, and remained until 1862, when he removed to Frazer river, and engaged in lumbering there until 1866. He then moved to Nevada county, where he has since resided, mining and lumbering. In 1878 he married Miss Jennie M. Cook, a native of Maine. They have had one boy (now dead) and three girls (all living). Post office Nevada City.

CHURCH, M. W., farmer and stock raiser, seven and one half miles from Rough and Ready, his post office, and sixteen from Nevada City, owns 640 acres of land, valued at $6,000. He was born in Michigan, in 1835. In 1851 he came to Yuba county, California, and kept hotel one year, and then settled on his present location; from 1862 to 1866 be ran a fast freight and express from San Francisco to Virginia City; then went to Truckee and built the W. U. Telegraph line from the Sink of the Humboldt to Promontory Point; he then returned to his farm. In 1858 he married Miss Jennie Arthur, a native of Canada. They have two sons and two daughters.

CLARKE, THOMAS, miner, Newtown; post office Rough and Ready. He was born in England, in 1827, where he remained until 1851, when he came to America, settling in Iowa. In 1852 he came across the plains to Nevada county, California. He has followed mining ever since, and went to Frazer river for a while in 1858, but soon returned.

CLINCH, R. W., resides at Truckee. He was born in New Brunswick, in 1836, and remained until 1862, engaged as a railroad conductor. He then went to Frazer river, and mined until 1864, and then went to Australia, but returned in 1866 and mined in Amador county. In 1867 he entered the employ of the C. P. R. R. Co., when Cisco was the terminus of the road. He was conductor of a snow plow six winters, and took the first train into Wadsworth. He is now conductor of a passenger train between Truckee and Winnemucca. While the road was being constructed across the forty-mile desert he ran the water train.

CLINE, JOHN T., lives at Eureka, and has 100 acres of mining land. He was born in Tennessee, 1832, and remained there until 1855, engaged in farming. He then moved to Missouri, and lived there till 1856, when he crossed the plains to Nevada county, California, and has since lived in Eureka. He followed mining for some years, and is now engaged on Eureka Lake Ditch as agent at Eureka. In 1868 he married Miss Margaret Pfister, a native of California. They have three boys and two girls, all living. Post office Graniteville.

CLOUDMAN, O. K., resides at You Bet, ten miles from Nevada City and Grass Valley, where he owns town property. He was born in Maine, in 1842, and in 1863 came to California, and mined at Michigan City until 1866, and then went to Gold Run and mined until 1870. He then came to You Bet, and became a member of the firm of Fox & Cloudman, dealers in general merchandise. They have the largest building in the town, and also own residences in the place. Daily stages connect with Dutch Flat and Nevada City. In 1877 Mr. Cloudman married Miss Jennie E. Caldwell.

COLEMAN, EDWARD, resides at Grass Valley. He was born in England, in 1830, and in 1846 went with his parents to Canada. In 1852 he went to New York City, and in 1853 came to California. He mined on Kane creek, El Dorado county, until 1855, and then went to Placer county. In March, 1860, he came to Grass Valley. In 1865 he became interested in the Idaho mine, which has become so famous, and of which he is the president and superintendent. He is interested in the Mohawk Lumber Co., is director of the N. C. N. G. R. R. Co., and President of the Board of Education. In 1865 he married Miss Louisa Dunn, a native of Maine. A view of his residence and of the Idaho mine appear in this work.

COLEMAN, JOHN C., resides at Grass Valley. He was born in England, in 1823, and went to Canada in 1846, and to Milwaukee, St. Louis, New Orleans and back to St. Louis in 1848. He remained in St. Louis until 1850, and then came across the plains to California, and settled in El Dorado county and mined there until 1854, and then in Placer county, and then to this county in April, 1865. He is president of the N. C. N. G. R. R. Co., Treasurer of the Idaho Mining Co., and interested in the Mohawk Lumber Co. He was elected to the State Senate in 1877. He was married in 1858 and his wife died in 1868. In 1870 he married Miss B. H. Sibley, a native of Vermont. He has had three sons, two living, and eight daughters, six living. A view of his residence is given on another page.

COLLEY, JAMES, resides in Nevada City. He was born in Maine in 1829, and left Boston August 29, 1849, for California in the schooner "Mary M. Wood," arriving at San Francisco after a long and tedious passage around the Horn of 171 days. He worked in San Francisco two months and then went to Foster Bar, on the Yuba river, and mined with poor success, wasting considerable time in turning the river from its bed. He then went to Downieville and Dugan Flat and did well. In October he returned to Maine, but came to California again the following spring, by the Nicaragua route. He settled in Nevada City, where he has since resided, being engaged most of the time in butchering. He has been more or less interested in mines, sometimes at a pecuniary loss. February 22, 1861, he married Miss Susan Wald, of Nevada City, who died May 9, 1876. He again married, January 20, 1878, Mary Cawley, of New Hampshire.

COLLIER, JOHN, resides at Grass Valley; post offices Grass Valley and Lowell Hill. He was born in Tennessee in 1829, and in 1840 removed to Illinois and to Missouri in 1841, engaging in farming. In 1852 he came to California and lived in Napa Valley until 1854 when be went to Rough and Ready and mined, then to Yuba county and was in the stock business until 1864. He then spent one year in the State of Nevada, and then returned to this county, where he has since remained, with the exception of some time spent in Nevada. He kept a feed store on Main street, Grass Valley, in 1875. Since 1864 his principal occupation has been mining, and since March, 1878, he has been at the Planet Mine, near Lowell Hill. He was elected constable in 1877, but resigned.

COLLINS, DANIEL, resides at Grass Valley, where he owns property. He was born in Ireland in 1829 and in 1848 came to the United States. He lived in Massachusetts until 1853 and then came to Nevada county, California. He has mined at a number of places, but has always considered this county his home. He kept store in Nevada City from 1859 to 1863. He was City Marshal of Grass Valley three years, Trustee two years, and in 1875 he was elected County Assessor, which office he still holds. In 1861 he married Miss Hannah Finnigan, a native of Ireland, and has five sons and five daughters.

COMBE, AUGUSTE, resides sixteen miles from Grass Valley, where he owns 280 acres of land; post office Clipper Gap, Placer county. He was born in France in 1827, and in 1850 came to California and mined at Downieville. In 1851 he came to Nevada county. While mining on Bear river he conceived the idea of planting grape vines, and so purchased six for seven dollars. He has a fine orchard of 85 trees, planted in 1859, and twelve acres of alfalfa.

CONAWAY, CARVILLE, resides on South Auburn street, Grass Valley. He was born in Queen Anne county, Maryland, May 12, 1810, and in 1824 moved to Baltimore and was engaged in manufacturing until 1850. He then came to California by the Isthmus route, arriving in San Francisco August 9, 1850. He came to Grass Valley in November, 1851, and has been largely interested in mines and lumber. In 1865 Mr. Conaway with his two sons started the lumber yard now owned by Conaway Brothers. He is also interested in the soapstone quarry on the Nevada and Placer county line. He was School Trustee in Grass Valley a great many years, also Town Trustee. He was married January 1, 1832 to Miss Elizabeth O'Connor, a native of Baltimore, and has had four sons, two of whom are deceased, and three daughters. He brought his family here in 1857. Two of his children are living here and the others are married and reside in the East. A view of his place appears in this work.

COOPER, A., resides at Lowell Hill. He was born in Maine in 1835 and in 1854 came to California and worked in Nevada City as a stone mason until 1858. He then went to Liberty Hill and has since been mining, since 1867 at Lowell Hill. He was one of the former owners of the Swamp Angel claims. He has held the office of School Trustee of the Liberty Hill District. In 1863 he married Miss Mary Lowell, a native of Maine, and has three sons and one daughter.

COOPER, G. A., lives at Nevada. He has 160 acres of land, and was born in Maine in 1824, where he remained until 1853 clerking in a store and lumbering. He then emigrated to Sierra county and mined there until 1855, when he removed to Nevada county, where he has been engaged in mining and lumbering for the past eighteen years.

COOPER, GEORGE F., lives two and one-half miles northwest of Nevada City, his post office, and owns 80 acres of land. He was born in St. John's, New Foundland, in 1819, and moved with his parents to Prince Edward's Island in 1823. He engaged in the grocery business, and in 1853 came to California. He was porter in a warehouse until 1856, and then came to this county and mined on Brush creek, where he has since lived, and since 1866 has been farming. In 1850 he married Miss Anna Webb, a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, who died in 1874. They have had four sons, three of whom are deceased, and four daughters.

COTA, MITCHELL O., resides and owns property on the Crandall road, two miles from Grass Valley and ten miles from Colfax. He was born in this county in 1860 and has resided here ever since. His father keeps a bar at the junction of the Colfax and You Bet roads, eight miles from You Bet. Mr. Cota is an only child.

COWGER, A. K., lives at Snow Point. He was born in Tennessee in 1832, and lived there until 1836, when his parents moved to Missouri, where he remained until 1857 engaged in lumbering and saw mill business. He then emigrated to California and settled in Nevada county, where he has lived ever since, engaged in mining upon Snow Point, excepting only one month in Sierra county. Post office Moore's Flat.

CRAIGAN, JAMES, lives at Beckville, four miles west of Nevada City, post office Grass Valley. He was born in Ireland in 1828, and in 1844 went to sea four years. In 1848 he came to the United States and shipped at New York for California, arriving in San Francisco in the fall of 1849. He spent the winter on the American river, and came to this county in the spring of 1850, where he has since been engaged chiefly in mining. He owns 160 acres of land.

CRANDALL, T. P., is the Postmaster at North Bloomfield. He was born in New York in 1836, and in 1853 went to New Orleans and thence through Texas to Fort Gibson. From the fort a party of six started for Salt Lake, and only four of them arrived there in the fall, in a starving condition, the train having been plundered by Indians. He arrived in Nevada county in 1854. He mined several years, and then kept livery stable and butcher shop in Graniteville. The past five years he has been merchandising at North Bloomfield. He was elected Supervisor in 1873 and served one term. In 1874 he married Miss L. V. Mobley, a native of California, and has one daughter.

CRASE, T., resides on Kate Hays Hill, Grass Valley, where he owns property. He was born in England in 1830 and came to the United States in 1851. He mined in Michigan one year and then went to Australia, and from there to England, and returned to Michigan. In 1855 he arrived in Grass Valley where he has since resided, and has been continuously engaged in mining. In 1872 he married Miss Jane Crase, a native of England, and has two sons, had also a daughter now deceased.

CRAWFORD, W. H., lives in Nevada City. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1833, and remained there until 1856. For a number of years he was in the hardware business in Nevada City, but is now agent for the Eureka Express Co. He held the office of County Treasurer for one term. In 1865 he married Margaret L. Thomas, a native of New York City, and has two daughters; his property is valued at $4,000.

CREEGAN, JAMES, lives at Lake City, post office North Bloomfield. He was born in Ohio in 1818 and in 1834 moved to Virginia, and clerked in a store until 1842. He then went to Iowa and engaged in merchandising until 1849, and then came to Nevada county. He has followed mining, ditching, saw milling and farming, and owns 200 acres of land. In 1857 he married Miss Wineford Foye, a native of Ireland, and has two sons and two daughters.

CROCKER, C. W., resides at 1609 Sutter street; office, 226 California street, San Francisco. He was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1826, and in 1836 moved with his parents to Indiana, and in 1840 to Ohio. He here learned the trade of hat making, and in 1847 went to South Bend, Ind., and in 1850 came across the plains with Charles and H. S. Crocker. He mined that winter on Big Canon, and in the spring opened a store in his cabin. They started a store in Sacramento in 1852 and were burned out November 2, and erected a tent and commenced business again. They were flooded in 1853. They then erected a fire proof building, and in 1854 Mr. Crocker sold to his brother Charles and returned East. While there he married Miss Julia Kimball, a native of Pennsylvania. He came again to California in 1856, and bought a farm in Yolo county, where he lived ten years. In 1866 he went into the general merchandise business

in Cisco, and then went in company with Sisson, Egbert & Co., of Truckee, and has been with them ever since, the firm being changed to Sisson, Wallace & Co. in 1869. He has had four sons, two of whom are living, and five daughters, of whom four are still living.

CROCKER, J. R., proprietor of blacksmith shop, corner of Mill and Neal streets, Grass Valley. He was born in New York in 1827, and in 1853 came to this State and lived in El Dorado county, mining and blacksmithing until 1861. He then went to Carson City and mined until 1863, and returned to El Dorado county. In 1865 he recruited Company K of the Eighth Regiment California Volunteers, and in the same year moved to Grass Valley, and has been mining and blacksmithing ever since. At his shop he is prepared to do a general blacksmithing business. Mr. Crocker married his second wife, Miss Elizabeth Coe, a native of New York, in 1874. He has one son and two step children. He has been Chief Engineer of the Grass Valley Fire Department.

CROSETT, J. L., resides at North Bloomfield. He was born in the State of New York in 1830, and went to Jackson, Michigan, in 1844. In 1852 he came to Nevada county, California, and mined until 1855. He then went to Michigan, and returned to this county six months later. He mined until 1878, and has since kept the Derbec Hotel. On his first trip to this State he was shipwrecked on the steamer *North America*, near Acapulco, and was six months on the journey. In 1860 he married Miss Mary Bridge, and has had five sons, but one of whom is now living.

CROSS, CHAS. W., Attorney at Law, Nevada City, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1848; remained until 1853; then to Illinois; remained until 1872; engaged in practice of law (from 1870); then to California; engaged in practice of law at Nevada City; was elected to and served in the Constitutional Convention of 1878–9. Was nominated for Attorney-General by three parties in 1879, but refused to be a candidate on account of his private business. Married, in 1869, Helen A. Allen, daughter of Dr. B. F. Allen, of Joliet, Illinois, a poet and romance writer of considerable local fame. They have two boys, both living.

CROWLEY, D. J., resides at Truckee. He was born in Maine, February 11, 1854, and came to California with his parents in 1858, who still live at Forest Springs, Nevada county. He received his education in this county, and read law in the office of Hon. Niles Searls. He was admitted to practice in the County Court before he was twenty-one years of age, and to the Supreme Court in 1876. In 1879 he was one of the firm of Crowley & McGlashan, attorneys, and publishers of the Truckee *Republican*.

CULBERTSON, R. D., lives nine miles from Nevada City and three and one-half miles from Quaker Hill; post office, You Bet. He owns 290 acres of land. He was born in Roseville, Placer county, California, August 5, 1855. His father, J. H. Culbertson, died in 1856, and his mother moved to Red Dog in 1859. In 1867 he went to You Bet, and in 1871, having left school, he went to Kansas, and remained one year. In 1876 he moved to where he now resides, and is mining at the Sailor Flat Mine. In 1879 he married Miss Emma Jane Skelton, a native of Kansas.

DARRAH, H., resides in the town of Truckee. He was born in Montreal, Canada East, in 1843. In 1860 he commenced running on the lakes between Chicago and Buffalo, and in 1862 began railroading on the Great Western road of Canada. Two years later he went to the Pennsylvania oil regions and spent nine months, then went to Canada, and came to California in the spring of 1867. Here he has been in the employ of the C. P. R. R. Co., and has been a conductor for nine years, and for the past seven years has run a passenger train between Truckee and Winnemucca. In 1867 he was mining coal at Mt. Diablo. September 8, 1875, he married Miss E. J. Cornell, a native of Nevada county, California, and has two sons.

DAVENPORT, S. B., insurance agent, Nevada City, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1819. In 1839 went to Alexandria, Virginia; remained until 1845; then to Greenwood Cemetery, Long Island; engaged there, and at Cypress Hill Cemetery, in the monumental business; came to California in 1855; engaged in mining up to 1862, from which time to 1873 was engaged in collecting and assessing U. S. Internal Revenue in the counties of Nevada, Placer and Sierra. Since 1873 has been actively engaged in business, as Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and General Insurance Agent, and in the care of his homestead property. Married in 1841 to Mary Ophelia Hunt, a native of Alexandria, Virginia; they have five children living, two boys and three girls. Mr. Davenport lives in that part of Nevada City known as Piety Hill; has about three and one-half acres of land in a high state of cultivation, having over three hundred fruit trees and fifteen hundred choice grape vines, which produced in 1878 about twelve tons of apples and five tons of grapes.

DAVEY, WILLIAM H., farmer; lives at Anthony House, his P. O; owns 160 acres, valued at $4,000. He was born in England in 1843; in 1863 he came to the United States; after spending one year in New Jersey, he went to Michigan and mined until 1869, when he came to Yuba county, California; in 1873 he came to this county; he mined until 1878, since when he has been farming. In 1868 he married Miss Marie Monk, a native of England; they have one son and five daughters.

DAVIS, E. H., lives two and one-half miles from Nevada City and two and one-fourth miles from Grass Valley, his post office. He was born in England in 1819 and in 1837 went to Australia and followed the occupation of a baker until 1851, when he went to San Francisco, and was a baker there one year. He then went to Mokelumne Hill and mined there one year, at Camp Oseko and Lanchaplan. He then went to Copperopolis and engaged in copper mining until 1861. He then spent four months in Virginia City and went to Mariposa and mined until 1865. He came to Nevada county that year and mined until 1874, since which time he has been farming. He owns 160 acres of land, valued at $6,000. In 1850 he married Miss Bridget Hughes, a native of Ireland, and has had four sons, but one of whom is now living, and has six daughters.

DAVIS, HAMLET, is a merchant in Truckee. He was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, November 17, 1809. In 1834 Mr. Davis moved to Illinois and engaged in mercantile pursuits. Ten years later he passed down to New Orleans and established himself as a Western produce commission merchant. When gold was discovered he came to California in 1849 on the second trip of the steamer Panama, proceeding to the mines on Yuba river. Three months later he went to Sacramento and established himself under a tent on a lumber pile, in time to see the city drowned out. In May, 1850, he started with a stock of dry goods for Caldwell's store on Deer creek, but found upon his arrival that it had become Nevada City. He helped to lay out the southwest portion of the city, establishing himself on Broad street and combining with his business that of express agent and dealer in gold dust, etc. In 1855 he went to Dutch Flat and engaged in horticulture. In 1868 he moved to Truckee where he has since been a prominent business man. Mr. Davis has suffered severely by fire in Nevada City and Truckee, but by his energy and business ability has recovered from his losses. While residing in Placer and Nevada counties he has taken an active part in educational matters. Mr. Davis has never been married.

DAVIS, HENRY, is a Justice of the Peace at Grass Valley. He was born in New York in 1817 and in 1841 went to Ohio and from there to Tennessee. In 1845 he went to Michigan and in 1857 came to Nevada county. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1845, in Michigan, and continued it until 1871, when he took the office of Justice of the Peace. In 1847 he married Miss P. A. Wheeler, a native of Pennsylvania, and has one son and one daughter. He was elected Supervisor in 1858 and served one term.

DAVIS, HENRY, miner; lives two miles from Rough and Ready, his P. O., and the same distance from Grass Valley; has 80 acres of land, valued at $500; he was born in England in 1833; in 1857 he emigrated to California, and engaged in mining on Sutter creek, Amador county; in 1859 he moved to this county and has continued mining. He was married in 1864 to Miss Mary Kane, a native of Pennsylvania; they have four sons and two daughters.

DAYS, WOOLBERTON, lives eight miles from Grass Valley and four miles from Colfax, his post office. He was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., about the year 1809 and was the first white child born in Chautauqua county. When he was nine months old his parents moved to Pittsburg, then to Fredericktown and then to Baltimore. When twelve years of age he was sent to St. Mary's College, Baltimore, to study for the Priesthood, and three years later ran away and shipped for Rio de Janeiro, where he was employed to care for the present Emperor of Brazil, then but one year old. He left this employment in 1831, and in 1836 returned to Baltimore and shipped as Hospital Steward on the South Sea Exploring Expedition of Commodore Wilkes, and after being wrecked in the Peacock, landed and shipped from Yerba Buena (San Francisco) in 1840, and was discharged in New York the following year. He then served as Purser's Clerk on board the *Union* three years and was discharged at Washington. He then went on the *John Adams* and was discharged at Boston, in May, 1848. He then went to Washington and married Miss Martha Park Custis, a native of that city, in 1848. He moved to Ohio, and September 29, 1849, arrived within one-half mile of where he is now living. He has one son, W. W. Days, born August 3, 1853.

DEAMER, W. E., manufacturer of ginger ale, soda water and cider, corner of School and Richardson streets, Grass Valley. He was born in England in 1830, and was left an orphan at an early age. He was taken to sea by a brother-in-law as a cabin boy, and served a term of five years as an apprenticed sailor. He followed the sea for some time and came to California around Cape Horn, arriving in San Francisco in January, 1851. Remained in San Francisco a year and one half and then went to Auburn and in 1854 to Nevada City, where he engaged in the manufacture of soda water. He sold out two months later and returned to Auburn. He sold out again in the fall and went East and to Europe, returning to California in 1855. He settled in Oroville and in 1865 came to Grass Valley. He was married in England in 1855 to Miss Martha White, and has one son and has had a daughter, who is now deceased. His soda water establishment is very complete and he keeps two wagons running all the time. His residence is on Bean street, Grass Valley.

DEDMAN, D., lives eleven miles from Grass Valley, his post office. He was born in Kentucky in 1827 and when four years of age went to Illinois and in 1837 to Missouri. In 1850 he came across the plains and settled in Coloma. In December, 1850, he went to Kelsey Diggings, and in 1851 to the American river. In the spring of 1852 he went to El Dorado county and then to Placer county, engaging in farming and keeping hotel. In 1857 he went to Sacramento county, and in 1865 he moved to the ranch he now occupies, which contains 160 acres. He is farming and raising stock. In 1867 he married Miss A. J. Yates, a native of Alabama, and has one daughter.

DICKSON, JOHN H., resides on Cherokee street at North San Juan, where he owns a residence and one half interest in three buildings on Main street. He was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, in 1816 and remained until 1838 engaged in farming. He then went to the Wisconsin lead mines and five years later returned to his old home and farmed. In January, 1847, he again went to the lead mines and in October, 1849, came to California by way of New Orleans and the Isthmus. He mined on the north fork of the American river and in March, 1851, settled in Nevada City. He mined there until 1855, then went to Scales' Diggings in Sierra county and mined two years and in Bridgeport township, Nevada county, until 1865. From 1859 to 1861 he had the office of Under-Sheriff. In 1865 he bought in with Schardin & Brust at North San Juan, and sold in February, 1868. Since then he has held interests in mining claims and has been prospecting.

DICKSON, JOSEPH G., resides in North San Juan, and owns a house and lot. He was born in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in 1820. He engaged in farming and in 1846 was Revenue Collector for the county, and was constable four years. In 1847 he moved to Wisconsin to the lead mines, and followed merchandising at White Oak Springs. In April, 1850, he started across the plains and arrived at Shingle Springs, El Dorado county, in 72 days. He mined there till the next March, when he came to this county and mined until 1856. He then went to Colusa county and farmed, but soon returned here and mined at Badger Hill until 1863. In March, 1851, Mr. Dickson served as juror on the first mining case brought in the courts of the new county.

DIKEMAN, S. H., resides at Rough and Ready. He was born in Prussia, in 1829, and emigrated to Illinois in 1847, and in 1851 came to Nevada county, California. He has been engaged in mining and ditching, and is at present Superintendent of the upper end of the Excelsior Mining and Water Co.'s ditch. In 1857 he married Miss

Mary Krousa, a native of Prussia, and bas four sous and one daughter.

DOAN, L. E., resides at Boca, and owns 20.000 acres of land. He was born iu Michigau, in 1836, and iu 1853 went to El Dorado county, California, and engaged iu miuing, keeping toll road and lumberiug until 1865, when he went to Placer county, and continued the lumber business. In 1869 be came to Boca, and embarked in the lumber and ice business and built the Boca Brewery. He is the principal owuer in the Boca Mill and Ice Co. and Boca Brewing Co. In 1860 he married Miss Mary E. Logan, cousin of John A. Logan, a native of Louisville, Keutucky, and has two sons and two daughters.

DORSEY, J. J., resides corner of Main and High streets, Grass Valley. He was born in Indiana, in 1823, and went to Arkansas with his hrother in 1836. In 1852 he came to Grass Valley, and has since been interested in mining, and since 1877 has been agent of the Grass Valley Water Works. He was Supervisor from 1865 to 1869, County Assessor from 1869 to 1872, and City Trustee several terms. In 1851 he married Miss E. J. Brutou, a native of Mississippi, and has two sons and three daughters.

DOYLE, WILLIAM R., lives one-fourth of a mile from the Anthony House, bis post office. He was born in Kentucky, in 1852, and in 1864 went to Illinois, and in 1865 to Missouri. He farmed there until 1874, wben he came to Nevada county, where he has since been farming. He rents 240 acres of land. He married Adeline Bryan, of Missouri, in 1871, and has one son, and has had four daughters, of whom three are now living.

DREYFUSS, L. W., brewer, Nevada City. Was horn in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1825. Remained until 1846, engaged in the manufacture of cloth; then to New Orleans; remained until 1851, engaged in U. S. Bakery; then to Nevada City; engaged in hakery until 1861; then engaged in his present business. Was burned out tbree times, rebuilding at present place. Married Louisa Greiger in 1859, a native of Baden, Germany. They have eight children living, four boys and four girls, three having died. Mr. Dreyfuss has held the office of City Treasurer.

DRUNZER, PETER, hotel-keeper at You Bet. He was horn in Germany, in 1831, and emigrated to New York city in 1851. He worked as a harber until 1856, and then came to California. He followed bis trade in Nevada City until 1860, and in Red Dog until 1866. He then kept hotel there until 1868, and moved to You Bet, and has continued in the hotel business. He has been burned out six times, and still survives. He has the only hotel in You Bet. In 1865 he married Miss Mary Draup, a native of Germany.

DUNN, DANIEL G., owns a butcher shop and slaughter house in You Bet. He was born in Indiana in 1845, and was a government contractor for a number of years previous to 1868. He then went to Dutch Flat, California, and in May, 1868, engaged with L. P. St. Clair, butcher, and in February, 1879, came to You Bet, and purchased the butchering business of Snell & Merroll. He has a slaughter house one-half mile from town, and keeps one wagon and pack animals on the road. He is interested in the Star Drift Mine, near Omega. In 1875 he married Miss Eva M. Copp, a native of Indiana.

DUNN, J. S., resides two and one-quarter miles from Nevada City; owns 160 acres of land; post office, Nevada City. Was born in New York, in 1814; remained until 1847, engaged in merchandising; tben to Micbigan; remained until 1849, engaged in trade; tben to California; engaged in building canals and water ditches and selling water to the mines. Was married in 1837, wife a native of Connecticut. His wife died in 1870. Tbey have lost two daugbters, both of whom died in California. Mr. Dunn has held tbe office of School Trustee for several years. A view of his residence is given elsewhere.

EARLY, J. D., resides on Church street, Grass Valley. He was born in Salem, Indiana, in 1830, and in 1850 came to this State. He mined on Gold Flat until 1855 and tben came to Grass Valley. He has been engaged in mining and is uow superintendent of the Steep Hollow Gold Mine, one and one-half miles from Lowell Hill. His post office address is Grass Valley and Dutch Flat. In 1861, he married Miss Mary Kenan, a native of Anu Arbor, Micbigan, and has one son and one daughter.

EASTIN, C. D., resides at Lowell Hill. He was born in Kentucky, iu 1834, and while an infant moved with his parents to Missouri. In 1853 he came to this State and county and mined at Washingtou until 1869. In 1871 be went to Dutch Flat and milled until 1878, and then moved to Lowell Hill. He is in the general merchandise business, in tbe firm of Eastin & Co., wholesale dealers in provisious, cigars, tobacco, patent medicine, etc. Since September, 1878, he bas been Postmaster.

EBAUGH, C. B., lives at Deadwood Mine and has twenty acres of mining land. He was born in Missouri, 1841, aud remained till 1864, engaged in farming; when be crossed the plains to Nevada county, California, where be has since lived, mining most of tbe time for himself. In 1878 be married Miss T. M. Murphy of Missouri. They have one boy. Post office, Nevada City.

EDDY, A. H., proprietor of National Exchauge Hotel, Nevada City, was born in Ontario (now Wayne) county, New York, in August, 1808; remained until 1849, engaged in farming and manufacturing, lumber, flour, etc.; then to California *via* the Isthmus in the first steamer sent out by the Pacific Mail S. S. Co.; remained in San Francisco, engaged in bnildiug for three months, came to Nevada county, April 10, 1850, engaged in mining at French Corral which he continued until 1873, bought the National Exchange Hotel in 1874. Married in 1836, Ann Hickey, a native of Wayne county, New York; they have living three children, Stanley, born in 1837; Ann Eliza, born in 1839; and George, horn in 1841. Hotel now leased to C. E. Pearson.

EDDY, WILLIAM, lives on Lost Hill, Nevada City. He was born in England in 1833, and came to America in 1849. He lived in Pennsylvania until 1853 and then came to California. He lived in Grass Valley one year and came to Nevada City in 1854. Mining has been his constant occupation. His wife, formerly Miss Emily Jeffrey, of England, died in 1879. He has three sons and three daughters.

EDEN, JOHN H., resides at Indian Flat, two and one-half miles from Nevada City, his post office. He was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1834, and went to New York City in 1849. He clerked in a store until 1853 and then went to Australia and mined until 1855, when he came to California and settled on Indian Flat where he has since been mining, and for the last few years ranching also. He owns 100 acres of land, valued at $1,600. In 1861 he married Miss Margaret Gieseking, a native of Germany, who died in 1876. He has three sons and four daughters.

EDWARDS, GEORGE, resides at North Bloomfield. He was born in Deumark in 1828 and went to sea in 1842. He followed the sea six years and then went to New York and continued his seafaring life until 1851. He then came to California and mined in Butte county until 1852, and in Sierra county till 1857. He then came to tbis county and engaged in mining and hose making. In 1862 he went into the hotel business and is proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel in North Bloomfield. In 1862, he married Miss Mary O'Connor, a native of Ireland, and has three sons and three daughters.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM, resides at Edwards' Bridge on South Yuba Turnpike. He was horn in New Jersey in 1826, and remained until 1848, shoemaking; he then went to Illinois and followed shoemaking and farming until 1852, when he came to this county, arriving at Blue Tent August 15, 1852; he mined until 1854, and then ran a ferry at Illinois Bar, on South Yuba river. In 1855 he built a road and bridge from Blue Tent to Lake City. In 1861, with others, formed a company and built a road to Henness Pass. In 1864 he went to Meadow Lake, built a road and remained until 1867, when he came to where he now lives. He was married, in 1878, to Mrs. Ellen Black, a native of Sweden. who has four sons and two daughters by her former husband. His post office is Nevada City. We give a view of Mr. Edwards' place elsewhere.

ELLEN, ELLE, resides near Truckee. He was born in East Friclend in 1823, aud having learned the cabiuet trade, came to the United States in 1845. He worked at his trade in St. Louis until 1850, and then came to Califoruia across the plains. He engaged in tbe lumber business in El Dorado county uutil 1868, and then came to Truckee, and is tbe proprietor of the Truckee Saw Mill. From 1869 to 1872 he had a branch yard in Salt Lake City. Mr. Ellen built tbe first flume at Truckee, three miles long, at a cost of $9,000. He owns 2,560 acres of land, valued at $40,000, from which be obtains timber for his mill. He erected the first planing and sbingle mill in Truckee, and lost mills and dwelling house by fire in 1878. Wben he first came to the State he mined two years, and was engaged in quartz mining in El Dorado county from 1859 to 1864. In 1847 he married Miss Margaret Bowen, a native of Friclend, who died in 1866. May 28, 1868, he married Charlotte Houyer, a native of Hanover. He has had three sons and six daughters, of wbom only three daughters are still living.

ELLIS, G. A., lives at Eureka Soutb. He was born in Maine in 1832, and remained there until 1847, when he removed to Massachusetts and engaged in peddling until 1849, when be emigrated to San Francisco, and remained tbere till 1850, when he went to Long Bar, Yuba county, where he stayed till 1851, and then mined upon Bullard's bar until 1853. He then went to Sierra county, and mined there till 1855; tben to Amador county until 1857; then back to Sierra county, where he mined till 1859. Engaged in various occupations until 1865, since which time has kept a saloon. Post office, Graniteville.

ELLISON, RICHARD, lives at Wet Hill, near Nevada City. He was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1825, and went to Soutb America in 1844, and was foreman on a large estate until 1851. He then came to California, and mined several months at Winter's Bar, Moquelumne river, then James' Bar and Moquelumne Hill. In 1852 he went to Australia, and stayed until 1859, aud then went to Fraser river, British Columbia. A month later he went to Crescent City, and stayed one year, and then came to Nevada City, where he has since lived and followed mining. In 1853 he married Christina Patters, a native of Scotland, who died in 1874. In 1875 he married Mary S. Paull, a native of England.

ELY, JOHN, butcher, firm of Ely & Doose, lives in Washington, twenty miles from Nevada City; post office, Washington; was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1826; remained until 1850, engaged in flat boating; then came to Nevada county, California, overland, arriving September 27, 1850, where he has since remained, with the exception of an occasional absence of a few months; has been engaged in miuing a large share of the time; worked at the carpenter trade some two years; has carried on his present business in Washington five years.

ENGLEBRIGHT, W. F., civil engineer, Nevada City, was born in Massachusetts in 1855; came to California when quite young, where he still remains in the practice of his profession.

EUSTIS, JOSEPH, butcher, Nevada City, was born in 1837 in England; came to the United States in 1840; resided in Wisconsin until 1855, when he came to California; engaged in mining until 1874, since that time in tbe butchering business in Nevada City. Married in 1867 Catherine Farren, a native of Ireland.

EVANS, JAMES, lives at Penn Hill, Nevada township; post office Nevada City. He was born in Wales in 1841 and farmed there until 1862, when he came to California and worked in the New Almaden Mine in Santa Clara county uutil 1866. He then worked in a coal mine in Contra Costa county until 1871, then went to Lake county and a few months later to Nevada county. He has been engaged in mining since coming here. In 1874 he married Miss Mary E. Young, a native of England, and has one son and had a daughter, now deceased.

FARLEY, GEORGE S., M. D., resides in North San Juan, where he owns property and practices medicine. He was born near Montgomery, Alabama, in 1825 and in 1835 went to school in Massachusetts, about five miles from Boston. In the fall of 1840 he went to Pittsfield, Mass., where he atteuded the first course of medical lectures at the Berkshire Medical Institute. In 1843 he returned home, and in 1847 went to Philadelphia and graduated the following year from the medical department of tbe University of Pennsylvania. He theu practiced medicine in Montgomery, Ala., until April, 1850, when he came to California with his father. He settled at Jefferson in tbis county and in the fall went to Nevada City, theu to Marysville and back to this county. He was married in 1862 to Miss Avaline Dicken, a native of Illinois, and has three sons aud two daughters.

FAULKNOR, JAMES, lives seven miles from Grass Valley, his post office, and five miles from Colfax. He was born in New York in 1829 and in 1850 came to this State. He mined in Butte county until 1853 and then lived in Nevada City until 1860. He went to Virginia City and mined until

1864, when he came to Grass Valley. He kept the Empire Stables from 1864 to 1866 and the Fashion Stables until 1869. He then spent two years in the East, and returned to Grass Valley. He kept the Half Way House, between Nevada City and Grass Valley until 1875. He lived then a year in Nevada City and a short time in Grass Valley, when he purchased the old Wheeler ranch, of 300 acres, and has since been farming. He married Miss Mary Dee, August 28, 1869, a native of Massachusetts.

FENTON, W. G., lives at Pine Grove Reservoir, two and one-half miles from French Corral. He was born in New York City in 1837, and moved to Chicago when he was quite young, with his uncle. He afterwards moved to South Bend, Indiana, and attended the University of Notre Dame, and then went to Kansas. He crossed the plains in 1855 and mined in Yuba county until 1868, when he came to this county. He has since been in the employ of the Milton Mining and Water Co., and holds mining interests in Yuba county. In 1868 he married Miss Mary Ann Labadie, a native of Indiana, and has two sons and two daughters.

FERGUSON, R. P., resides at Pacific Station; post office Boca. He was born in New York in 1842, and came to Nevada county in 1869 and embarked in the lumber business. He is one of the firm of Thompson & Ferguson and Vice President of Crystal Ice Co. He served in the 144th N. Y. Reg. from 1862 to 1865. In 1868 he married Miss E. S. Dysart, a native of New York, and has two sons and one daughter. His property, including 480 acres of land, is valued at $10,000.

FINNIE, ROBERT, merchant on Mill street, Grass Valley. He was born in Scotland in 1831 and removed while quite young to Canada, with his parents. In 1846 he went to New Orleans. He came to California in 1850 and lived in Yuba county until 1859, when he came to this county. He is President of the Board of City Trustees of Grass Valley.

FISHER, MRS. E. E., the leading popular jeweler of Grass Valley, has been in business in that place about three years. By her untiring energy and attention to business she has established an excellent trade. Within the past year she has opened a branch store in Nevada City, thus controlling the trade of the entire county. Mrs. Fisher is the only woman in the United States who controls and manages an extensive jewelry business. Her stores on Mill street, Grass Valley, and Broad street, Nevada City, are the main attractions of those principal thoroughfares. A view of her store is given on another page.

FLETCHER, GEORGE, resides and owns property in Grass Valley. He was born in England in 1837 and went to New York City in 1855, where he was engaged as a silk broker until 1863. He then went to Nevada and mined until 1864, when he came to Grass Valley and engaged in merchandising until 1875. Since then he has been Secretary of the N. C. N. G. R. R. Co. In 1866 he married Miss M. E. Farrell, and has one son and two daughters.

FOLSOM, G. N., lives at Clinton; post office, Boca. He was born in Maine in 1829, and went to Calaveras county, California, in 1857, and engaged in the lumber business. From 1861 to 1872 he followed the same business in Washoe, Nevada. He then came to this county, and is a member of the Pacific Wood and Lumber Company. He was a member of the Convention that drafted the Constitution for the State of Nevada, and was County Commissioner of Washoe county. He married Miss P. T. Norcross, a native of Maine, January 9, 1855, and has had four sons, two of whom are living.

FORD, MARTIN, member of the firm of Ford & Judd, Boston Ravine; post office, Grass Valley. He was born in Ireland in 1834, and went to New York in 1851. In 1855 he came to Grass Valley, and has been merchandising here for twenty-two years. For the past seven years he has been interested in the same business in Virginia City. He is also largely interested in quartz mines. In 1872 he married Miss H. A. Lane, a native of New York, and has two sons and one daughter.

FOSTER, A. J., merchant, at No. 13 Mill street, Grass Valley. He was born in New York in 1831, and in 1852 came around the Horn to San Francisco, where he clerked in a store until 1855. He then went to Tuolumne county and followed mining and painting until 1859. He was then connected with the Overland Mail Company until 1861, and settled at Carson, where he remained until 1866. He came to Grass Valley in that year and commenced dealing in paints, oils, glass, varnish, brushes, wall paper, window shades, mouldings, picture frames, etc., and by attention to business has built up an extensive trade. In 1864 he married Miss Kate Kauffman, from Illinois, and has one daughter.

FOSTER, WILSON, lives one-half mile from the town of Washington, his post office. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1830, and remained until 1853, having learned the blacksmith trade. He then went to Marysville, California, and remained four months; then mined a short time at Placerville, and then went to Nevada City and mined until 1858. From that time until 1861 he mined at Omega, and has since been living at Washington. In 1854 he formed a partnership with J. Grissel, which still continues. They own 160 acres of land, and have 250 fine bearing fruit trees, and, with Mr. White, own the Champion Mine on the South Yuba river.

FOWLER, S. B., lives at the Planet Mine, twenty miles from Grass Valley and one from Lowell Hill, both of which are his post office. He was born in Maine in 1842, and in 1853 went to Grass Valley. Has been Superintendent of the Planet Drift Gravel Mine since September, 1879.

FRASER, JAMES, farmer, lives four miles from Nevada City and one and one-half miles from Blue Tent; owns 160 acres of land; was born in Scotland in 1821; remained until 1831; then moved to Canada with his parents; remained until 1852, engaged in farming; then to Nevada county, California, *via* Panama; engaged in mining until 1860, since which time he has cultivated his present farm. Married, in 1846, Catherine Geddes, a native of Scotland. They have had six children, three of whom are now living—Agnes, born February, 1847; Sarah G., born November, 1849; and Lizzie M., born December 9, 1861. Farm and improvements are worth about $4,000.

FRITZ, CHARLES, lives in Grass Valley. He was born in Germany in 1814, and in 1848 went to St. Louis, Missouri. He engaged in brick making there until 1853, and then came to this State, mining in Yuba county until 1861, and at Virginia City, Nevada, until 1866. He then came to Grass Valley, and mined and started the Grass Valley Brewery, which he still owns.

FRYE, H. T., lives at Relief Hill. He was born in Ohio in 1834; in 1855 he emigrated to California, and remained until 1859, mining in Nevada City. From there he went to Relief Hill, where he has since lived, mining in Logan's Canon. Post office, North Bloomfield.

FULLER, MRS. MARGARET, resides ten miles from Grass Valley; post office, Colfax. She was born in Canada, and when a child moved with her parents to Illinois. In 1860 she moved to Missouri, and in 1875 to Sacramento, California, and a year later to this county. In 1877 she was married to D. J. Fuller, of New York. Owns 637 acres of land, and is farming, milling and stock raising. Fuller's Mill was built on present site in 1866, and in 1860 one mile distant. It is run by steam and has a capacity of 3,000 feet per twelve hours.

GARTHE, LEOPOLD, Nevada City, was born in Germany in 1826; remained until 1847, engaged in a book store; then to Clay county, Missouri; remained until 1850, engaged in merchandising; then to Nevada county, California, arriving in November; engaged in mining from 1850 to 1870. Married at Nevada City, in 1873, a native of Maryland. They have one boy and one girl living. Mr. Garthe has held the following offices: Deputy County Recorder, County Recorder, and Justice of the Peace. Land and improvements are worth about $3,000.

GARVER, M., engineer, Nevada City, was born in Ohio in 1824; remained until 1835; then to Dearborn county, Indiana; remained until 1846, engaged in farming and milling; then to Mexico, in the army during the Mexican war; returned to Ripley county, Indiana, in 1847; engaged in milling until 1851; then to California, *via* Cape Horn, arriving in San Francisco July 19, 1852; came immediately to Nevada county, where he has since remained, with the exception of the year 1861, while on the Sacramento river, and one year in Virginia City, Nevada. Was chief engineer of the steamer *Washoe* for a short time, leaving her two or three days before she blew up. His principal business has been in Nevada county, mining and running mining machinery. Mr. Garver was elected member of the Legislature in 1878.

GASSAWAY, C. D., lives four and one-half miles south of Rough and Ready, his post office. He was born in Kentucky in 1826, and engaged in stone cutting until 1850, when he crossed the plains, and settled in this county. He mined until 1853, and has since been stock raising and farming. He went to Kentucky in 1856, and returned the following year with stock, just ahead of the train that was massacred at Mountain Meadow. He owns 370 acres of land, valued at $6,000. In 1855 he married Miss Margaret Lyon, a native of Indiana, and has four sons and seven daughters.

GAYLORD, E. H., attorney at law, Nevada City, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., April 19, 1829; moved to Illinois in 1845; remained until 1850; then to California, arriving at Nevada City September 30, 1850. Located at Little York in 1852, and engaged in merchandising until 1854; was then elected to the Assembly from Nevada county, and served one term. Commenced the study of law in 1858 with A. A. Sargent, at Nevada City; was admitted to the bar in 1861, and then elected District Attorney of Nevada county; served two years and five months. In 1873 was appointed by the Board of Supervisors to fill the vacancy in the office of District Attorney caused by death of M. S. Deal; was appointed in 1874 to fill the vacancy in the office of District Attorney caused by the resignation of Niles Searls. In 1875 was elected District Attorney of Nevada county on the Republican ticket; re-elected in 1877 and 1879. Married, in 1864, Olive S. Miller, a native of Maine; they have one son, Eugene Preston, born October, 1865.

GEORGE, WILLIAM, resides at Grass Valley, and owns town property. He was born in England in 1840, and came to California with his father in 1859. He lived until 1861 in Sierra county, and then came to Grass Valley. He worked for a butcher until 1864, and then started a store, since when he has been merchandising. His place of business is on the corner of Auburn and Neal streets. In 1866 he married Miss Mary Ann Kitto, a native of England, and has two sons and two daughters. A view of his store and residence is given on another page.

GERMAN, JOHN, proprietor of the Arcade Hotel, North San Juan. He was born in Germany, in 1832, and in 1845 came to the United States. He lived in Texas two years, and then went back to Germany. He returned to the United States in 1850, and lived in Illinois until 1859, when he crossed the plains and settled in North San Juan. He followed mining for eight years, and then purchased the Arcade Hotel, of which he is still the proprietor. The hotel is a large and commodious one on Main street, and is well managed by Mr. German and his wife, who thoroughly understand the hotel business. In 1864 he married Miss Louisa Hannauer, a native of Germany, and has three sons and one daughter.

GETCHELL, GEO. S. S., farmer, Nevada City; was born in Machias, Maine, in 1819, remained until 1849, engaged in lumbering; then to Nevada county, California, *via* Isthmus of Panama, arriving at San Francisco on steamer *Sarah Sands* in May, 1850; engaged in mining in various places until 1851, when he returned to the East, bringing his family with him on his return; settled at Humboldt, where he remained three years, keeping a hotel for two years of that time. General Grant then stationed at that point was frequently a guest of his house; returned to Nevada county in 1855, where he has remained ever since. Married in 1842, Elizabeth Farnsworth, a native of Maine; they have had five children, two of whom, boys, are now living, one engaged in making iron pipe at Nevada City, the other with his parents. Mr. Getchell has held the offices of County Road Commissioner, City Marshal, Constable and Road Tax Collector. He owns forty acres of land.

GRIFFEN, G. W., resides at Truckee. He was born in Illinois in 1831 and in 1841 went to Missouri and in 1850 crossed the plains to El Dorado county. He mined and kept hotel until 1868 and then went to Truckee and engaged with Sisson, Wallace & Co. He was a member of the Legislature from 1871 to 1880, and has been Deputy Sheriff and Deputy Clerk of Nevada county. He went through most of the mining excitements such as Fraser river, Reese river and others. In 1856 he married Miss M. McCannaha, a native of Indiana, and has seven sons and two daughters.

GILLMAN, M. D., lives two miles East from Nevada. He was born in Maine in 1834 and remained till 1875, when he removed to Alameda county, Cal., where he raised fruit until 1877. Since that time he has been mining in Nevada county. In 1875 he married Miss Emma Ratford of Maine. They have one child, a girl. Post office Nevada City.

GODAIR, HENRY, lives at Rosedale, three miles from Nevada City, his post office. He was born in Illinois in 1817 and went to Wisconsin in 1833 and a few months later to Dubuque, Iowa. He engaged in lead mining until 1845, and went with Col. Graciot to Lake Superior to prospect copper, and remained until 1848. He then returned to Iowa and crossed the plains in 1849. He mined at Mormon Island until March, 1850, then went to Downieville, North Fork Feather river and Spanish Ranch. He then went back to Iowa and in the fall of 1851 to Tennessee. He returned to California in the spring of 1852 and settled in Nevada City. He mined until 1856 and then teamed. Since 1871 he has been farming. He owns 160 acres of land. In 1857 he married Miss Harriet Weaver, of Tennessee, a native of South Carolina. He has one son by his first wife.

GOODWIN, J. S., resides at You Bet. He was born in Stetson, Maine, October 16, 1852, and engaged in farming and blacksmithing. In 1874 came to California and lived in You Bet seven months. He then went to Oregon to help fit up some mines belonging to the Birdseye Creek Co., of You Bet. He remained there seven months and returned to You Bet and took charge of the Neeee & West Hydraulic mines, where he still remains.

GORE, PETER, lives five miles east of Nevada, and owns 200 acres of land. He was born in Canada, 1840, and lived there until 1861, when he removed to Nevada county, California, where he has since lived, mining and lumbering. He is at present engaged in the wood business. In 1873 he married Miss Louisa White, of Oregon, who died in September, 1874; he has two children—a boy and a girl; post office Nevada City.

GRAHAM, A. J., lives at Truckee; he was born in Tioga county, N. Y., October 1, 1825, and moved to Springfield, Illinois, 1834, and to the Lead Mines at Plattville, Wisconsin Territory, in 1835; he volunteered for the Mexican war in 1846, but the Indian troubles prevented the Territory of Wisconsin from sending volunteers out. In the fall of 1848 he went to St. Anthony Falls on the Mississippi river, and engaged in lumbering. He then gathered his resources into a fleet of lumber and started down the river to St. Louis. When he arrived at the settlement he heard of the discovery of gold at Sutter Mill; sold his raft of lumber and lath at Quincy and returned to Plattville, and in the spring started across the plains with an ox team; in August of the same year he reached Weberville, El Dorado county, California. In December, in connection with Moses, Job and A. Young, he sank the first shaft for deep gravel on Oregon Hill; he used the first long tom at Slapjack Bar used on any river; in 1851 also the first ground sluice in El Dorado county if not in the state. The first half day took out 16 pounds 16 ounces to the ounce of clean gold. Engaged extensively in mining and merchandising until 1853; then followed lumbering at Ringgold, El Dorado county, until 1858; then to Sacramento county, and engaged in agriculture and stock raising until 1871, except the year 1864, which he spent in Jesus Marie, Chihuahua, Mexico, superintendent of a silver mine; moved to Truckee, Nevada county, in 1871, and engaged in lumbering; he served through the tenth session of the state Legislature from El Dorado county; married Miss Christina Fatheringham in 1855, a native of Illinois, and has had three daughters and one son; has only two daughters now living. Mr. Graham owns 560 acres of land in Brighton township, Sacramento county, value $10,000; also has a nice home in Truckee, value $3,500.

GRAHAM, JAMES, lives two miles northwest of Nevada City, his post office, where he is farming on 160 acres of land; he was born in Pennsylvania in 1835 and followed coal mining until 1859, when he came to Nevada City; he has followed mining principally, and the last few years has also been farming. In 1857 he married Miss Alice Scott, a native of New York City; he has four daughters and has had six sons, four of whom are still living.

GRAHAM, JOHN A., "Union Livery Stables," Nevada City; was born in British America in 1844; remained with parents on a farm until 1866, in which year he came to California via Cape Horn. On arriving in California he went directly to the San Juan mines and remained there and in the vicinity for five years; then to Nevada City, where he started his present business.

GRAHAM, PETER, lives in Sweetland and owns town lots valued at $1,000; he was born in Ireland in 1833, and moved to England with his parents in 1836, and in 1851 came to the United States; he engaged in cotton manufacturing in Massachusetts until 1855, and then came to California by way of the Isthmus and settled in Sweetland; he has been engaged in mining and holds mining interests at the present time; he is also in the saloon business. In 1855 he married Miss Ellen Callagahn, a native of Massachusetts, and has two sons and four daughters.

GRAY, GEO. A., carpenter and cabinet maker, Nevada City; was born in Nevada City 1853, and has lived there ever since, engaged in carpenter work and cabinet making trade; he learned his trade in the same shop where he is now employed, and with the same party, W. C. Groves. Mr. Gray was the second or third child born in Nevada City, and is now the oldest person so born now remaining there. Married in 1875 Ida C. Young, a native of Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio; they have one son, Earl V., born June 16, 1877.

GREEN, C. A., resides at Boca; he was born in Ohio in 1845, and in 1867 came to Nevada county, California, where he has lived ever since, with the exception of five winters spent in Sacramento keeping books for the Capital Nursery, and engaged as engineer in the mountains; he is at present engineer for the Boca Mill Co., which position he has held for eight years; he is School Trustee at Boca, and Clerk of the Board.

GRIFFITHS, THOMAS, resides as Grass Valley; he was born in Wales in 1813, and in 1839 came to the United States; he was employed in iron works in New York and Pennsylvania until 1847, and then in the Illinois lead mines. In 1850 he came to this State and mined in Placer county six months, and on Nelson creek until 1852, when he returned to New York. The same year he brought his family to Grass Valley by way of the Isthmus. Messrs. Griffiths & Stone are owners of the old Empire Ditch; he was married in 1841 to Miss Anna Morris, a native of Wales, and has two sons and four daughters.

GRISSEL, CONRAD, resides and owns property in the town of Washington; he was born in Germany in 1827 and in 1830 went with his parents to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; he was a baker there until 1863 and then came to Nevada county, California; he mined until 1864, when he purchased the Exchange Hotel, in Washington, and has since been the proprietor; he also runs a tri-weekly stage from Washington to Nevada City; he was married in 1852 to Miss Sarah Ikeler, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, who joined him here in 1863. They have five sons and two daughters.

GROVER, HENRY, lives on Oustomah Hill, Nevada City, where he owns forty acres of land, valued at $1,000; he was born in Ohio in 1833 and moved with his parents to Joliet, Illinois, in 1835. In 1840 the family moved to Iowa and in 1847 to Wisconsin. In 1852 he crossed the plains; he mined in American Valley, Plumas county, until 1863, Fraser river, B. C., until 1865, Plumas county again 1866, and then came to this county, where he has continued to mine. In 1871 he married Mrs. Christiana Gallagher, a native of France, and has one son and one daughter. Mrs. Gallagher had six sons and two daughters living and one daughter deceased.

HAGER, E. P., lives at Blue Tent, in the old Blue Tent house, where he owns one hundred acres of land; he was born in Maine, 1839, and remained until 1861, engaged in farming; he then enlisted in the Fourth Maine Infantry and served for two years; he then removed to Yuba county, California, where he mined until 1869. From there he went to Nevada county, where he has since been engaged in mining, and as agent for the South Yuba Canal Co. at Blue Tent. In 1869 he married Miss Carrie A. Linscott, a native of Maine. They have two children, girls. Post office Blue Tent.

HALL, A. H., resides at Truckee; he was born in Maine in 1822, and engaged in farming and lumbering until 1863, when he came to this State; he lived in San Francisco and Oroville, and came to Truckee in 1868, where he has since followed teaming and lumbering. In 1849 he married Miss N. S. White, a native of Maine, and has two sons and four daughters.

HAMILTON, G., resides on Church street, Grass Valley; he was born in Maine in 1814, and in 1833 went to New Orleans. In 1852 he came to this State by the Isthmus route and settled in Grass Valley; he has since been engaged in building mills and in mining; he built Hamilton Hall in 1858; he was Town Trustee three years. In 1850 he married Miss Mary T. Larkin, a native of New York, and has two daughters. A view of his place is given on another page.

HAMMIL, JAMES, lives on the Nevada road one and one-quarter miles from Grass Valley, his post office, where he owns three acres of land; he was born in England in 1831 and went to Pennsylvania in 1854; he mined there until 1855 and then came to this county, where he has since been mining. In 1852 he married Miss Honor Rodda, a native of England, and has three sons and five daughters.

HANKINS, C. H., lives three-fourths of a mile from You Bet, his post office, and five miles from Dutch Flat; he was born in New Jersey in 1831 and in 1839 moved with his parents to Ohio. In 1854 he came to this State and mined at Yankee Jim's, Placer county, five months, and then at Condemned Bar. In 1855 he went to Alpha, in this county, and in 1858 went to Hunt's Hill. In 1865 he came to You Bet, where he has since been mining; he owns claims in Birdseye canon, and has a tail sluice a mile long and gives employment to three men. In 1865 he married Miss Fidelia Brown, a native of New York, and has one daughter, Delia N., aged six years. A view of his mining operations is given elsewhere.

HARKER, C., lives at Relief Hill. He was born in Illinois 1841. In 1861, he immigrated to California and spent three months in Marysville, Yuba county. He then went to Nevada county, and has lived there ever since. In 1871 he married Miss Jane Penrose, a native of England. They have three children, all boys. Post office, North Bloomfield.

HARRIS, S. M., dentist, office in Harris building, Mill-street, Grass Valley. He was born in Delaware, in 1828, and moved to Ohio with his parents in 1832. In 1849 he came to California and lived on North Fork American river and Bear river, mining and practicing his profession. In 1851, he went to Tuolumne county and in 1853 to Oregon. In 1859 he returned and settled in Grass Valley, and has been mining and practicing dentistry ever since. He was in California, Oregon and Nevada at the time they were admitted into the Union. In 1859, he married Miss Marion W. King, a native of Ohio, and has one son and two twin daughters. His son is attending the University, at Berkeley.

HARRIS, W. D., resides on School street, Grass Valley. He was born in England in 1851, and in 1835 came to California and settled in Grass Valley. He mined until 1876 and then embarked in the clothing business in the firm of Farrill & Harris, No. 52 Mill street, Grass Valley. They deal in clothing, furnishing goods, hats, boots, etc. In 1879, Mr. Harris married Miss Mary Mills, a native of Grass Valley.

HASTINGS, JOHN, lives six miles from Nevada City, and five miles from Grass Valley, his post office. He was born in Ireland in 1824, and in 1846 went to Philadelphia. He went to Delaware six months later, and in 1849 moved to Illinois. In 1850 he crossed the plains to this county. He mined, and then followed teaming and farming. In 1852 he went back to Illinois and returned in 1854. In 1861, he married Miss Mary Cahell, a native of Ireland, and has had two sons and three daughters, of whom two daughters are now living. He owns 560 acres of land, valued at $5,000.

HATCH, H. L., lives at Vine Hill, Indian Springs; postoffice, Rough and Ready. He was born in Vermont in 1814 and remained until 1844, engaged in farming and teaching school. He then went to Illinois and taught music until 1850, when he came to this State. He merchandised in El Dorado county until 1851, then mined in this county one year, and then went to Pen Valley, where he has since resided. He followed lumbering one year, and has since been keeping hotel, farming and stock raising. He was elected to the Legislature in 1865, and served one term; he was also Postmaster at Indian Springs as long as the office remained there. He owns 240 acres of land, and is also wine making from 25 acres of vineyard. Property valued at $7,000. In 1838, he married Miss Elizabeth W. Jeffords, a native of Vermont, and has three sons and one daughter.

HATCH, M. P., resides at Indian Springs, post office, Rough and Ready. He was born in Vermont in 1841 and moved with his parents to Illinois when three years of age. In 1852 they came to this county, where he has since lived. He had a toll road until the last ten years, and has since been farming and stock raising. He owns 350 acres of land, valued at $10,000. In 1866, he married Miss Julia G. Noland, a native of Virginia. He has had one son (not living) and has three daughters. A view of his place is given on another page of this book.

HATHAWAY, F. M., Nevada City; owns 640 acres of land. was born in Penusylvania in 1838, remained until 1859, then to California; engaged in mining. Married in 1873 to Miss Emma S. Palmer, a native of New York; they have one boy and one girl living. Post office, Nevada City, Cal.

HAWLEY, C. B., lives three-fourths of a mile east of North Columbia, his post office; he was born in Canada iu 1829 and in 1861 came to this county, where he has since heen mining and lumbering, and is proprietor of Hawley's mill. In 1853 he married Miss Mary Inglee, a native of Pemhrooke Canada. They have had five daughters, of whom four are now living. He owns 320 acres of land and some mining claims.

HAWLEY, R. B., lives one and a quarter miles from North Colnmbia, his post office.

HAYS, J. HENRY, lives five and one-half miles from Grass Valley, his post office; he was born in New Orleans in 1852 and eame to California with his parents *via* the Isthmus in 1854; he has lived in this county ever since and is engaged in mining. In 1870 he married Miss Rose Bickford, a native of Ohio, and has two sons and two daughters.

HAYES, ROBERT J., lives in Nevada City; he was horn in Pittshnrg, Peunsylvania, in 1839 and was six months old when his parents moved to Ohio. In 1840, they moved to Louisville, and iu 1841 to St. Louis. In 1852 he came to California and has since heen farming in this county; the past year he has been teaming.

HEINSON, JOHN, resides and owns property in You Bet; he was born in Holstein, Germany, February 25, 1820, and in 1853 eame to California; he mined at Columbia, Tuolumne county, until 1854, at Cherokee, in this county, until 1860, at Red Dog till 1863, and has since heeu in the saloon business at You Bet; he has the only large saloon in the town, a frame building 24x38 feet, and keeps a fine stock of liquors.

HELGESEN, OLE, resides and owns property in the town of Washiugtou; he was horn in Norway, in 1830, and in 1853 went to Illinois, and worked on a railroad until 1854, when he came to this State; he mined iu this county until 1855, in Klamath county in 1855, in Tuolumne, Yuba and Butte counties until 1861, Yuha county again till 1863, and then came to this county again; he came to Washington in 1874, and is still mining; he has an interest in the Mountain Dew and Ceres quartz ledges, above Washington; he opened a dry goods aud clothing store in Washington in 1878.

HELGERSON, PETER, lives eight miles from Nevada City, his post office; he was horn in Norway, in 1829, and went to Pennsylvania in 1852, and chopped wood until 1853, when he went to Illinois and worked on a railroad; he then came to this county and engaged in mining; he is at present tending five miles of the Exeelsior Ditch.

HELWIG, J. H., lives at North Bloomfield; he was born in Germauy, in 1834, and in 1844 went to New Orleans and then to Cinciunati, and three months later to St Louis. In 1848 he went to Waterloo, Illinois, aud in 1854 to St. Joseph, Missouri, and from there eame to this State; he arrived in this county October 4, 1854, and has since resided here, engaged iu mining until 1867, and since then in hutchering. The firm is Helwig & Frood. In 1872 he married Miss Emma Bishop, horn October 18, 1854, in California; he has one son and two daughters.

HENDERSON, ALEXANDRE, lives on Race street, Grass Valley; he was born in Scotland, in 1826, and in 1852 went to Massachusetts, and eight months later to Maine and engaged in fishing. In 1853 he came to California hy the Nicaragua route, and settled in Grass Valley, on the lot he now occupies; he has been constantly engaged in mining since coming to this place. In 1857 he married Miss Mary Archibald, a native of Scotland, and has one son and four daughters; he has been School Director. A view of his place will he found on another page.

HERZINGER, HENRY L., was horn in Madison county, Missouri, September 18, 1853, and eame to California with his parents in March, 1854. On this coast he learned the printer's trade, and has been engaged in that business in a number of places; he is a member of the firm of Gray, Davis & Co., proprietors of the *Tri-Weekly Herald*, of Nevada City; his success is due to his energy and attention to his business.

HICKMAN, J. C., lives at Relief Hill; he was born in Tennessee, iu 1836. Iu 1855 he moved to Nevada county, California, and engaged in mining at Grass Valley for about two years; thence to San Juan, where he spent one summer; and thence to Relief Hill; has visited Tennessee twice, once in 1869-70, and once in 1876-7. In 1877 he married Miss Ellen Beck, a native of California. They have one child, a girl. Post office North Bloomfield.

HIERONIMUS, SIMON, lives at North Bloomfield; he was born in Boersch, France, now a part of Germany, in 1849; he learned the trade of cooper and brewer, and from 1864 to 1872 traveled through France, working at his trade: he then went to Chicago, Illinois, and in 1873 to San Francisco; he worked at his trade there until 1876, and then worked at brewing in Nevada City till 1878, when he came to North Bloomfield, and has since heen proprietor of the Bloomfield Brewery. In 1876 he married Miss Freida Model, born in Baden, Germany, in 1849; he has one son and one daughter.

HIGGINS, M. J., resides ten miles from Auburn and thirteen from Grass Valley, his post office; he was born iu Ireland, iu 1833, and went to Canada with his parents in 1843, and in 1844 to New York. In 1852 he came to this State and mined at Placerville six months, at Georgetown until 1853, then to Big Bar, American river, until 1858, mining and trading; he then went to Todd's Valley, Placer county, and in 1860 came to this county, where he has been farming and stock raising for the past ten years; he has occupied his present farm of 160 acres eight years. In 1861 he married Miss Mary Driscoll, a native of Ireland, and has two sons and four daughters.

HILL, C. R., lives iu Grass Valley; he was born iu New York, in 1828, and in 1850 went to Buffalo; he arrived in Grass Valley in 1852, and mined and teamed for one year; he then rented the land he now occupies and purchased it in 1858, built a house and moved into it. At the time he first took it there was but one acre adapted to cultivation, as it had all been washed out by the miners. By the end of 1858 he had filled in and leveled four acres, on which he planted fruit trees. The balance of a tract of twelve acres he also prepared in this way; he planted the first berry vines in the vicinity and was the first to ship fruit from the county; he has 56 acres of land and 1,200 fruit trees. In 1856 he married Miss Caroline E. J. Dobbins, a native of Maryland. They have had two sons, one now living, and four daughters, three now living.

HILL, GEORGE W., resides and owns property in Grass Valley; he was horn at Russell, New York, in 1827 and came to California in 1852; he mined in El Dorado county till 1853, Sierra county till 1854, and then in El Dorado county again; he then returned home and came back to this State in 1858, settling in Grass Valley, where he has since heen engaged in mining; he is Secretary of the Idaho, Rocky Bar and Gold Hill Quartz Mines, of the North Fork Gravel Co., Madison Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M., and Grass Valley Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M. In 1854, he married Miss Harriett Ellison, a native of New York, and has two daughters. A view of his place is given elsewhere.

HILL, JOHN, lives in North San Juan; he was born in New York in 1819, and went to Michigan in 1837, where he farmed until 1841, and then went to South Bend, and in the same year to Galena, Illinois, and engaged in lead mining there and at Benton and Shellsburg, Wisconsin until 1852. at the last place, keeping a livery stable. In 1852, he crossed the plains and arrived at Nevada City, September 9, 1852; he went into partnership with H. H. Hunt in the hotel and general merchandise business at Hunt's Ranch; he owns 100 acres of land. In 1848, he married Miss Emily W. Cottle, a native of Vermont, and she was the first white woman in North San Juan; he has one son. A view of his residence is given on another page.

HILL, W. J., lives at Little York, where he owns town property and toll road to Dutch Flat; he was born in Ireland in 1835, and went to Illinois in 1854, and came to Little York in 1855; he was agent of the Little York Water Co. until 1867, and then bought an interest in the Dutch Flat and Little York Toll road. In 1874, he commenced merchandising in Little York; he has been interested in mining most of the time; he was Post master from 1873 to 1876, and his wife has held the position ever since. In 1857, he married Miss Mary Ragan, a native of Ireland, and has one son and one daughter.

HIPPERT, JOHN, lives one and a half miles from Eureka South, and owns thirty acres of mining land; he was born in Pennsylvania in 1836, and remained there until 1856, when he removed to Butte county, California, and engaged in mining; thence to Nevada county, where he has since lived. In 1869, he married Miss Lizzie J. Watson, a native of Jersey City, New Jersey. They have three boys and two girls, all living. Mr. Hippert has held the office of Justice of the Peace in Nevada county. Post office, Graniteville.

HODGE, THOMAS, of the firm of Thomas Hodge & Co., proprietors of the City Brewery, Grass Valley, was born in England in 1838, and in 1848 went with his parents to Connecticut and from there to Pennsylvania. In 1854, he came to Grass Valley with his father, Samuel Hodge, and was interested in mining until 1859. Samuel Hodge purchased the City Brewery, and in 1863, Thomas Hodge took charge of it. They are brewing ale, porter and beer, and are the only establishment making XXX ale and porter. The brewery originally stood on the corner of Church and Main streets, and in 1861 was moved to its present location on Mill street. In 1864, Mr. Hodge married Miss Delia Connolly, a native of Maine, and has four sons and four daughters. A view of the City Brewery is given elsewhere.

HOGAN, JOHN, resides and owns property in North San Juan; he was born in Maine in 1835, and engaged in the stage business until 1857, when he came to California by way of the Isthmus. He lived in various parts of California and at Virginia City and Carson. In 1870, he settled in North San Juan and has since been in the stage business; he is one of the firm of Green & Co., who operate the stage lines from North San Juan to Nevada City, North Bloomfield and Forest City. He is also engaged in the livery business, and has a ranch of 380 acres, and is breeding fine blooded horses. In 1871, he married Miss Hattie Clay, a native of Illinois.

HOLBROOK, J. S., lumber and carpenter business, Nevada City; he was born in Canada in 1826, remained until 1844, then engaged in the map business, remained until 1852, then to California. Married in 1850 Mary A. Scribner, a native of Burlington, Vermont, they have one girl living. Mr. Holbrook has held the office of Justice of the Peace two terms. Was appointed Post master at Nevada City, April 3, 1878. Lot and improvements are worth about $2,050.

HOLBROOKE, D. P., is proprietor of the Holbrooke House, on Main street, Grass Valley; he was born in Massachusetts in 1823, and came to California in 1849. He went to and fro between San Francisco and Sacramento until 1852, and then mined in Oregon six months; he then went back to Massachusetts but returned to this State in a few months and settled in Grass Valley in 1856. Was one of the locators of Mammoth Bar Mine, on American river, and is still an owner. He has been interested in Grass Valley mining and business, and in January, 1879, purchased the Holbrooke House. In 1867, he married Miss Ellen Thurston, a native of New Hampshire. He built a bridge across Bear river in 1852. A view of the Holbrooke house is given elsewhere.

HOLZENBAKER, MRS. T., lives five miles from Nevada City, her post office, and four miles from You Bet. She was born in Baden Baden in 1818, and went to New Orleans in 1848 and in 1852 to San Francisco, and soon after to Nevada City. For the past nine years has lived on her ranch of 160 acres. She was first married to John Leahr, and in 1867 to Charles Holzenbaker, a native of Germany, who died in 1873. She has one son and one daughter.

HOSKINS, RICHARD, lives on Deer creek, one and one-half miles from Nevada City, his post office. He was born in England in 1825 and went to Wisconsin in 1848. He engaged in farming and mining until 1852 and then crossed the plains and settled in Nevada county, being five months and two weeks on the journey. Since coming here he has been engaged in mining. In 1850 he married Miss M. J. Williams, a native of England, and has had two sons and six daughters, of whom one son and one daughter are now living.

HORTON, L., lives five miles southwest from Rough and Ready, his post office; he was born in New York in 1827, and moved to Ohio with his parents in 1837; he taught school until 1852, and then crossed the plains to Nevada City, California; he has been on the ranch he now owns since 1853, farming and stock raising, and has mined some; he is at present Master of the Indian Springs Grange; he owns 240 acres of land, valued at $3,500. In 1860, he married Miss E. McCowen, a native of Ohio, and has five sons and one daughter. A view of his place is given on another page.

HOTTINGER, B. M., lives at Quaker Hill, six miles from Nevada City, his post office; he was born in Germany in 1839, and in 1856 went to Indiana, and in 1859 crossed the plains and was in Butte county two years; he then went to Washoe and was engaged in blacksmithing and afterwards was in the same business in Nevada City one year; he then came to Quaker Hill and has since been engaged in mining, and owns an interest in the Knickerhocker Hydraulic Mine; he has also a band of Angora goats. He is School Trustee of Quaker Hill District. In 1870, he married Miss C. Burus, a native of England, and has three sons and two daughters.

HOUSMAN, L., lives at Gold Flat. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1829, and in 1848 went to Panama, where he remained one year and returned to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On November 13, 1849, he arrived in San Francisco, and traveled about California until 1850, when he went to Feather river and engaged in mining, etc., until 1855, when he removed to Forest City, Cold Spring Ranch. Here he kept hotel some fourteen months. Thence to Nevada; then to Russian River Valley, and back again to Nevada, where he remained about a year, and married Miss Isadore Snow, of Missouri, in 1858. She died in 1862. From Nevada to Eureka, Nevada county, where he lived until 1862. Then back to Nevada, and again returned to Nevada county, where he has since lived. Has mined nearly the whole time, and has followed amalgamating for the past twenty years. Was married again to Mrs. Elizabeth Daily, a native of Pennsylvania, in 1875. Has had three children. Only two living, a boy and a girl.

HUBER, JOSEPH H., lives in Sweetland. He was born in Germany, in 1853, and in 1854 came with his parents to the United States, and settled in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1863 he came with his parents to California, and has since resided in this county. He came to Sweetland in 1876, and is now in the employ of the American Mining Co. In 1878 he married Miss Ella Wood, a native of Sweetland, Nevada county, California.

HUNTER, JOHN Y., was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, April 10, 1828, and moved to Eastport, Maine, in 1836. He resided in Maine until 1849, when he went to Boston. In 1856 he come to California. He was married in 1873. He owns large interests in mines, and resides at Nevada City. A view of his residence is given on another page.

HUNTRESS, J. S., resides in Rough and Ready. He was born in Maine, in 1834, and in 1855 came to California. He mined in Yuba county until 1857, and then came to this county, where he has since been mining. In 1867 he married Miss Mary Hewitt, a native of Arkansas, and has two daughters.

HUPP, GEORGE S., was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, in 1828. He came to California, in 1854, and located in Nevada City, in the practice of the law. In 1863 he went to Nevada and engaged in the practice of his profession with Judge Garber and Delos R. Ashley, for several years. In 1874 he returned to Nevada City, and resumed the practice of law there, where he has enjoyed a leading business ever since, being especially successful in criminal causes. In February, 1856, Mr. Hupp was married, and has had borne to him six children, five of whom are living.

HUSSEY, JOHN, resides at You Bet, where he owns 500 acres of mining property. He was born in Ireland, in 1830, and in 1849 went to Virginia. In 1851 he came to California and mined at Doty's Flat until 1852, and then went to Remington Hill until 1858, and then to You Bet, where he is now mining. He owns the Hussey Hydraulic Mine of 500 acres. He was Supervisor from 1869 to 1872. In 1862 he married Miss E. Murphy, a native of Ireland, and has four sons and four daughters. A view of his place is given elsewhere.

HYMES, JOHN, lives at Spenceville. He was born in Ohio in 1830, and moved to Illinois in 1849, and engaged in farming. In 1853 he crossed the plains to Oregon and mined till 1855. He then went to Marysville, California, and worked in a market. From August, 1862, to 1867, he followed ranching. He then came to this toll road and opened a public house, and five years ago commenced merchandising. In 1859 he married Miss Anna Berry, a native of Ireland, and has three sons and seven daughters. Mr. Hymes is Post Master at Spenceville. We give a view of his place elsewhere.

ICARD, JOHN, lives one mile from Rough and Ready, his post office, and seven miles from Nevada City. He was born in North Carolina in 1821, and in 1845 went to Texas and Mexico, serving in the army till 1852. He then came to California and has been mining and farming in this county. He is at present farming and stock raising on his ranch of 160 acres, valued at $1,000. In 1854 he married Miss Margaret S. Steen, a native of Ireland, and has two sons and five daughters; he has also lost a son.

IRWIN, WILLIAM, resides in Truckee. He was born in Michigan in 1849, and remained until 1864. He then traveled through New York, Ohio, Illinois and Southern States, and went to Reno, Nevada, in 1870, where he engaged in teaming until 1872. He came to Truckee in 1874, and owns a fine livery stable, valued at $4,000.

ISOARD, A., proprietor of a saloon on Broad street, Nevada City. He is a native of France, and arrived in San Francisco January 21, 1850, and at Nevada City, or Caldwell's Store, March 24, 1850. He has since made Nevada City his home, engaged principally in mining and liquor business. He was married July 17, 1858, to Miss Louisa Moosback, of Neufchatel, Switzerland, and has six sons and two daughters.

IVANCOVICH, G., M. D., resides at Grass Valley. He was born in Austria in 1848, and remained until 1866, attending college during his youth at Ragusa. He then studied medicine in London until 1870, when he came to California. He practiced his profession in Lake county until 1877, then to San Francisco till 1878, taking the degree M. D., and then to Grass Valley, and continues his practice here. His office is in the Harris Building, on Mill street. In 1876 he married Miss Nellie R. Jones, a native of Illinois, and has one son and one daughter.

JAMES, JOHN D., resides and owns property in Birchville. He was born in Wales in 1815, and was engaged in coal and iron mining until 1838. He then came to the United States and settled in Alleghany county, Maryland, where he engaged in farming and owns a farm there at the present time. In 1852 he came to California by way of the Isthmus, and settled at Mormon Island, where he mined eighteen months. He went back to Maryland, but returned to this State a year later, and mined on Alder creek, Sacramento county, for eighteen months. In 1857 he again went to Maryland, and returned to this State in 1861, accompanied by his eldest son, and mined in Sierra county until 1870, when he came to Birchville, and has since been principally engaged in farming. His family came to the State in 1862. He was married in 1839 to Miss Ann Jones, a native of Wales, and has one son and one daughter. His post office is Sweetland.

JEPSEN, CHRIST O., lives at Relief Hill. He was born in Schleswig in 1844, and was employed as a sailor. In 1863 he emigrated to Nevada county, California, where he has ever since lived and followed mining. In 1873 he visited his native country and remained one year. He married Miss Ingehorg Jorgensen, a native of Schleswig, in 1874. They have one child, a boy. Post office North Bloomfield.

JOHNSON, ANDREW H., resides in Truckee. He He was born on Staten Island, N. Y., in 1830, and came to California in 1850, previous to which time he had been engaged in steamboating. He lived in San Francisco until 1858, and then went to Fraser river and in 1861 to Oregon. In 1865 he went to San Francisco again and six months later to Sacramento. He lived there a year, then to Virginia City six months, and then returned to Sacramento. A year later he went to Cisco and lived there one month, and then to Virginia City for five months, and then to Truckee, in August, 1868. In 1871 he went back to New York, but returned the same year and went to San Diego, but soon returned to Truckee, where he has since resided.

JOHNSON, G. A., lives at the White House, one mile from You Bet, his post office, and nine miles from Colfax. He was born in Kennebec county, Maine, October 15, 1822. In 1851 he came to California and settled in Amador county. In January, 1852, he went to Illinoistown and clerked until October. He then went to Red Dog and engaged in merchandising and teaming until 1861, when he removed to the place he now occupies on the Colfax road, and is engaged in making shakes. He owns a fine piece of timber land 480x320 feet.

JOHNSON, JAMES B., Attorney at Law, Nevada City. Was born in Ontario county, New York, in 1815; remained until 1840, attending school until eighteen years of age, and teaching school the remaining years; then to Pike county, Illinois; engaged in teaching until spring of 1842; then to Grant county, Wisconsin; remained until 1852, engaged in teaching, lead mining and mercantile business; then to California across the plains; engaged in mining, lumbering and teaching. He was one of the members of the first Board of Supervisors of Nevada county. In 1865 he suffered heavily by the loss of his lumber and mills by fire. Commenced reading law and was admitted to the bar in 1866, and in 1867 purchased the interest of E. P. Hawley, in the firm of Hawley & Williams, of Nevada City. Until the death of Mr. Williams, in 1872, the firm name was Williams & Johnson; in 1875 took in as partner Hon. C. W. Cross, under firm name of Johnson & Cross. Married, in 1840, Miss Buell, a native of New Hampshire. They have two daughters and one son living. Mr. Johnson has held the following offices: In Wisconsin, Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk, and Superintendent of Schools, also member of the Legislature; in California, member of the Board of Supervisors two terms. Mr. Johnson owns three lots in Nevada City, worth, with improvements, about $2,000, also some real estate in San Francisco.

JOHNSTON, C. E., lives at Eureka South. Was born in Vermont in 1845, and remained there until 1865, when he emigrated to Nevada county, California, where he has since lived, engaged in various kinds of business; has done some mining. Is at present engaged on the Eureka Lake Co.'s ditch, as agent at Eureka. In 1876 he married Miss Annie Fowler, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one boy living. Post office Graniteville.

JOHNSTON, GEORGE, lives in Grass Valley. He was born in Scotland in 1832, and went to New York in 1852, and then to Pennsylvania. In 1868 he came to Grass Valley and has since been engaged in mining. He was engineer for the Massachusetts Hill, and Eureka Mines for over fifteen years, and has been Superintendent of the New York Hill Mine for the past three years.

JOHNSTON, MRS. J. E., Nevada City, is sole owner of furniture business, corner of Pine and Commercial streets. Was born in Guernsey county, Ohio; remained until 1863, then came to California with parents. Married at Nevada City, in 1864, to J. E. Johnston, a native of New Brunswick, and an old resident of Nevada county. Mr. Johnston was born in January, 1828, and died May 21, 1879. Born to them four children: James Albert, born April 12, 1865, died August 18, 1865; Odella A., born June 3, 1867, died May 18, 1871; George Edward, born December 16, 1869; and William Earl, born March 16, 1872.

JONES, LEE, resides in Truckee. He was born in Illinois in 1839, and went to Pike's Peak in 1861, and mined one year. He traveled for a year and settled in Sacramento City and engaged in teaming till 1866. He then came to Truckee and has resided here ever since, except in 1869-70, when he was prospecting in El Dorado county. Since then he has been clerking four years, and for the past four years has been merchandising.

JONES, R., lives on Massachusetts Hill, Grass Valley. He was born in Cheshire, England, in 1829, and in 1851 went to Massachusetts. In 1854 he came to Grass Valley and has been mining in this county ever since. He is part owner and Underground Superintendent of the New Rocky Bar Mine. He married Miss Hannah Buttarworth, a native of England, and has four sons and four daughters.

JONES, WILLIAM HENRY, lives six and one-half miles from Nevada City and one and one-half from Quaker Hill; post office, You Bet. He was born in Philadelphia, February 28, 1827, and October 1, 1859, started for California *via* the Isthmus. He has resided in Nevada county ever since, engaged in mining, farming and stock raising. He owns 120 acres of land. Has been School Trustee of Quaker Hill District. He married Miss Catharine Driver, a native of Pennsylvania, February 1, 1858, and has six sons.

JORDAN, S. C., lives at Quaker Hill and owns 108 acres of mining land. He was born in Iowa, 1848, and remained until 1852, when, in company with his parents, he emigrated to Grass Valley, Nevada county, where he lived until 1854, and then moved to Dutch Flat, Placer county. In 1857, he removed to Nevada county, where he has since lived, engaged in book-keeping, general merchandising, mining, hotel keeping, etc., etc. In 1879, he married Miss A. M. Horner, a native of Sweden. Post offices, Nevada City and You Bet.

JUDD, JAMES F., resides in Boston Ravine; post office, Grass Valley. He was born in Boston

Ravine, January 8, 1855. He attended school here until 1865 and then went to the Santa Clara College until 1873. He then was in the upholstering establishment of Goodwin & Co., San Francisco, two years. In 1875, he came to Grass Valley and March 6, 1876, purchased an interest in the store of Martin Ford, in Boston Ravine. Mr. Judd has a brother and sister. Their father was an old pioneer of Grass Valley and died in 1860.

JUDD, JOHN H., was born in the county of Wicklow, Ireland. Early in life he removed to Australia, where he remained until 1850, and then came to California. He stayed in San Francisco one year. In 1851, he went to Grass Valley and engaged at once in quartz mining, which he continued with varying success until 1858. At this time the Massachusetts Hill Mine was principally owned by Mr. Judd, the two Messrs. Watt and Joseph O'Keefe. During the year 1858, a rich lead was struck, and the mine became very valuable. It was profitably worked until 1865. In 1850 Mr. Judd married Miss Ellen Casey. They had six children, three of whom are still living, two sons and one daughter. Mr. Judd died in 1860. A view of his old home—where Mrs. Judd still resides—appears upon another page. Her post office address is Grass Valley.

KEISER, JOHN, resides at Truckee. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1823, and in 1843 went to St. Louis and worked at carpentering until 1845. He then worked at the same trade in New Orleans one year, when he went to Texas as a soldier in the army during the Mexican war. He was a Lieutenant in the army a year and then went to La Gro, Indiana, and a year later to Burlington, Iowa. In 1849 he came across the plains and mined in El Dorado county, being one of the discoverers of Marmalake Hill. In 1856, he went to Yankee Jims, Placer county, and in 1867 came to Truckee where he has kept hotel part of the time. For the past eight years he has been Justice of the Peace. His property is valued at $5,000. In 1847, he married Miss Elizabeth Bedsaul, a native of Indiana, and has had five daughters, three of whom are still living.

KEITH, L. C., mill owner, Nevada City; owns three lots on the corner of Sacramento and Boulder streets, on which are his residence and stamp mill, machine shop and foundry; was born August 30, 1819, in Bristol, Ontario county, New York; remained until 1840; engaged in learning trade of carriage ironing, then to Rochester, where he remained one year, working at his trade; then to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until 1844, engaged in a carriage and steel spring manufactory at his trade; then to Indiana, remained until November 15, 1849, engaged at his trade and making plows; then to California in "Brig Orleans," *via* Cape Horn. Arriving at Los Angeles in August, 1850; he commenced work at his trade and remained nearly a year; then to Nevada county, where he arrived April 4, 1851, engaged in mining for a year, then carried on blacksmithing trade at Negro Hill, El Dorado county, until his return to this county. In 1867, commenced business at his present place, first putting up a blacksmith shop, and two years later built the stamp mill of which he is the sole owner, the machine shop and foundry, part of which were built in 1879, and rented to Lawrence and Barlow.

KELLER, NIKOLAUS, lives in Nevada City, owns house and lot, was born in Baden, Germany, 1828, remained until 1850, engaged in bakery; then to New York, remained until 1856, engaged in same business; then to Sacramento, California, remained until 1861, engaged in farming; then to Nevada City, where he has since remained, and is engaged in baking. Since 1863, he has worked at his trade of baker. Married in 1856, Rosa Kaeser, a native of Germany, born to them a son whodied in 1868.

KESKEYS, WILLIAM, lives at Lowell Hill. He was born in England in 1845, and went to Pennsylvania in 1863, and mined until August of the same year and then came to Grass Valley, which has since been his home. For the last three years he has been around Lowell Hill and is now working in the Planet Mine. In 1879 he married Miss Mary J. Connelly, and has one son.

KIDDER, JOHN F., is Superintendent of the N. C. N. G. R. R. and resides at Grass Valley. He was born in New York City in 1830, and moved to Syracuse with his parents in 1840. In 1861 he went to the State of Nevada in the Government service, and in 1863 he went to El Dorado county until 1866. He engaged in railroading and resided in Sacramento and Nevada State until 1868, when he went to Oregon and continued in the same business. In 1871 he went to Washington Territory, and in 1873 returned to this State, living in Solano and Monterey counties until he came to Grass Valley. By profession, Mr. Kidder is a civil engineer. He was a member of the Assembly from El Dorado county in 1865–6. In 1874, he married Miss S. A. Clark, a native of Ohio.

KING, N. C., lives ten miles from Grass Valley, his post office, and five and one-half from Colfax. He was born in New York in 1835, and came to this county in 1855. He lived here a short time and then in Placer county, returning in 1860, and has since been engaged here in farming and stock raising In 1872, he married Miss Louisa Ohsen, a native of Germany, and has one son named Frank.

KIRBY, E. B., resides at Lowell Hill. He was born in Boston in 1857, and went to San Francisco in 1877, and from there to Arizona. In February, 1878, he went to Grass Valley, and in August came to Lowell Hill, where he is keeping books for the Swamp Angel Mine. He is interested in the Bay State Mine, with S. L. McKim.

KIRKHAM, THOMAS, lives five and one-half miles from Nevada City; post office, Blue Tent. He was born in Ohio in 1816, and moved to Illinois in 1826, where he was engaged in farming until 1839, and in the same business in Iowa until 1849. He then crossed the plains and remained until the fall of 1850, when he went back to Illinois. In 1859 he went to Kansas and was engaged in farming and butchering until 1864, when he again crossed the plains, and has since been mining in this county. In 1838 he married Miss P. J. Holmes, a native of Ohio. He has had six sons and three daughters, and has five sons and two daughters now living.

KISTLE, JOHN, saloon, corner Pine and Spring streets, Nevada City; he was born in Cornwall, England, in 1836, emigrated with his parents to Joe Davies county, Illinois, in 1841; remained until 1854; then to California across the plains, arriving September 6, 1854, in Nevada City; engaged in mining until 1858; then served as a soldier in the Modoc war; at its close ran the express business from Yreka City to Klamath river; sold out and returned to Nevada City in 1859, kept a hotel at Hunt's Hill until 1860; then engaged again in mining, which he followed until 1866, except a short time in 1863, when in the saloon business, until burned out by the great fire of that year. Located Pacific Mine in 1865, which he soon after sold. In 1866 started present business; burned out again in 1871, when he built his present residence and brick buildings adjoining. On April 25, 1869, married Ann Welsh. Born to them, William J., born February 13, 1870; died March 5, 1870; Esther Ann, born April 6, 1871; John N., born October 12, 1872; William J., born November 17, 1874; Mary Asenath, born September 7, 1876.

KNEEBONE, JOSEPH, lives one and one-half miles from Spenceville, his post office. He was born in Cornwall, England, in 1838, and farmed there until 1867. He then went to Sacramento, California, and from there to Virginia City. In 1869, he went to Grass Valley and teamed until 1872, when he moved upon the place he now occupies. He is teaming and farming and stock raising on his ranch of 1,500 acres. Fairy Falls, on Dry creek, are on his land. In 1860, he married Miss M. M. Reed, a native of England, and has had five sons and three daughters, of whom three sons and two daughters are now living.

KOHLER, HENRY, resides at Washington, where he owns town and mining property. He was born in Germany in 1825, and went to Indiana in 1851. In 1854 he came to this county and has been here ever since. He mined until 1861 and then commenced merchandising in Washington and continued in the business to the present time, keeping a stock of groceries, provisions, hardware and miners' supplies. In 1867, he married Miss C. Bender, a native of Germany, and has two sons.

KRESS, GEORGE, resides at Kress' Summit, three and one-half miles from Grass Valley, his post office, and five miles from Nevada City. He was born in Germany in 1826, where he was Market Master and once Deputy Sheriff. In 1844 he went to Missouri, and in 1852 came to this State. He lived six months in San Francisco, and then mined in Calaveras until 1853. He then went to Jackson, Amador county, and merchandised there until 1864, except two years spent in Volcano. He also had a bakery and the well-known Congress Hall billiard rooms. He erected the building that was then rented by the Amador *Dispatch*. He is now farming on 200 acres of land. He was County Surveyor in Amador county in 1860. In 1874 he married Emelia Suneja, a native of France.

LAKENAN, J. M., resides and owns property in Grass Valley. He was born in Missouri in 1833, and came to California across the plains in 1853. He engaged in the machinery business in Sacramento until 1856. He then came to this county and has since resided here. He is the owner of the Grass Valley foundry, which was started by him in 1864. In 1863 he married Miss Hannah F. Schofield, a native of England, and has two sons and two daughters.

LANDSBURG, J. S., lives at Relief Hill; post office, North Bloomfield. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1845, and went to Massachusetts in 1854, where he was engaged in teaming until 1867. He then came to this State and settled at Relief Hill, where he has since resided, and followed teaming and mining. He was married in 1871 to Miss Susana Penrose, of Relief Hill, and has three sons and one daughter.

LARSEN, H. P., resides at Relief Hill; post office North Bloomfield. He was born in Denmark in 1847, and engaged in farming until 1871. He then came to California and settled at Relief Hill, where he has since been mining, and is one of the proprietors of American Bar on the South Yuba river. In 1873 he married Miss Encena K. Granning, a native of Denmark, and has two sons and one daughter.

LAWRENCE, JOHN, of Barlow & Lawrence, foundry, Nevada City. Was born March 26, 1832, in Canada; engaged in the foundry business from the age of fifteen until 1858; then crossed the plains from St. Louis to California; engaged in mining in Nevada county until January, 1879, when he associated himself with C. O. Barlow in present business. Married, in 1855, Anna Wilkinson, a native of Canada; born to them one child in 1856, died in 1857.

LEAVITT, CHARLES CARROLL, of Oakland, California, was born in New York City in 1832. After spending a few years as a clerk in his native city, he moved to Beloit, Wisconsin, in 1847, where he engaged in merchandising until 1854. He then went to Hastings, Minnesota, and pursued the same business. In 1859 he came to California and settled in Nevada City, where he was a merchant and miner until 1872. He then moved to San Francisco, and in 1877 took up his residence in Oakland. He has been the Inspector of Customs and is now the Adjuster of Duties at the U. S. Custom House, San Francisco. In 1863 he married Miss Elizabeth Gleason Cowles, of Belleville, Illinois, and has two sons and two daughters. His post office address is box 1585, San Francisco, or No. 1000 Peralta street, Oakland.

LEECH, CHARLES, resides on the Buena Vista road, four miles from Grass Valley, his post office. He was born in Massachusetts in 1835, and came to Grass Valley in 1856. He has been engaged since coming here in lumbering and mining. He was for several years connected with the Mohawk Lumber Co. He is at present Superintendent and President of the Stockbridge Quarrying and Manufacturing Co. The company is organized for working a quarry of asbestos and soapstone and manufacturing them into merchantable articles, situated on the N. C. N. G. R. R. in Placer county. In 1864 he married Miss H. V. Conaway, a native of Baltimore, and has four sons and one daughter.

LEVEE, JEREMIAH, lives two and one-half miles from Lowell Hill, his post office, and six from Little York. He was born in New York in 1835, and came to this State in 1859. He lived in Grass Valley until 1860, and then mined at Little York until 1865. For the past seven years he has been farming, stock raising and mining, and was the original owner of the Steep Hollow Placer Mine. He owns 160 acres of land. He was elected to the Assembly in 1879. In 1857 he married Miss Emily R. Graves, a native of New York, and has five sons and two daughters.

LEWIS, JOHN T., attorney at law, Nevada City, was born in Lewis county, Missouri, November 6, 1838; read law in Canton, Missouri, in 1865, 1866 and 1867; commenced practice in 1869; was admitted to the Supreme Court of Missouri in 1875 and to the Supreme Court of California in 1878. Married Mary L. Wolfliu, born in Boyle county, Kentucky, in December, 1849; they have two children living, both girls. Mr. Lewis has held the following offices: Mayor of the City of Canton, Missouri, in 1872 and 1873; represented the Twelfth Electoral District of Missouri in the Electoral College of 1876; was also nominee of the Workingmen and New Constitution parties for Superior Judge of Nevada county, being beaten by a small majority.

LEWIS, S. G., resides at Grass Valley. He was born in Western New York in 1830, and in 1844 went to Northern Illinois, and engaged in clerking. In 1855 he came to California and embarked in stock raising twelve miles above Sacramento. In 1862 he went to Alpine county and mined until 1874. He was editor of the *Alpine Miner*, Notary Public, Post Master, and for fifteen years a School Trustee. January 1, 1874, he established the *Foothill Weekly Tidings*, at Grass Valley, an independent newspaper, devoted to local affairs, the interests of the foot-hills of California, and to miscellaneous family reading. A large 30x44 eight-page quarto, 48 columns, handsome weekly. Grass Valley, the "Golden Heart of Califoruia," the central town of the foot-hill region, celebrated alike for its gold quartz mines, its vine-clad hills, and its extensive orchards; its cosy homes and delightful climate, has a population of 7,063, the county 19,134, and the adjoining foot-hill counties (none of which contain a paper of this character and scope), fifty to sixty thousand. Mr. Lewis was married in 1852 to Miss E. S. Frink, a native of New York, and has two sons and three daughters. Two of his daughters are married, one having three children and the other one. A view of Mr. Lewis' residence and office can be seen on another page.

LINDERMER, J. C., lives at Quaker Hill, six miles from Nevada City, post office You Bet. He was born in Germany in 1840 and went to New York with his parents in 1852. In 1858 he came to this State, living at San Francisco until 1859, and then to Hunt's Hill and from there to Quaker Hill. Since coming to the county he has been engaged in mining. He is part owner of the Knickerbocker Hydraulic Mine at Quaker Hill, employing ten men. In 1878 he married Miss Kate Castello, a native of Ireland.

LINDERMER, J. M., lives six miles from Nevada City, his post office. He was born in Germany in 1832 and in 1851 went to New York. In 1859 he came to this county, and has resided here ever since, with the exeeption of two years in Nevada State. He has been constantly engaged in mining. September 28, 1869, he married Miss K. F. Kornhammer, a native of Germany, in Syracuse, N. Y.

LINDSEY, R., lives at Snow Point. He was born in Virginia, 1834, where he remained until 1841, when he accompanied his parents to Illinois. In 1852 he emigrated to Oregon across the plains, and engaged in farming. In 1853 he removed to San Joaquin county, California, and farmed there until 1854, when he removed to Nevada county. He has since followed mining pretty extensively at Missouri Bar, Omega, Bowman's dam, and Eureka. At the latter place engaged in livery business and butchering for about two years. He is now water agent for the Eureka Lake Co. at Snow Point. Married Miss Kunigund Pfister, a native of California, in July, 1871. They have had three boys (two now living), and one girl (living). Post office Moore's Flat.

LOGAN, J. V. B., lives at Boca. He was born in Kentucky in 1840 and in 1846 went to Iowa, and in 1852 crossed the plains to El Dorado county, in this State. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. E. 5th California Infantry and served three years, and was discharged at La Mesilla, New Mexico. He returned to California in 1865 and lived in Sacramento county until 1872, when he came to Boca. He is engaged in the fish business, dealing in trout, of which he ships annually from 30,000 to 50,000 pounds. In 1871 he married Miss Annie Taylor, a native of Missouri, and has two daughters.

LONKEY, OLIVER, resides at Virginia City, Nevada, which place and Boca, California, are his post offices. He was born in Canada in 1833 and engaged in lumbering until 1856. He then went to Grass Valley, in this county, and had a saw mill until 1864. He then went to Washoe and was in the saw mill business there until 1872 and then to Virginia City. He is a member of the firm of Lonkey & Smith, who have lumber yards in Virginia City and Virdi, Nevada, and at Prosser Creek Station, in this county. They are also in the real estate business in Virginia City. They own 1,500 acres of land. In 1860 Mr. Lonkey married Miss Mary Belile, a native of Canada.

LUCHSINGER, NICHOLAS, lives three and a half miles east from Nevada, on the Washington road, and owns 240 acres of land. He was born in Switzerland, 1825, and remained until 1845, when he emigrated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and eugaged in wood carving. In 1850 he removed to El Dorado county, California, and there mined until 1852. He then mined in various portions of California until 1864, when he settled in Nevada county, and has since lived there, engaged in farming. In 1870 he married Mrs. Johanna Ott, a native of Germany. They have two boys and five girls; also three daughters of Mrs. Ott. Post office Nevada City.

LUEY, S. S., lives at Deadwood mine, and has twenty acres of land. He was born in New Hampshire, 1828, and remained there till 1852, engaged in railroading and farming. He then removed to Santa Clara county, California, and farmed till 1854, then to Nevada county, where he has since lived, mining. He is a part owner in the Deadwood Quartz Mine. Post office Nevada City.

LOUTZENHEISER, WILLIAM, resides and owns property in Grass Valley. He was born in Ohio in 1824, and was engaged in teaching and reading law until 1850, when he came to California, Nevada City, and has remained in this county ever since. He has been engaged in the drug and stationery business since 1851 in Grass Valley. When a young man he attended a course of medical lectures in Louisville. In 1854 he married Miss L. Grymes, a native of Tennessee, and has two sons and two daugbters.

LUETJE F. C., jewcler and farmer, lives at Nevada City; owns 156 acres of land, and one-half interest in 166 aeres in Rough and Ready Township; also a town lot in Nevada City; was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1830; then to Chicago, Illinois, in 1851, after the war with Schleswig-Holstein against Denmark, in which he was engaged for two years; remained until 1854, engaged in watchmaker's trade; then to California *via* New York and the Isthmus; engaged in the jewelry business in Rough and Ready, Nevada county, until 1865; then to Gold Run, Placer county, in same business; remained one year; then to Nevada City; engaged in his present business, and also in carrying on his farm at Kentucky Flat. Land and improvements are worth about $4,000.

LYONS, JESSE J., lives at Deadwood Mine, where he owns mining land. He was born in New York, 1835 and remained till 1844 when he removed to Michigan, where he stayed till 1852, and then went to Nevada county, California, and has since lived there, mining. He owns an interest in the Deadwood mine, also in the New York canon and Adalante mines. The Deadwood is a quartz mine and has about sixty acres of land. Post office Nevada City. In 1874 he married Miss M. A. Williams, a native of Missouri.

MACKINTOSH, JOHN R., lives at Relief Hill; post office North Bloomfield. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1850, and was engaged in lumbering until he came to California in 1870. He followed mining at Nevada City until 1874, and then went to Puget Sound and engaged in lumbering. In 1876 he returned to this county and has since been mining.

MAGUIRE, F. T., lives six miles from Little York and two miles from Lowell Hill, his post office. His parents were Irish, and he was born on the Atlantic Ocean while they were en route to the United States, in 1824. He lived in Massachusetts until 1837, and then went with his parents to Canada, and in the same year to Ireland. The subject of this sketch came back to this country the following year, and lived in Virginia until 1845, and then engaged in lumbering in New Hampshire. In 1849 he came to California around Cape Horn and settled in Redding's Diggings, Shasta county. In the spring of 1850 he purchased a pack train and operated between Illinoistown and the American river. In 1851 he went to Sacramento and thence to Shasta with pack train. He then mined at Cherokee Bar until 1852, at Nevada till 1853, at Little York till 1854, and then purchased claims at Lowell Hill. He ceased mining in 1864 and has since been farming. He owns 160 acres of land, 4,055 feet above the sea level. In 1859 he married Miss Sarah Swift, a native of Ireland, and has had four sons, of whom three are still living.

MALTMAN, OSCAR, resides at Nevada City. He was born in New York City in 1828 and remained until 1850, engaged in house building. He then came to California and mined successfully until 1853, when he returned home. In 1858 he again came to this State and has since been a resident of Nevada City. He engaged in the metallurgical business and owns fine reduction works for the extraction of gold from sulphurets by Plattner's chlorination process. He is interested in mining and has a new process for working rebellious ores for which a patent has been applied. He was married in 1853 to a native of New Jersey, who is now deceased. They had three sons and one daughter. He was married again in 1866, and had two daughters and one son. His children now living are three sons and three daughters. A view of his residence and of the reduction works appear in this work.

MARINER, W. P., lives at North Bloomfield where he owns a mining claim. He was born in Maine in 1852, and went to Pennsylvania in 1864 where he engaged in lumbering until 1869. He then went to Colorado and the same fall to Idaho, where he engaged in lumbering. He then went to Humboldt county, California, and followed lumbering till 1873, when he came to this county and has been in the same business. In 1878 he married Miss Mary Malon, a native of Canada.

MARSH, M. L., of the firm of M. L. & D. Marsh, saw mill owners and lumber dealers, Nevada City, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1831. He served three years as an apprentice to the carpenter and building trade, and then came to California in 1851, and settled in Nevada City. He mined at Kentucky Flat, French Corral and Middle Yuba in 1852, and in November of that year went to Sacramento and engaged in contracting and building. In 1855 he returned to Nevada City, which has since been his residence. In 1859 he engaged in the lumber business, which has since occupied his attention. In May 1864 he married Miss E. A. Ward, of Santa Cruz county, California, a native of Wisconsin. He has three sons and one daughter. Mr. Marsh served one term as Supervisor.

MARTIN, JOHN C., lives one-half mile from North Bloomfield, his post office. He was born in Germany in 1830 and in 1844 went to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and engaged in blacksmithing and farming until 1850. He then crossed the plains to this State and engaged in blacksmithing and mining in El Dorado county until 1863, when he went to Mexico, but returned six months later; in 1868 he came to this county and has been engaged in blacksmithing, mining and farming. He owns 120 acres of land, valued at $5,000. In 1868 he married Miss Elizabeth Edmonds, a native of England, and has one son, Albert L, born April 15, 1870.

MARTIN, W. H., lives at Canada Hill; post office Nevada City. He was born in England in 1847, and came to California in 1865. He was engaged in mining and moulding at Grass Valley in 1867 and then in Sierra county until 1874. He has since been mining in Nevada county. He is one of the firm of Mitchell & Martin, who own 400 acres of mining land. He was married in 1874 to Miss Elizabeth Chorley, a native of England, and has one daughter.

MATTESON, A., lives two and one-quarter miles from Grass Valley. He was born in Rhode Island in 1824, and came to Grass Valley in 1851, where he has since resided. He mined for twelve years and is now engaged in farming and stock raising. He owns 400 acres of land. He was married in 1849 to a lady who died in 1851. In 1859 he married Miss Lydia Green, a native of Rbode Island. He has had one son and one daughter, both deceased.

MAXWELL, R. G., lives in Spenceville. He was born in Marshall county, Alabama, in 1838, and when quite young moved with his parents to Washington county, Arkansas. He eugaged in farming until 1860 and then came to this State. He mined and teamed in Calaveras county until 1864, when he went to Idaho and mined until 1866. He then came back to this State and went to Oregon, and engaged in farming until 1868, when he returned and farmed in Yolo county until 1871. He then engaged in the sheep business in Yuba county until 1878, when he came to Spenceville, where he is engineer for the San Francisco Copper Mine. In 1873 he married Miss Katie Williams, a native of Indiana. They have an adopted daughter.

MAXWELL, THOMAS W., lives at Spenceville. He was born in Washington county, Arkansas, in 1843, and came to Calaveras county, California, in 1860. He mined until 1864 and then served two years in the army in Arizona. He then farmed in Oregon until 1878, and is now engineer for the San Francisco Copper Mine, at Spenceville. In 1867 he married Miss M. Z. Ruggles, a native of Illinois, and has two sons and four daughters.

MAYBANK, J. B., lives at Eureka South. He was born in South Carolina, 1828, and remained there until 1846; thence to Mississippi, where he farmed until 1850, when he removed to Nevada City, and engaged in mining. In 1866 he removed to

Eureka, where he still resides, engaged in mining. Post office Graniteville.

McALLISTER, F. H., lives and owns property in Sweetland. He was born in New Brunswick in 1846, and in September, 1866, came to California *via* the Isthmus. He followed mining at Columbia Hill one year, and was in the lumber business at Cherokee four years. He mined and teamed for R. C. Black of North Bloomfield awhile, and then taught school a year at Relief Hill, at North Bloomfield two terms, at North Star and at Nevada City one year. While teaching he studied short hand and then was court reporter at Nevada City one year. He gave up that business and was clerk at the Union Hotel nearly a year; then was in the general merchandise business eight months with T. P. Crandall & Co., North Bloomfield. He is now teaching school at Sweetland. In 1874 he married Miss Ella J. Long, a native of Orleans Flat, Nevada county, California, and has one daughter. His father came to California in 1850, returned in 1854, came again in 1859 and returned in 1867, and still lives in New Brunswick. Mr. McAllister holds a first grade County Certificate and a State Diploma.

McBEAN, JOHN, cabinet maker; lives at Washington, twenty miles from Nevada City; was born in Edinburgh in 1831; remained until 1834; then to New York with parents; remained until 1838; then to Canada; engaged in cabinet making; remained until 1850; then to Rochester, New York; remained one year, engaged in cabinet making; returning to Canada remained one year, and then came to Nevada county, California, across the plains. Married in 1864 to Esther Chamberlain, a native of New York; born to them three children; C. F. born in 1865, died in 1874. Jessie born in 1870 and Esther born in 1878.

McCARTHY, JOHN, lives one-fourth mile from Washington, his post office. He was born in Ireland in 1839 and went to Pennsylvania in 1851, to Cincinnati in 1854, to Iowa and St. Louis in 1855, and to Vicksburgh and Jackson, Mississippi, in 1856. He remained there railroading until 1865, when he went to San Francisco, and in 1866 came to this county, where he has since been engaged in mining. He married Miss C. Buckley, a native of Ireland, in October, 1866.

McCAWLEY, THOMAS, lives at Nevada City. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1857, and came here in 1878, and is engaged as engineer at the Wyoming mine.

McCORMICK, HAMILTON, lives on Gold Flat, and owns 160 acres of land, valued at $4,000; post office Nevada City. He was born in Ohio in 1825, and was merchandising in 1850, when he left for California, his journey consuming six months, seventy-eight days being spent in Central America. Since coming to the State he has been continuously mining in this county. In 1848 he married Miss Mary Crouse, a native of Ohio, who died in 1849. In 1859 he married Miss Catherine Noonan, a native of Ireland, who died in 1861. In 1872 he married Miss Emily P. Southerland, a native of England. He has two sons and one daughter.

McCORMICK, DR. WILLIAM, office on Main street, Grass Valley. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1813, and in 1839 went to Iowa City, Iowa, and practiced his profession. In 1849 he crossed the plains by the southern route, and arrived in Los Angeles in December. Three months later he prospected in Tulare county and San Joaquin valley and thence to this county. He mined for a time, but being unsuccessful resumed the practice of his profession, and is now the oldest practicing physician in Grass Valley. In 1860 he married Miss L. M. Adams, a native of Ohio, and has one son and one daughter living, and one son deceased. A view of his residence appears in this work.

McCOY, JOHN, HON., was born in Fairview, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1831. In 1837 his parents removed to Cook county, Illinois, and there his father carried on a large stock farm, and was also engaged in hotel keeping. Mr. McCoy divided his time between the district school and the farm, and afterwards became a student at the Galesburg College. After retiring from college he remained at the homestead until 1853, when he came to California, arriving at Sacramento from across the plains in August. He at once went to Gold Hill, El Dorado county, and engaged in mining, which industry has since engaged his attention in El Dorado, Sacramento, Sierra, Butte and Nevada counties. Mr. McCoy has paid two visits to the home of his youth, one in 1858 and one in 1868. It was during the former that he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa J. Holt, of Salem, Minn., March 24, 1859. They have had four daughters, three of whom died in infancy, and two sons. In 1874 Mr. McCoy was elected Supervisor, and in 1878 was chosen to represent the county in the Constitutional Convention. Mr. McCoy is now engaged in mining at Sebastopol, one mile from North San Juan, where he has a homestead of five and one-half acres of land, part of which is laid out in a fine vineyard, and the remainder tastefully ornamented with shade trees.

McCUTCHAN, R. G., lives at Canada Hill and owns 80 acres of mining ground; post office Nevada City. He was born in Ireland in 1822 and remained until 1841, when he went to Australia and engaged in merchandising. In 1847 he went to New Zealand in the same business. In 1850 he went to San Francisco, and in September, 1851, came to this county, where he has since been engaged in mining on his own account. In 1850 he married Miss E. J. Henry, a native of Ireland. He has had four sons and six daughters, of whom three sons and four daughters are now living.

McDONALD, JAMES, lives at Prosser creek; post office Boca. He was born in Ireland in 1841 and went to Boston with his parents in 1845. In 1859 he came to this State, living in San Francisco until 1867, when he went to Truckee. He built snow sheds for the C. P. R. R. Co. until 1872, when he came to Prosser creek, and is foreman for the Summit Ice Co. In 1874 married Miss Katie Ryan, a native of Ireland, and has one son and one daughter.

McDONOUGH, M., lives in Grass Valley. He was born in Ireland in 1836 and went to Boston in 1852. In 1853 he came to this State *via* Nicaragua, and lived until 1857 in San Francisco, when he came to Grass Valley. He merchandised in Nevada City, and at one time was in business with Martin Ford. He has been largely interested in mines, and is Secretary of the Shamrock, Irish American, Vulcan, Fahy, Venus, Central and Bulldoser quartz mines, and the Enterprise gravel mine. He deals in mining stocks and has an office with A. B. Brady, on Main street. In 1874 he married Miss Mary Campiou, a native of Ireland. They have an adopted son.

McELVEY, CHARLES, lives in Nevada City; was born in Ross county, Ohio; remained until 1835; then to Marion county, Ohio, with parents; remained until 1850, engaged in farming; then to Nevada county, California, overland, and except the two years from 1859 to 1861, while in the cattle business in Lake county, and 1863–4, while mining in Austin, Nevada, has resided in Nevada county. Mr. McElvey has one of the finest collections of mineral specimens and petrifactions in the country, which is one of the attractive features of the National Exchange Hotel.

McGLASHAN, CHARLES FAYETTE, was born in Wisconsin in 1847, and crossed the plains to Salt Lake in 1853, and to El Dorado county, Cal., in 1854, and to Sonoma county in 1856. In 1862 he went to Sacramento county, and in 1864 to Healdsburg, and attended school until 1867, and then taught school in El Dorado county. From 1868 to 1872 he attended Williston Seminary, Massachusetts, and then returned and taught the Placerville High School, and then went to Truckee and taught the school there. He commenced practicing law there and became editor of the *Truckee Republican*, first with D. J. Crowley, and then alone. In 1880 he sold the *Republican* and removed to Santa Cruz. While engaged in his editorial labors, Mr. McGlashan displayed so much ability as a graceful writer and sound journalist that the *Republican* came into great prominence among the journals of the coast. In 1878 he married Miss Nona Keiser, a native of California, and has one daughter.

McHUGH, CHARLES, lives south of the Providence mine, one and one-half miles from Nevada City, his post office. He was born in Ireland in 1818, and in 1846 entered upon a sea-faring life, which he abandoned in 1849, and worked in a sugar refinery in New York city until 1851. He then traveled two years in the Southern States, and worked in a currying shop until 1862 in Malden, Massachusetts. He then came direct to this county and has since been engaged in mining. In 1850 he married Miss Jane Gorrall, a native of Ireland, and has one son and two daughters, also one daughter deceased. He owns sixty acres of mineral land.

McINTOSH, ALEXANDER, lives at Boca, and owns 1,040 acres of land. He was born in Canada in 1830, and remained there until 1864, engaged in merchandising. He is the manager of the Boca Mill Co. and Boca Ice Co.

McKAY, STEWART, proprietor of the American Hotel, Truckee. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1844, and went to Pennsylvania in 1865, and engaged in lumbering. In 1873 he came to Truckee, and has since been in the lumber and hotel business. He owns the American and Pacific hotels, valued at $8,000, and 900 acres of land, worth $3,000.

McKIM, S. L., lives at Lowell Hill. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1848. In 1869 he came to this State and county, and engaged in mining and milling in Little York and Grass Valley until 1878, since which time he has been in the employ of the Swamp Angel Mine. With E. B. Kirby he owns the Bay State claim of eighty acres on Melbourne Hill. Mr. McKim married Miss M. E. Shepard, a native of California, in 1877, and has one son.

McLEOD, MALCOM, lives at Hunt's Hill; post office You Bet. He was born in Moore county, North Carolina, in 1812. In 1827 the family moved to Stuart county, Tennessee, and in 1828 to Henderson county. In 1832 he made several trips from Memphis to New Orleans on a raft, and once returned on steamer "Brandywine," which was burned to the water's edge and nearly all the passengers drowned but a short distance above Memphis, where he had disembarked. He lived in Crittenden county, Arkansas, until May, 1853, when he came across the plains to California. He settled in Red Dog, and in 1856 came to where he now lives. In June, 1837, he married Miss Nancy Stain, who died in 1841, having given birth to a daughter and son. In May, 1849, he married Miss Elizabeth McGaha, a native of Alabama, who is the mother of five boys and three girls. He owns 160 acres of land and is engaged in mining.

McLERAN, THOMAS G., mine owner, lives in Nevada City; owns 120 acres of land; was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, in 1826; remained until 1842; then to New Orleans, Louisiana; remained until 1848, engaged in merchandise; then to California, arriving July 4, 1849; engaged in mining in Nevada and El Dorado counties. Mr. McLeran owns the famous New York Mine, on what is known as the Wilson ranch, one and one-quarter miles from Nevada City; is also a part owner in the famous California Consolidated Mine in El Dorado county. Married, in 1854, Honora Laden, in Santa Clara county, Cal.; they have eight children living, three boys and five girls. Land and improvements are worth about $50,000.

MEACHAM, JOEL J., owns a residence and two and one-half acres of land on Piety Hill, Nevada City. He was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1815, and in 1827 went to Rochester, and clerked in a store until 1834, when he went to Vermont and was in an iron foundry until 1837. He then went to Illinois and farmed, and owned Meacham's Ferry across the Illinois river, and eugaged in foundry at Jacksonville. In 1849 he crossed the plains and mined at Hangtown (Placerville), and came to Nevada City in the spring of 1850, which he has since called his home, and where he expects to spend the remainder of his days. He has been in a number of mining and commercial enterprises, and has lost much by fire and water. He has been a news dealer for the past twelve years, and has his depot in the Pioneer Book Store, on Broad street. In 1842 he married Miss Sophia Paul, a native of Cincinnati, who died in Illinois in 1850, leaving five children, among whom were two twin girls, Martha and Mary, who were born after their father left for California. His son Orlen died from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, while in the Union army, at the age of nineteen. In 1860 Mr. Meacham married a widow lady in Nevada City, whose maiden name was Nancy E. Morgan, a native of Albany, New York. His daughter Mary died at the age of eight years.

MEEK, J. D., lives and owns property in Grass Valley. He was born in Indiana in 1826, and was clerking in 1860, when he came to this State and settled in Grass Valley, where he has since remained. He started his present drug business in February, 1878. He was Constable from 1863 to 1866, Deputy Post Master from 1867 to 1871, and Cashier in A. Delano's bank from 1871 to 1875. His place of business is No. 26 Mill street, residence No. 16 North Church street. In 1866 he married Miss Lottie Avery, a native of Ohio, and has one son and one daughter. A view of his store is given on another page.

MEIN, THOMAS, lives on Broad street, Nevada City. He was born in Scotland in 1838, and came to America with his parents in 1841. He lived in

the State of New York until February, 1860, and then came to this county. He lived in North San Juan until 1861, then in Sierra county till 1864, and has since been in Nevada City. He has been mining constantly since coming to the State, and is at present foreman of the Blue Tent Mine. He was married in 1867 to Miss Mary Swift, a native of Ireland, and has four sons.

MELARKEY, WILLIAM, lives on the Crandall grade five miles from Colfax, and six from Grass Valley, his post office. He was born in West Chester county, New York, in 1832, and in 1839 moved to Rochester with his parents. In 1854 he came to California *via* the Isthmus, and mined and merchandised in El Dorado county until 1857, and in Placer county till 1859. He then went to Red Dog in this county and mined and kept hotel until he removed to his ranch in 1865, where he is now farming and stock raising. He owns 434 acres of land. He is Trustee of the Bear River School District. In November, 1853 he married Miss Ellen Higgins, a native of Irelaud, and has two sons and three daughters.

MENNER, WILLIAM, resides at North San Juan. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1831, and was a clerk until 1853, when he came to this State. He mined at Mormon Islaud until 1855 and then came to North San Juan, where he is engaged in mercantile business. A view of his residence is given on another page.

MESERVEY, W. E., lives at the V Flume office. He was born in Maine in 1850, and remained there until 1874, engaged in milling and lumbering; when he removed to Santa Cruz county, California, and thence three months later to Nevada City, where he has since lived engaged in lumbering. He is foreman of the V Flume Lumber Co.'s yard. In 1879, he married Miss Emily Stenger, a native of Wisconsin. Post office, Nevada City.

MILLER, J. P., resides northwest corner of Main and Church streets, Grass Valley. He was born in Germany in 1836, and went to New York in 1855, and five months later came to this county, which has since been his home. He mined until 1859 and then engaged in butchering in Newtown, thence to North San Juan and to French Corral. He farmed two years in the valley and came to Grass Valley in 1871, where he is engaged in butchering on the corner of Main and Church streets. In 1867 he married Miss Julia Harrington, a native of Ireland, and has one son and one daughter.

MILLER, N. M., lives five miles from Rough and Ready, his post office, and owns 160 acres of land, valued at $5,000. He was born in Ohio in 1840, and lived on a farm until eighteen years of age, and then worked at carpentering until 1863, when he came to Rough and Ready. He has been mining and carpentering, and is now farming. He went to Ohio in 1875 and returned the same year. In 1866 he went to Montana and Idaho on horseback, but soon returned. In 1878 he married Miss Ella M. Morrell, a native of Nevada City, California.

MITCHELL, CHARLES, lives on Auburn street, Grass Valley. He was born in Durham county, England, in 1818, and came to California in 1853. He mined on Wolf creek until 1855 and then came to Grass Valley, where he has since resided. He is interested largely in mining. In 1848 he married Miss Sarah Addison, a native of England, and has one son.

MITCHELL, GEO. S., lives two miles from Eureka South. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1830, and remained until 1850, when he removed to Iowa, and engaged in farming. In 1852 he crossed the plains to California, and went direct to South Fork of Poorman's Creek, where he has since lived, mining all the time. He was four months crossing the plains. Post office Graniteville.

MOLLERUS, HUGO, lives at Eureka South. He was born in Holland, 1836, and emigrated to San Francisco, California, in 1850, remaining there about three months. He then went to Gold Flat, Nevada county, and mined there until 1856; thence to Forbestown, Sierra county, where he mined for two years; thence to Goodyear's Bar, where he remained mining until 1861, when he went to Virginia City, Nevada. He mined there until 1866, when he went to Summit City, Nevada county, California, where he remained until 1867, when he went to Eureka, where he has since lived, engaged in mining and as ditch ageut for the North Bloomfield Co.

MONROE, A. C., lives at Relief Hill; post office North Bloomfield. He was born in Scotland in 1836 and went to Nova Scotia with his parents in 1838, where he resided until 1857 and then came to California. He mined in Sierra county until 1867 and then moved to Columbia Hill, in this county, and followed ranching until 1873. He then came to Relief Hill and is mining on American Bar, of which he is one of the owners. In 1865 he married Miss E. Landsburg, of Nova Scotia, and has four sons and two daughters.

MONTGOMERY, JOHN, lives four miles south of Rough and Ready, his post office. He was born in Mississippi in 1825 and came to California in 1849, and to this county in 1850. He is engaged in farming and stock raising with his brother, F. P. Montgomery. The ranch contains 640 acres, and is valued at $20,000. A view of their ranch is given in this work.

MOODY, J. F., proprietor of the Truckee Hotel, of which a view appears in this work. He was born in Maine in 1837 and in 1858 came to California. He lived twelve years in Placer county and then came to Truckee. He is proprietor of the Truckee Hotel and of the Grand Central at Tahoe; also of the Tahoe Stage Line. In 1862 he married Miss Joan Amos, a native of Virginia, and has two sons and one daughter.

MOORE, S., resides at Grass Valley. He was born in Vermont in 1823, and in 1841 moved to Wisconsin. In 1850 he crossed the plains and traveled until 1860, when he mined on the Comstock seven years. He came to this county in 1872, having lived in Amador the three previous years. He is largely interested in mines here and in Mono county. He married Miss Emily Newton, of Vermont, and has one son and one daughter. A view of his place is given elsewhere.

MORAN, THOMAS CHARLES, lives in Nevada City. He was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, November 8, 1849, and came to this State in 1854. He lived in San Francisco and from there went to Nevada City and then to Cherokee, or Patterson, in this county, where he remained until November 24, 1870, engaged in mining. He then went to Grass Valley and was in the saloon business until July 2, 1878, when he came to Nevada City. He is keeping the El Dorado Saloon (formerly Blaze's), corner of Pine and Commercial streets. June 10, 1873, he married Miss Mary Ellen Bohannau, of Eureka South, in St. Joseph's Church, San Francisco. She was born October 28, 1850, at the town of Deposit, on the York and Erie Railroad, in New York. They have two children, Thomas Francis, born in Grass Valley December 17, 1875, and Ellen Julia, born in Grass Valley November 15, 1877.

MORGAN, JOHN T., Cashier Citizens' Bank, Nevada City; was born in South Wales in 1830, emigrated in early life to the State of Wisconsin; remained until 1852, engaged in blacksmithing; then to California, overland, arriving in Placerville August 25, 1852; engaged in blacksmithing and mining at Volcano Bar; then to Nevada City September, 1853; engaged in blacksmithing and mining; then to North San Juan in 1859; back to Nevada City in 1874. Married in 1857, Elizabeth Jane Eddy, a native of Cornwall, England; they have seven children living, five boys and two girls. Mr. Morgan has held the office of Township Collector two years and County Assessor four years.

MORGAN, W. G., resides in Nevada City. He was born in Wisconsin in 1849, and engaged in engineering until 1867 when he went to Oregon. In 1871 he went to San Francisco and remained until 1874, as engineer on the railroad between the city and San Jose. He then came to this county and ran the first engine on the N. C. N. G. R. R. He is at present engineer at the Wyoming mine. In 1877 he married Miss I. A. Smith, of Nevada City, California.

MORROW, MRS. MARGARET L., resides in Moore's Flat. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1833, and went with her parents to Kentucky in 1842. In 1845 they moved to Indiana, and in 1849 to Illinois, where she married W. R. Morrow the same year. In 1852 they crossed the plains to Sierra county, Mrs. Morrow being the first lady in St. Louis, Sierra county. In 1861 they came to this county. Mrs. Morrow has been keeping hotel at Moore's Flat a number of years, and is a very popular landlady. Her house in the old town was burned in the spring of 1879, and she immediately built a fine house in the new town, where she is still keeping hotel. She has three sons and four daughters.

MURPHY, B., lives on the north side of the South Yuba river, one-fourth mile from Washington, his post office. He was born in Ireland in October, 1825, and emigrated to Illinois June 27, 1849. A few months later he came to this State and teamed and kept store at Gold Run, Nevada City, until June, 1851, when he mined on Poorman's creek until 1853. He also engaged in merchandising. He then settled on the place he now occupies, which contains 160 acres of land and a fine orchard. He has a brother, Jeremiah Murphy, living at Gaston Ridge, who came to the county in 1853. Mr. Murphy married Miss Margaret Shea, a native of Ireland, in 1845, and has had four sons and five daughters, of whom three sons and three daughters are now living. His family came here in 1853.

NAFFZIGER, C. J., butcher; lives in Nevada City; was born in Germany in 1847; remained until 1856; then to Illinois with parents; remained until 1870, engaged in farming; then to Nevada City, California, where he has since remained, engaged in the butcher business; worked for Jacob Naffziger until 1874, then as his partner until 1876; then went into partnership with J. Eustis; in 1878 bought him out and continues the business alone, on Commercial street.

NAFFZIGER, JACOB, proprietor Union Hotel, Nevada City; was born in Germany in 1830, remained until 1842, engaged in farming with his parents; then to New York, and other places, finally settling in Dayton, Ohio; worked on a farm two years, then engaged in learning the butcher business; then to Illinois in 1854, remained until 1856, engaged in the butcher business; then to Keokuk, Iowa, remained until 1861, engaged in butcher business; then to Nevada county, California, *via* Isthmus of Panama and San Francisco; worked at his trade until 1863; then started butchering business with Conrad Marseil; from 1864 to 1874 ran the business alone. In 1875 he became proprietor of the Union Hotel, an illustration of which is given on another page. Married in 1857, Caroline Bauer, a native of Ohio; they have had nine children, six now living, one boy and five girls. Mr. Naffziger has held the office of City Trustee. Land and improvements worth about $25,000.

NANKERVIS, JOHN, lives and owns house and lots in Badger Hill, post office Patterson, Nevada county. He was born in Cornwall, England, in 1835, and moved to Wales in 1854; and one year later to Durham county, England, engaged in iron, stone and coal mining. In 1856 he went to Lanarkshire, Scotland, and returned in 1859, and ten months later came to the United States. He landed in New York and went to Pictou county, Nova Scotia,, and in 1861 to Halbert Mines, New Brunswick, where he remained two years. He then went to the Panger's Diggings, Nova Scotia, at the time of the gold excitement there, and two months later to Cape Breton. In 1867 he came to California by the Isthmus route and settled at Badger Hill. He followed mining until 1870 and then went into the grocery business at Cherokee. In 1872 he again came to Badger Hill, and has since been mining. In 1860 he married Miss Elizabeth Newton, a native of Cornwall, England, and has two sons and one daughter. He is one of the shareholders of the English Mining Company at Badger Hill.

NEWELL, G. B., resides in Birchville, post office Sweetland. He was born in Westport, Essex county, New York, September 28, 1829, and engaged in farming until 1849. He sailed from Boston November 23, 1849, on the ship "Reindeer," passing around the Horn and arriving in San Francisco, April 2, 1850. A short time afterwards he came to this county and mined at Frenchman's Bar, and was inspector of the first Nevada county election. In the fall of 1851 he returned East, and while there, February 5, 1852, was married to Miss Sarah Stafford Lewis, a native of the same town, born September 27, 1829. In the following April he again came to this State by the Isthmus route and settled in Birchville, where he has since resided. He engaged in mining, and since 1859 has been merchandising. His place of business is in the oldest building in Bridgeport township, built by Edward Allison in 1852. He has been East three times since coming to this State. He has three children, Harriet Almira, born in French Corral, December 1, 1853; and George Fred and Bertha A., born in Birchville, February 28, 1861 and April 23, 1872, respectively. He owns 60 acres of land and house and lot in town, valued at $2,500. He has been County Supervisor and Justice of the Peace.

NIHELL, LAWRENCE, carpenter and builder, Nevada City; owns house and lot on Nevada

street; was born in Indiana, April 8, 1827, remained till 1838; then to Illinois, remained till 1845 on a farm; then to St. Louis, Missouri, where he learned the trade of ship carpenter; returning to Illinois in 1849 he worked on a farm for four years and selling dry goods and groceries for three years; kept a hotel for one year. He went to Pike's Peak in the spring of 1859, returning the same season; went back again in 1860, and mined for seven months, returning home in November; he received the appointment of Under-sheriff of McDonough county and served two years; crossed the plains in 1863; kept a hotel near Columbia Hill for three months, then to Nevada City, November 27, 1863. Married January 3, 1850, Miss D. J Kimball, a native of Ohio; they had three boys, two living, Isaac P., born May 17, 1852, and Charles E., May 6, 1854. Mrs. Nihell died in November, 1854. Married on January 5, 1858, to Miss H. C. Morrow, a native of North Carolina; they have four sons, George A., born October 14, 1858; Silas H. and Edward T., born April 25, 1864, and Lawrence D., born July 5, 1867. Mr. Nihell has held the office of Marshal of Nevada City for two terms, and a member of the Board of Education for six years.

NILE, J. H., lives eight miles from Rough and Ready and four miles from Smartsville, his post office. He was born in Maine in 1843, and came to this county in 1861, where he has since lived. He engaged in mining until 1870, and has since been agent of the Excelsior Mining and Water Company. He owns 160 acres of land. In 1871, he married Miss I. M. Marsh, a native of Illinois, and has three daughters.

NOELL, R., resides on the Nevada road one mile from Grass Valley, his post office. He was born in England in 1840, and went to Michigan in 1857 and to North Carolina in 1860. In 1861 he went to Mariposa county, California, then to British Columbia and back to Mariposa county, where with the exception of six months he was engaged in mining. He then went to his native place and visited four months, and then returned to this State and mined in Santa Clara county until 1869, when he came to Grass Valley. He clerked until 1877, since which time he has been farming and dairying. He owns 300 acres and has some fine Jersey cattle. In 1865 he married Miss Margaret J. Roberts, a native of England, and has three sons and one daughter. A view of his place is given on another page.

NOVAY, J. P., lives one mile from the Anthony House, his post office. He was born in France in 1821, and in 1827 went to Ohio with his parents. In 1834 he went to Louisville and engaged in peddling until 1841 when he went to St. Louis and continued the same business. In 1852 he crossed the plains to California and has since been mining and peddling in this county, and of late years farming. He owns 160 acres of land, valued at $1,000. In 1839 he married Miss Mary Galbreath, a native of Pennsylvania, and has had six sons, one now living, and three daughters, all living.

NOYES, J. A., lives at Quaker Hill, six miles from Nevada City; post office, You Bet. He was born in Maine in 1841, and in 1861 came to this State. He lived four months in Mendocino county and then came to this county, where he has since been mining. He kept boarding house at Quaker Hill from 1874 to May, 1879. In 1874 he married Miss Mary Williams, a native of Iowa, and has had two sons, one of them, Archie Snell Noyes, still living.

OGDEN, R. S., resides and owns property in You Bet. He was born in Harrison county, Virginia, in 1833, and moved to Illinois with his parents in 1836. He lived there until 1854, farming and mining and then came to this State. After a brief stay in Nevada City, he went to Red Dog and mined until 1872 and then came to You Bet, where he has since been teaming and mining. In 1855 he married Miss C. Kistle, a native of England, and has had ten children, five sons and five daughters, all of whom are living, except one son.

ORR, JAMES J., proprietor of the Old Winchester Market, corner of Mill and Neal streets, Grass Valley. He was born in New York City in 1849, and came to this State in 1860. He lived at Allison Ranch six months and then went to San Francisco and worked on the *Bulletin* and *Call* until 1862. He then came to Nevada county and was butchering until 1865, and in Boston Ravine in same business until 1866. He then worked in the Union Market, Grass Valley, until 1871. He then visited his native place three months, and returned to Grass Valley; going a year later to Nevada and coming back to Grass Valley soon after. In 1875 he took the Old Winchester Market. His slaughter house and residence are at Pike Flat, one mile northeast of town. In 1871 he married Miss Harriet A. Perkins, a native of Illinois, and has one son and two daughters.

OSBORN, W. N., lives on Nevada street, Nevada City. He was born in the Province of St. Stephens, New Brunswick, in 1837, and in 1857 came to San Francisco and to Nevada City. He mined until the last five years and has since followed teaming. In 1862 he married Miss Nancy Ann Dunn, a native of Ireland, and has two daughters, Anne, born in 1864, and Ellen, born in 1866, and has lost one daughter.

OSTROM, JAY D., lives at North Bloomfield. He was born in New York in 1833, and went to Wisconsin in 1852, and remained until 1855, engaged in farming. He then crossed the plains and mined in Plumas county till 1857, and then came to this county and has been mining, running stage, and for the last three years has been in the livery business. He went to Reese river in 1863, and mined one year. In 1877 he married Miss Mollie Mohly, a native of Mississippi, who came to this State with her parents when she was but one year old. They have one little daughter.

OTHET, THOMAS, resides on Auburn street, Grass Valley. He was born in Illinois in 1828, and in 1852 went to Sacramento county, California. In 1854 he came to Grass Valley and has since resided here. He was interested in mercantile business until 1860, when he sold out and engaged in mining in this vicinity and in the State of Nevada. In 1864 he started in the hay, grain, flour and feed business, which he still continues at No. 53 and 55 Mill street. In 1859 he married Miss Olive Henderson, a native of Illinois, and has four sons and one daughter.

OTT, JAMES J., assayer, lives in Nevada City; owns three acres of land; was born in Switzerland in 1828; remained until 1849, engaged in assaying gold and ores; then to Illinois and Wisconsin; remained until 1852, engaged in assaying; then to California, engaged in same business. Married, in 1861, Miss Johana M. L. Pein, a native of Switzerland; they have one boy and three girls living; two of the daughters have been absent for more than six years in Switzerland at school. Mr. Ott has held the offices of Trustee, Treasurer and President of many societies. Land and improvements are worth about $10,000. Post office box 94, Nevada City. A view of his residence appears in this work.

PAINE, P. A., lives at Lake City; post office North Bloomfield. He was born at Painesville, Ohio, in 1809, and in 1831 went to the Territory of Michigan and remained until 1844, engaged in farming. He built the first warehouse on the St. Joseph river, Michigan. He then went to Illinois and was farming and merchandising until 1850, when he crossed the plains. He mined in El Dorado, Amador and several other counties and bought the place of 300 acres he now owns in 1866, valued at $10,000. In 1861 he married Miss Rebecca Houston, a native of Vermont, who has borne him six sons and one daughter, all living. Mr. Paine has two daughters by a former wife, one living in Monterey, California, and one in Dublin, Ireland. A view of his place is given elsewhere.

PARSONS, S. L., lives at Eureka. He was born in Maine, 1826, and remained there until 1864, when he removed to Nevada City, California, and engaged in mining and milling; thence in 1867 to Eureka, where he has since lived, engaged in mining. Post office Graniteville.

PASCHEN, R. D.; resides at Truckee. He was born in Warren county, Mississippi, in 1834, and went to St. Louis in 1840, and to Sheridan county, Missouri, in 1852, and to Kansas in 1856. In 1857 he crossed the plains and mined in El Dorado county six months, in Plumas county until 1862, and then went to Dutch Flat, where he embarked in the butchering business. In 1868 he came to Truckee and has continued in the same business. In 1866 he married Miss Kate Schivley, a native of Indiana, and has two daughters and one son; also had a son now dead.

PASCOE, EMMANUEL, lives at Gold Flat, where he owns twelve acres of land, post office Nevada City. He was born in Cornwall, England, in 1841 and went to Michigan in 1860. He mined there until 1861 and then came to Nevada county, California, and mined until 1864, when he went to Virginia City and mined in the State of Nevada until 1870. He then went to New York and remained four years, having charge of the tunneling at Hell Gate under East river. He then came again to this county, where he has since been mining. In 1871 he married Miss Mary E. Cudlipp, a native of Devonshire, England, and has had three daughters and two sons, of whom but one daughter is still living.

PASCOE, T. A., of the firm of Pascoe & Woodberry, butchers, southeast corner of Church and Main streets, Grass Valley. He was born in Illinois in 1847 and in 1853 came with his mother *via* Nicaragua to Grass Valley. In 1858 he went to Yuba county and farmed until 1867; then to San Mateo county until 1872, lumbering; then to San Benito county until 1877, stock raising, and then to Grass Valley, and engaged in his present business.

PAYNE, J. N., lives in Nevada City, and still holds a residence in Truckee, of which place he was a resident when elected to the office of County Treasurer, in 1875; he was re-elected in 1877. Mr. Payne was born in Pickins District, South Carolina, August 6, 1835; came to California in 1852; engaged in mining in Placer county until 1868; then moved to Truckee, Nevada county; engaged in merchandise business until 1875. Married in 1878; has no children.

PAYNE, W. H., lives at Spenceville. He was born in Michigan in 1834 and came to California in 1854, settling at Rough and Ready. He has always called this county his home, although he has traveled over the State. He has been engaged in blacksmithing and engineering, and has been engineer for the San Francisco Copper Mine the past four years. In 1867 he married Miss Emily Bennett, a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and has two sons and two daughters.

PAYNTER, P. H., lives at Grass Valley. He was born in England in 1837 and removed when quite a child to Wisconsin. In 1854 he came to this State by the Nicaragua route. He first mined in Amador county, and arrived in Grass Valley May 10, 1855, and then went to Trinity county, but returned in 1865, and has since resided here. He was Justice of the Peace in Trinity county, and has held the same office here for the last ten years. He is also interested in mining. In 1870 he married Miss E. J. Robb, a native of Wisconsin, and has three sons and two daughters.

PEARCE, THOMAS J., butcher, corner of Auburn and Maine streets, Grass Valley. He was born in England in 1844 and came to Grass Valley in 1864, and has remained here ever since. He is engaged in butchering, and was the first butcher in the Grass Valley slaughter house, one-fourth mile from town, on the Nevada road. His residence is on Washington street. In 1871 he married Miss Honar Wedge, a native of England, and has one son.

PEARD, THOMAS, resides in Nevada City. He was born in England in 1837 and went to Phœnix, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1849. In 1852 he came to California *via* Nicaragua, settling in this county, which has since been his home. Has been mining since fourteen years of age. Has been Superintendent of the Pittsburg mine, in this county, Crescent in Plumas county, C. P. in Humboldt county, and is now Superintendent of the Kenton mine, Sierra county. In 1871 he married Sarah Rowett, a native of England, and has had four sons and one daughter, of whom two sons are now living.

PEARSON, CHARLES E., landlord National Exchange Hotel, Nevada City, California; was born in Lancaster, N. H., in 1834; remained until 1840; then to Ohio; remained until 1852, engaged in foundry work; then to California *via* Cape Horn in ship *Grecian*, arriving in San Francisco in August, 1852; went to the mines above Marysville; in 1853 came Nevada City; mined for some time; kept Phœnix Restaurant on Plaza; afterwards with his brother H. H. Pearson, who kept the United States Hotel, which was destroyed by fire in 1856; then changed to National Exchange Hotel; in 1858 went to Marysville and kept Tom and Charlie's Restaurant; then returned to Nevada county and North San Juan; after one year went to Washoe; was with Dick Steege at Carson for about a year; then to Aurora; remained until 1866. In 1863 he started first stage line from Aurora to Bodie; then to San Francisco, in the Russ House and Cosmopolitan, until 1878; returning to Nevada City he leased the National Exchange Hotel, which has been enlarged to nearly one hundred rooms, and is fire proof. Married in 1870, Delia Lott, a native of New York, and daughter of L. B. Lott, of Aurora, Nevada; they have two boys and two girls living.

PECK, J. E., lives and owns property in North San Juan. He was born in Vermont in 1832 and went

with his parents to Ohio in 1837, and to Illinois in 1843. From 1846 to 1855 he was engaged in blacksmithing in various Western States, and then crossed the plains to California. Up to 1862 he followed teaming in various parts of the State, and made three round trips across the plains. He then settled in North San Juan, where he has since been engaged in blacksmithing. In 1857 he married Miss E. E. Holmshead, a native of Canada, and has one son and four daughters.

PENDERS, J. D., lives at Blue Tent, his post office. He was born in New York in 1837 and moved to New Jersey with his parents in 1843; to Wisconsin in 1848, and to Illinois in 1850. In 1852 he went to Salt Lake, and the following year to El Dorado county, California. He mined there until 1854, at Iowa Hill ten months, and in El Dorado county again until 1866, when he came to this county, where he has chiefly been engaged in mining. In 1859 he married Miss Martha A. Smith, a native of Boston, and has two sons and two daughters.

PENROSE, ELIJAH, resides at Relief Hill. He was born in England in 1826 and in 1856 came to Nevada county, California, and has followed mining ever since. In 1849 he married Miss Elizabeth Jago, a native of England, and has three sons and six daughters. His post office is North Bloomfield.

PERKINS, HENRY C., was born in New York in 1846 and came to California in 1864, locating in Mariposa county. In 1865 he went to San Francisco and remained until 1870, in the office of the Quicksilver Mining Co. Since 1875 Mr. Perkins has been Superintendent of the North Bloomfield Gravel Mining Co., and resides at Malakoff, one mile from North Bloomfield. He married Miss Hannah E. Davis, a native of Ohio, in 1876, and has one daughter. His post office is North Bloomfield, Nevada county, California.

PIPER, S. W., lives one and one-half miles from the Anthony House, his post office, and owns 240 acres of land. He was born in Vermont in 1818 and went to Ohio in 1831, and to Pennsylvania in 1837. He farmed in that State until 1850, and in Iowa until 1852, when he crossed the plains to California, and has since been farming in this county. In 1839 he married Miss Lucy Bently a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1867. In 1869 he again married Mrs. Melissa Shaw, a native of Georgia. He has three sons and five daughters.

POAGE, E., lives at Eureka South. He was born in Kentucky, 1835, and in 1841 removed to Missouri, and from thence, in 1850, to Calaveras county, California. He remained there till 1867, engaged principally in mining; then went to Nevada county, where he has since lived, engaged by the North Bloomfield and Milton ditches. He has been Superintendent of the Milton Ditch for the last three years. Post office Graniteville.

POLGLASE, JOHN, resides in Grass Valley. He was born in England in 1842, and in 1863 went to Lake Superior, Michigan, and mined one year. He then came to Grass Valley and has since remained here. In 1875 he commenced merchandising, and still continues the business at No. 59 Main street. He is also underground foreman at the Idaho mine. In 1870 he married Miss F. J. Perry, a native of England. A view of his place is given elsewhere.

POOLER, JOHN R., lives one and one-half miles from Nevada City, his post office, and owns 160 acres of land, valued at $1,000. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1801 and in 1809 went to sea, which he followed until 1833. He then farmed in Maine until 1854, when he came to this county, which has since been his home. He followed mining eight years, and has since been farming. In 1833 he married Miss Matilda Ohara, a native of Canada, and has one daughter residing in Virginia City.

POOR, D. E., lives three and one-half miles from Quaker Hill; post office You Bet. He was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1846, and removed to St. Joe, and then to Atchison, Kansas, in 1847. In 1849 he came to California with his parents, and attended school until fourteen years of age, and has since been continuously mining. In 1874 he married Miss Flora Flagg, a native of Maine, who came to California in 1873, and located at You Bet, then Columbia Hill, and then Sailor Flat. They have one son still living and one daughter.

POPE, W. C., resides on Neal street, Grass Valley. He was born in England, May 9, 1831, and emigrated to New York with his parents in 1833, and from there to New Jersey, where he lived until 1846. He then went to sea from New Bedford, and remained until he became master of a vessel. In 1852 he returned to his home and one year later sailed as a captain. He came to Grass Valley in May, 1855, by the Isthmus route. He has been interested in mining since coming here, and for a long time has been in the undertaking, cabinet-making and auctioneering business. He first started the Badger Hill City Cemetery, and in December, 1866, the Greenwood Cemetery, which has to the present time cost $80,000. It was incorporated October 17, 1876. Mr. Pope married Miss Mary Ann Kirk, a native of Massachusetts, in 1859, and has one son and two daughters, having lost one daughter. He was County Coroner from 1871 to 1873.

PORTER, A. O., lives at North San Juan. He was born in Middlefield, Massachusetts, in 1855, and came to California with his parents in 1857, by the Isthmus route. He came to North San Juan in March, 1877, and commenced the publication of the *Independent*, which he conducted until April, 1880, and then it was discontinued.

POWELL, WILLIAM, lives in Nevada City; was born in Shallsburg, Wisconsin, in 1836; remained until 1857, engaged in mining and farming; then to Hastings, Minnesota; remained until 1860, engaged in grain trade and printing; then to California; remained until 1863, engaged in mining; then to Nevada Territory; remained until 1865, engaged in prospecting and exploring; returned to California in March, 1866; engaged in mining at Eureka South. Married Miss Jennie G. Burr, in 1870, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, who came to California in 1866. They have two girls living: Lida B. Powell, born October 31, 1872; Louise M. Powell, born April 9, 1877. Post office Nevada City, California.

POWELL, REV. W. C., resides at the Episcopal Parsonage, Grass Valley. He was born in England in 1825, and in 1870 went to San Francisco and was Rector of St. Peter's Church until 1878, and is now in charge of Trinity Church, Nevada City, and Emmanuel Church, Grass Valley. In 1850 he married Miss Emma Lewis, a native of England, who died in Grass Valley in 1880. He has nine sons and four daughters.

POWERS, G. S., lives at Blue Tent. He was born in Corranna, Maine, March 29, 1834, and came to this State in 1852. He mined in Amador county till 1853, at Michigan Bluffs, Placer county, till 1865, and since then in this county. For the past nine years he was Superintendent of the Birdseye Creek Hydraulic G. M. Co. at You Bet, and is now Superintendent of the Blue Tent Hydraulic G. M. Co. In 1859 he married Miss Lowantha B. Goodwin, a native of Stetson, Maine, who died in December, 1870. They had four girls and two boys, three girls and one boy now living. In December, 1875, he married Miss Sarah F. Goodwin, also a native of Maine, and they have two sons.

PRESTON, E. M., lives in Nevada City. He was born in Michigan, May 4, 1841, and attended and taught school until 1863, when he came to this county and taught school until 1869, and then entered the drug business. In 1876 he became President of the Citizens' Bank of Nevada City, which position he now holds. He was County Superintendent of Schools from 1867 to 1869 and 1875 to 1877. In 1870 he married Miss Maggie Hinds, a native of Kentucky, and has one son, Myers H., born December 30, 1874.

PROSSER, W. J., owns 1,200 acres of land on Prosser creek, worth $15,000; post office Truckee. He was born in England in 1815, and went to Ohio in 1844 and three months later to Pittsburg, where he engaged in butchering. In 1849 he came to California, and in 1852 returned for his family, arriving in Nevada City from his second trip across the plains September 26, 1852. He went immediately to the place he now owns in Placer county, seven miles below Auburn. He has always been engaged in butchering and stock business, and has a fine dairy ranch on Prosser creek, four miles north of Truckee. He owns 1,600 acres of land in Placer county, and his post office in winter is Rocklin, in that county. He is at present in the sheep business. January 1, 1846, he married Miss Nancy J. Mansfield, a native of Pennsylvania, and has had six sons and five daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter are now living.

PRYDE, WM. W., lives at Moore's Flat. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1832, and remained there until 1857, engaged in blacksmithing. He then removed to Nevada county, California, and has ever since resided at Moore's Flat, engaged in mining. He has been back to Pennsylvania four times, twice by water and twice by rail. Has been foreman of several mining companies, and is interested in the Blue Bank Mining Co. Post office Moore's Flat.

PUESCHEL, CHAS. E., lives at Moore's Flat. He was born in Germany in 1826, and remained there until 1849, when he emigrated to Illinois. In 1852 he removed to El Dorado county, California, and engaged in mining. In 1854 he went to Sacramento and kept hotel until 1856, when he removed to Nevada City and opened a brewery. In 1856 he married Miss Annie Gardner, a native of Germany. They have had nine children, six boys and three girls; three of the boys only are now living. Post office Moore's Flat.

PURDON, PETER, lives six and one-half miles from Nevada City, his post office, and the same distance from North San Juan, and owns 160 acres of land, valued at $5,000. He was born in Ireland in 1815, and went to New York City in 1835, where he was in the brewing and distilling business until 1848. He then went to Ottawa, Illinois, and farmed until 1852, when he crossed the plains and settled in Sweetland in this county. He mined there until 1870, and then purchased the toll bridge across the South Yuba and the toll road from Nevada City to North San Juan, which he still owns. In 1850 he married Miss Mary Larkin, a native of Ottawa, Illinois, and has one son.

QUINN, M., lives at Magenta Flume. He was born in England in 1827, and remained there until 1849, engaged as a sailor. In December of that year he emigrated to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he worked as a longshoreman until 1852, when he moved to Nevada county, California, and has lived there ever since, engaged in mining, except during the past four years he has kept the Magenta House and has also ranched. In 1875 he married Mrs. Ann Shand, a native of England. They have two boys and two girls now living. Post office Graniteville.

QUIRK, JAMES, lives in Grass Valley. He was born in New York in 1852, and came to California with his parents in 1854. In 1855 or 1856 he came to Grass Valley and has lived here ever since. He passed through the High School and then went to San Jose in 1869, and commenced with the rudiments of photography, and in 1871 left there and was in the employ of C. E. Watkins, photographer, San Francisco, two years and with Morse one year. He opened an establishment in Grass Valley in 1875, and from that fall until January, 1878, traveled through the State. He then located his business in the Harris Building, Grass Valley, and is rapidly building up a good business and reputation.

RABEL, FRANK, lives in Truckee. He was born in France in 1833, and followed the sea for three years previous to 1853, when he arrived in California. In 1854 he went to Amador county and mined five years, from there to Marysville, Sacramento and elsewhere, and was in the State of Nevada from 1865 to 1868, when he came to Truckee. In 1855 he married Miss Bridget A. Garvey, a native of Ireland.

RAGON, OLIVER, lives two miles east from Nevada. He was born in Ohio in 1842, and lived there until 1869, engaged in teaming and farming. He then removed to Nevada county, California, where he has since lived and followed teaming, latterly for himself. In 1877 he married Mrs. E. M. Hecker, a native of Ohio. They have two boys and one girl. Post office Nevada City.

RAGSDALE, JOHN, lives thirteen miles from Grass Valley, his post office, and eleven from Auburn, and owns 520 acres of land. He was born in Missouri in 1834, and in 1854 crossed the plains with his parents and has lived in this county ever since. He has been engaged in teaming and is at present farming and stock raising. In 1866 he married Miss Dina Lemaire, a native of France, and has two daughters.

RAGSDALE, WILLIAM, lives sixteen miles from Grass Valley and ten from Auburn, and owns 640 acres of land; post office, Clipper Gap, Placer county. He was born in Missouri in 1837, and came to California with his parents in 1854, and has since resided in this county. He has been engaged in teaming and since 1864 has been farming and stock raising. In 1867 he married Miss Lydia Smith, a native of Ohio, and has one son and two daughters.

RANKINS, WM., lives at Moore's Flat. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1831, and remained there until 1852, when he removed to Sierra county, California, and engaged in mining. In 1855 he went to Nevada county, where he remained until 1863. He then moved to the State of Nevada and mined there till 1870, when he returned to Nevada county, California, where he is now a member of

the Blue Bank Mining Co. While in Nevada he was elected Recorder, and served in that office. Post office Moore's Flat.

RAPP, J. A., lives in Nevada City; was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1845; remained until 1862, engaged in going to school; then served three years in U. S. Army; then to Nevada county, California, where he has since remained, engaged as engineer in flouring mill, then served as County Recorder, to which he was elected in 1877, and again in 1879. Mr. Rapp is Captain of the Nevada Light Guard.

RATHBUN, L. D., lives on the Cherokee Ranch, on the San Juan road, near Cherokee, and owns 480 acres of land, worth $4,000; post office, Patterson, Nevada county. He was born near Syracuse, New York, in 1822, and in 1836 moved with his parents to Ohio. In 1840 he went to Ionia county, Michigan, and in 1852 crossed the plains to this State. He lived in Marysville, San Ramon Valley near Monterey, Sacramento and then Marysville again until 1855, when he went East and brought his family back. He was in the livery business in Marysville until 1858, and then went to Columbia Hill, where he kept hotel till 1864, and then moved to near his present location. He is extensively engaged in farming, fruit growing and stock raising. In 1843 he married Miss Elsa A. Ford, a native of the State of New York, in Clinton, Michigan, and has had four sons and one daughter, all of whom are living except one son. Mr. Rathbun has been Constable and Deputy Sheriff in Michigan. A view of his place is given elsewhere.

RAY, J. A. J., lives two and one-half miles from North San Juan, his post office, and the same distance from Sweetland, and owns 260 acres of land, worth $5,000. He was born in LaFayette county, Wisconsin, in 1828, and remained there until 1850, engaged in farming. He then crossed the plains and arrived in Nevada City, September 5. He mined there fourteen months and then went to San Juan. He mined for five years and has since been farming and hotel keeping. In 1854 he married Rosanna Farry, a native of Connecticut, and has four children. A view of his place is given in this work.

REASONER, B. E., lives at Blue Tent. He was born in Ohio in 1826, and went to Indiana in 1831. He engaged in farming until 1855, when he came to this State and settled in Nevada county. He has been mining constantly, except in 1874, when he was in the sheep business in Ventura county. In 1874 he married Miss F. F. Revis, a native of Gibson county, Indiana, and has three daughters.

REGAN, JOHN, lives at Lowell Hill. He was born in Parish Balina, Balicorgan Rigan, Ireland, in 1827, and in 1844 went to Quebec, Canada, and the same year to Hartford, Connecticut. In the fall of 1845 he went to Galena, Illinois, and engaged in lumbering until 1852, when he came to this State. He mined a few months in Sierra county, and then went to Poorman's creek in this county. Since 1857 he has been keeping a boarding house and is now located at Lowell Hill. He is interested in several excellent mines in the vicinity. In 1849 he married Miss Ann Phillips, a native of Ireland, who died May 10, 1866. He afterwards married Miss Catherine Gorey, a native of Ireland. He has four sons and one daughter. Mr. Regan was Post master in Little York from 1857 to 1859.

REINHART, JOSEPH, lives six miles from Grass Valley, his post office, and sixteen from Auburn, and owns 200 acres of land. He was born in Switzerland in 1833, and went to Ohio in 1854, and in 1856 came to this State. He engaged in bricklaying in Sacramento till 1858, and then went to Fraser river and mined until 1861, then to Yreka, California, engaged in mining, packing and trading. In 1862 he went to John Days river, Canon City, and was head sawyer in a sawmill, then returned to Yreka and worked at brick laying till 1863, when he went to Virginia City, and in 1864 to this county and mined until 1866. In 1868 he went East and came back a few months later and lived at Buckeye Hill until 1872, when he moved to where he is now farming and stock raising. In 1864 he married Miss Katy Renk, a native of Bavaria, and has one son and one daughter.

RELLEY, J. W., resides and owns property in Grass Valley; residence on Walsh street; dental parlors at No. 16½ Mill street, up stairs.

RICHARDS, PHILIP, banker; lives in Nevada City; was born in Cornwall, England, October 23, 1828; remained until 1850, engaged in mining; then to Lake Superior, Michigan; remained until 1852, engaged in copper mining, in the mine near Eagle river; then to Grass Valley, Nevada county, California, remained until 1858, engaged in mining, was one of the company which sank the Alta Hill shaft No. 1, in 1854; then to Nevada City, remained until the present time, engaged in mining, for years was one of the owners of Cornish mill and mine, is now engaged in hanking and buying bullion, etc.

RICHARDSON, WARREN, resides in Truekee. He was born in Maine in 1835, and came to this State in 1852. He mined in Sierra county till 1854 and then went to El Dorado county and remained until 1866, mining and lumbering. He then went to Virginia City and was engaged as a millwright until 1869, when he came to Truekee, and has since been in the lumber business. He is the senior member of the lumbering firm of Richardson Brothers, who own a mill near Truckee, and have a yard in Tuscarora. He has an interest in the Sierra Nevada Lumber Association at Salt Lake City, and built the first mill for the N. P. R. R. at Kalama, W. T. In 1867 he married Miss Maggie Morrison, a native of California, and has one son.

RICKARD, HENRY, lives in Rhode Island Ravine, Grass Valley. He was born in England in 1856, and went to Nova Scotia in 1875, and came to Grass Valley in 1876, where he has since been mining. In 1879 he married Miss Rose Sampson, a native of England.

RIDGE, A. J., resides corner of School and Bean streets, Grass Valley. He was born in Georgia in 1835, and moved with his parents to Cherokee Nation, 1839. His father, John Ridge, was killed the same year, and the family went to Arkansas. He graduated from the Arkansas College, and in 1856 was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of that State. He then went to Austin, Texas, and practiced law until 1868, also engaging in farming. In 1868 he came to this State to see his brother, John R. Ridge, the well-known writer, who died the same year. He came overland *via* New Mexico, Arizona, Fort Yuma and San Diego, and then by vessel to San Francisco. From there he came direct to Grass Valley, which has since been his home. He is practicing his profession and interested in mining. In 1856 he married Miss Helen C. Doom, a native of Austin, Texas, and has three sons and two daughters.

RIDLEY, J. R., proprietor of the Palace store, jewelry, tobacco, etc., Truckee. He is a native of London, and came to the United States in 1858. He lived two years in New York and went to San Francisco in 1860, where he worked as a watchmaker and jeweler until 1862, and then in San Jose till 1868, then in San Francisco two years, in Napa and in San Francisco again one year, when he came to Truckee. In 1856 he married Miss Mary Barnard, also a native of London.

RITCHIE, ISAAC N., lives ten miles from Grass Valley, his post office, and five from Colfax, and owns 120 acres of land. He was born in Indiana in 1821, and in 1827 went to Illinois with his parents. In 1846, he moved to Iowa and in 1849 came to California. He mined in Amador county eight months, then in Sierra and Nevada counties until 1851; thence to Napa county until 1861, when he commenced teaming from Sacramento to Washoe. In 1866 he settled permanently in this county and is engaged in farming and stock raising.

ROBB, J. W., lives at Eureka South. He was born in Kentucky, 1820, and remained there until 1833, when he removed to Illinois, and thence to Missouri in 1844, remaining there until 1850, engaged in milling and lumbering. In that year he emigrated to Nevada county, California, and engaged in mining until 1859. Since then has followed various pursuits, and for the past thirteen years has kept hotel at Eureka South. Post office Graniteville.

ROBBINS, JOHN T., lives at Gold Flat; post office Nevada City. He was born in England in 1852, and was blacksmithing until 1873, when he came to Nevada City. Since living here he has been blacksmithing at the California, Providence and Murchie mines, and since January, 1879, has been at the Wyoming.

ROBINSON, C. F., grocer, Nevada City; was born in Providence, R. I., in 1816; remained until 1850, engaged in wholesale and retail dry goods business; then to Nevada county, California, engaged in mining about two years; was engaged with Webster and Chambers for about two years as book keeper; was employed clerking for some years, and has been in his present business of general groceries at present location for ten years. Married in 1843 Sarah Jane Clark, a native of Newport, R. I., a daughter of Wm. S. Clark, of that place. Mrs. Robinson died in 1861; born to them two daughters, one of whom died in 1873, the other lives with grandparents in Rhode Island.

ROBINSON, GEO. E., lives in Nevada City; owns one-fourth of an acre of land; was born in New York in 1847; remained until 1868, engaged in study and learning trade; then to California; engaged in teaching; edited the Nevada *Herald* for some time; was elected County Superintendent of Public Schools in 1877. Married L. Jane Stotlar in 1872, a native of Ohio; they have two children living, one girl and one boy. Mr. Robinson has held the office of Secretary of several civic societies, and County Superintendent of Schools. Land and improvements are worth about $700.

ROBINSON, T. J., lives five miles from Rough and Ready, his post office. He was born in West Virginia in 1844, and moved to Ohio in 1854. In 1862 he went into the U. S. army and served four months, and then returned to Ohio. In 1864 he went to the State of Nevada and mined one year, and then came to this county. He has been engaged in teaming and is now farming and blacksmithing. He owns 149 acres of land, valued at $1,600. In 1870 he married Miss C. A. Robinson, a native of Virginia, and has two sons and one daughter.

ROBLEY, GEORGE, lives at Lowell Hill. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1842, and in 1864 came to California, settling in Gibsonville, Sierra county, engaging in mining until 1879. He then came to Lowell Hill and is foreman of the Morgan Co.'s claim. In 1871 he married Miss M. Shaughnessy, a native of Connecticut.

ROHRIG, GUSTAV, lives at Eureka South. He was born in Germany, 1824, and remained there until 1849, when he emigrated to New York, where he went into cutlery business. In 1852 he went to Philadelphia, and spent four months there in the Brass works. He then returned to New York, and until 1854 was engaged in umbrella and parasol works; also in cutlery. In that year he removed to Massachusetts, and went into cutlery manufacture until 1858, when he came to Nevada county, California, where he has since been engaged in mining and merchandising. In 1871 he was burned out and again in 1878. In 1870 he married Miss Sophia Miller, a native of Germany. Post office Graniteville.

ROLFE, I. J., U. S. Revenue Collector, Nevada City, owns residence and lot; was born in Oxford county, Maine, September 8, 1826; remained until 1855; then to Missouri with parents; remained until 1839; then to Illinois; remained until 1845; engaged most of this time as cabin boy on upper Mississippi trade; then to Brighton, Massachusetts; remained until 1850; then to California, overland. May 13, 1851, came to Nevada City, and has held his residence there till the present time; until 1854 was engaged in mining; then was associated with his brother, T. H. Rolfe, in publishing the Nevada *Democrat* till 1863; in 1864 in connection with O. P. Stidger started the Nevada *Daily Gazette*, and was interested in its publication until 1867; in 1870 received the appointment of Deputy United States Revenue Collector, which appointment he has held continuously to the present time. Married in 1854, Emily Lindsey, a native of Maine; they have six children living, two sons and four daughters.

ROLFE, TALLMAN H., was born in the town of Rumford, Oxford county, Maine, September 7, 1824, being the third son of Samuel and Elizabeth Rolfe. When he was about eleven years of age his parents moved with their family to the then Western States. At the age of sixteen he was bound to a newspaper publisher to learn the "art preservative of all arts." He became a favorite with his employer, who supplied him with standard works and all current publications, which he studied and perused with great avidity and profit in an intellectual point of view. After completing his term of apprenticeship he decided to abandon the printing business and study the profession of law, and for some time pursued a regular course of reading in the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., now Judge of the Eleventh Circuit Court of Illinois. But his adventurous and enterprising spirit, in the full glow of ardent youth, would not permit him to remain confined to a lawyer's office nor a printer's case. At that time California was scarcely known, and Oregon was beginning to attract the attention of the more adventurous pioneers to that then remote region. About the first of April, 1845, young Rolfe, then barely twenty years of age, left his home in Illinois to join an emigrant

train about starting overland for Oregon, where he arrived late in the fall of the same year. He located a claim in the Willamette valley, with the intention of becoming a farmer. He soon became tired of farming, and not liking the climate, he joined a party in the spring of 1847, and started overland for California. He was three months in making the journey to Monterey, where he found employment in the office of the *California Star*, published by Sam. Brannan. When the paper was removed to San Francisco he was still employed in the office, and continued there until the summer of 1848, when he started for the mines. In company with four others he made the voyage in a whale boat from San Francisco to the junction of Yuba and Feather rivers, where Marysville now stands. He first engaged in mining on Feather river, a short distance below Bidwell's Bar, but having some difficulty with his partner, he left and went up to Bidwell's Bar, and becoming associated with General Bidwell and others, mined there during the summer and fall, in which they were very successful. During the early part of 1849 he was employed as clerk in Samuel Brannan's store, at Sutter's Fort. In the summer of 1849, in connection with a young man named Cheever, he established a trading post at the junction of Feather and Yuba rivers, and as agent for Brannan, Reading, Cheever, Hensley and Sutter, he laid out the town of Yuba City, being associated in the latter business with George Pierson. Marysville was soon after laid out, and being more favorably situated as a distributing point for the mines, soon drew all the trade from Yuba City, and no one would buy town lots in a place where there was no business. Rolfe and a few of his friends made a desperate effort to retain the trade on the west side of Feather river, and his last dollar was expended in the struggle. He remained at Yuba City until after the admission of California into the Union of States, and was a member of the first Court of Sessions of Sutter county. In the winter of 1850-51, in company with others, he started a newspaper called the *Index*, at Sacramento. The enterprise proved a failure, and he then accepted a situation on the *Placer Times*, and subsequently the *Times and Transcript*, where he remained until June of that year, when he came to Nevada City. For some time after coming to Nevada he was employed as compositor on the *Nevada Journal*, and subsequently in mining at Walloupa, in Little York Township. In September, 1853, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Nevada Township, and in December following, in connection with others, he bought the *Young America* printing office, and changing the name to *Nevada Democrat*, he continued his connection with that publication, as foreman and editor, up to the time of its suspension in 1863. He took an active interest in politics, affiliating with the anti-Lecompton or Broderick wing of the Democratic party. He was an ardent supporter of David C. Broderick and Stephen A. Douglas, and on the breaking out of the rebellion, naturally drifted into the Union, or Republican party. He was thoroughly posted in the political history of the nation, being a constant reader and possessing a retentive memory for dates, names and figures. In 1863 he went to Austin, Nevada, where he was engaged in mining until 1866, when he returned to Nevada and purchased the *Nevada Daily Gazette*, which he conducted for two years, when he again sold out and engaged in mining, but which he was compelled to relinquish in consequence of his health, which was seriously impaired by an attack of pneumonia. In 1871 he was elected Justice of the Peace for Nevada Township, but failing health rendered a change necessary, and in September, 1872, he went to the southern part of the State, only to find relief in death, which occurred at San Bernardino, on the eighteenth of November, 1872. He was upright and honest in all his transactions, and although often the victim of those who took advantage of his confiding nature, he retained till the last a pleasant view of life. Skeptical and with slight hope of a future existence, his life was an exemplification of the Golden Rule.

RUSSELL, W. B., lives at Liberty Hill; post office, Dutch Flat, Placer county. He was born in Maine in 1838, and in 1860 came to California. He mined at Morristown, Sierra county, till 1863, and at Howland Flat, same county; was mining and contracting until 1878. He then came to Liberty Hill, and is Superintendent of the claims of the Liberty Hill Con. Mining Co.

SACKET, FRED A., mining and insurance agent, Nevada City; was born in New York State in 1840; remained until 1850. Occupation that of a mining and insurance agent.

SCADDEN, HENRY, resides at Grass Valley. He was born in Cornwall, England, 1829. In 1850 he went to South America, remaining there about five years. Reached California in 1855; located in Grass Valley soon after, and has resided there ever since. Mr. Scadden is a practical miner. He first worked for Wm. Watt and B. B. Layton upon Massachusetts Hill. Subsequently he did much contract work for different mining companies, and was also employed as superintendent of very valuable mines. He, in company with three others, finally bought the Scadden Flat mine, which was successfully and profitably worked. At one time Mr. S. was engaged in the livery business at Grass Valley, for two years. He and his son are at present conducting a grocery business at that place. He is also a partner of Mr. Hodge in the brewery, a view of which appears on another page. He was married September 27, 1855, to Mary Jane Yendel. They have had eight children, six of whom are now living, four boys and two girls. Post office Grass Valley.

SCHARDIN, MRS. CATHARINA, lives at Newtown, five miles from Nevada City, her post office, and the same distance from Grass Valley, and owns 160 acres of land, valued at $4,000. She was born near the River Rhine, Germany, in 1829, and in 1850 went to Connecticut. In 1855 she came to California by the Nicaragua route, and has ever since lived in Newtown, a name given the place by her husband. In 1856 she married Huhardis Schardin, a native of Germany, who died in 1878. Mr. Schardin lived in St. Louis from the time he was fourteen years of age until he came to this State in 1849. He kept a large store and market in Newtown. She has one daughter.

SCHEUERMANN, VALENTINE, lives at Spenceville, and owns 160 acres of land. He was born in Baden, Germany, in 1827, and worked as a blacksmith until 1849, when he went to Buffalo, New York, and worked at his trade until 1852. He then came to this State and worked at his trade in Sacramento till 1855; then mined till 1862, when he came to this county, and has since been blacksmithing. In 1860 he married Miss C. Jacobine, a native of Germany.

SCHMIDT, GEORGE, lives at Mooney Flat; post office Smartsville, Yuba county. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1813, and in 1829 went to France, and in 1833 to New Orleans, and the same year to St. Louis. In 1834 he enlisted in the army during the Black Hawk war, and served three years. He then spent six months in Pennsylvania, and then lived in New York State until 1841, engaged in tailoring. He then went to Ottawa, Illinois, engaging in tailoring until 1853, when he crossed the plains and lived a year in San Francisco, since when he has lived in this county. He is keeping hotel and boarding house at Mooney Flat. In 1849 he married Miss Veronica Mertz, a native of Germany, and has two sons and three daughters, two sons having died.

SCHROEDER, JOHN F., lives at Rough and Ready. He was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1827, and went to Baltimore in 1850, and a week later to New York City, where he merchandised until 1853, and then came to this State. He mined at Coloma until 1856 and in Placer county till 1859. He then merchandised in Yuba county until 1862, and then to this county, which has since been his home, and where he has been merchandising. In 1864 he married Miss Catherine Schmidler, a native of Luxemburg, Germany, and has one son and four daughters. He has held the office of Post Master at Rough and Ready.

SCHULZE, FREDERICK, lives at Eureka South. He was born in Hanover, Germany, 1844, and remained there until 1871, when he emigrated to New York, and stayed there two years. He then removed to Nevada county, and since 1874 has been engaged in butchering at Eureka. In 1875 he married Miss Emma Heiling, a native of Germany. They have one boy. Post office Graniteville.

SCHWARTZ, C. F., agent of the Excelsior Water and Mining Co.; owns house and lot on Boulder street, Nevada City; was born in Lubeck, Germany, in 1833; remained until 1854, engaged in livery business; then to El Dorado county, California; remained until 1858, engaged in mining; then to Placer Co. for six months; then to Nevada county, and has mined in some capacity ever since; in 1868 leased Newtown Ditch of Excelsior Water and Mining Co. for three years. In 1871 became agent for the same company, which position he still holds. Married in 1872, Josephine Snyder, a native of St. Louis; they have two sons living, Louis P., born November 28, 1872, Charles B., born April 10, 1875.

SCOTT, WM., lives in Nevada City; owns three houses and lots; was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1828; remained until 1852, engaged in teaching school; then to Nevada county, California, *via* the Isthmus of Panama; remained until present time; engaged in mining for ten or twelve years; has occupied the position of Constable and Night Watchman for some time. Married Mary Reyes in 1864, a native of Chile, South America; they have two girls living, Harriet F., born June 20, 1865; Bessie C., born July 8, 1877. Mr. Scott has held the offices of County Supervisor, Police officer and constable.

SEAMAN, WILLIAM, resides at Nevada City. He was born in Ohio in 1839, and was engaged in carriage smithing until 1856, when he went to Illinois and followed the same occupation till 1859, and then in Indianapolis till 1861. He then worked in Chicago six months and in St. Louis until 1863. He then went to New York and from there to San Francisco, going directly to Stockton and worked at his trade until 1866; in San Francisco till 1869; at San Jose till 1870; at Napa six months; at Oakland one year, at Placerville six months, and at Smartsville until 1873. He then came to this county, and is engaged in carriage and wagon making. In 1860 he married Miss Marie Zimmerman, a native of Indiana, and has one son and two daughters. A view of his factory will be found on another page.

SEARLS, NILES, HON., was born in New York in 1825, where he remained as a student until 1848. He then moved to Missouri, and upon the receipt of the news that gold had been discovered in California, came overland to the new El Dorado. In 1850 he settled in Nevada City and engaged in the practice of law. He was elected District Attorney of Nevada county in 1852, and in 1855 was elected Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District, which office he held until 1862. In 1877 he was elected to the State Senate, but only served during one session, his term being shortened by the adoption of the new Constitution. Judge Searls is still engaged in the practice of law in Nevada City, having for a partner, Hon. A. C. Niles. His practice is large and he enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. In 1853 he married Mrs. Mary C. Niles. He has two sons, one of whom, Fred Searls, is engaged with his father in his legal practice.

SEIBERT, LOUIS, lives at Nevada City. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1842, and remained until 1853, when he removed with his parents to Nevada county, California, where he has since resided. He was quartz mining for eleven years. In 1878, he established his present business of cronk beer, wine and brandies at Nevada City. In 1868 he married Miss Lizzie Schumer. They have two boys and three girls. A view of his place is given elsewhere.

SELFRIDGE, G. T., lives at Hunt's Hill, post office Nevada City. He was born in Argyle, New York, in 1827, and farmed until 1852, when he came to California. He mined at Strawberry Valley, Dad's Gulch and other places in Yuba county till 1868, then was blacksmithing at Smartsville till 1876, and then came to Hunt's Hill, where he is blacksmithing. In 1862 he married Mrs. Harriet M. Crary, a native of New York. Her maiden name was Terry, and she married H. M. Crary in 1855, who died in 1859.

SELIM, D., is a native of Loudon, England. He spent several years in Germany attending school, and then came to the United States in 1872. In 1876 he came to California. He was for a time connected with the Oakland *Times*, and is at present editor of the *Herald*, Nevada City. For the past ten years he has been a bohemian, and brings to bear on his editorial duties the fund of knowledge gained in his varied experiences.

SHAFFER, S. S., lives at Lowell Hill. He was born in Ohio in 1830, and in 1850 came to this State. He mined at Nevada City till 1853, at Omega till 1873 and then went to Little York and Lowell Hill, and is now engaged in the Planet Mine.

SHAW, JOHN, lives five miles from Grass Valley, his post office, and eighteen miles from Auburn, and owns 320 acres of land. He was born in New York in 1812, and went to Illinois in 1837. In 1852 he came to California and has lived continuously in Nevada county, on the place he now occupies. He was at first engaged in the old Holt

saw mill, which he purchased in 1853 and operated until 1872; but is now farming, stock and fruit raising. In 1840 he married Miss Sarah Hall, a native of New York, and has two sons and four daughters.

SHINGLE, P., lives at Scott's Flat, where he has 160 acres of land. He was born in Hamburg in 1836. In 1852 he emigrated to Nevada county, California, where he has since resided, mining, with exception of a trip back to Hamburg in 1872. Post office Nevada City.

SHURTLLEF, THOMAS, resides and owns property in Nevada City. He was born in Canada in 1830, and went to Kentucky in 1853 and taught school until 1861. He then went to California and farmed until 1863, and then came to this county. He worked for P. Sutton in the dairy business till 1865, and for Gregory & Waite till 1867, and then became a member of the firm of Shurtleff & Baldwin. Eighteen months later Baldwin sold to A. H. Irish, and eighteen months later Shurtleff did the same. He then entered into business alone for several years, then spent four years in Illinois in the grain business, and came back to Nevada City in 1877, and established the business of Shurtleff & Co., corner of Main and Commercial streets. He has held the office of Town Trustee. In 1868 he married Miss Lodema C. Percival, a native of Canada. He has three boys and two girls by a former marriage.

SHURTLEFF, W. T., resides and owns property in Grass Valley. He was born in Canada in 1853, and in 1867 came to this State with his father. He lived in Nevada City until 1872 and then went to Illinois. In 1879 he returned and settled in Grass Valley and started in business under the name of W. T. Shurtleff & Co., dealers in groceries, provisions, crockery, etc., on Mill street. In 1873 he married Miss M. Dillon, a native of Illinois, and has one daughter.

SIGOURNEY, T. W., lives in Nevada City; was born in Albany, New York, in 1832, remained until 1852, engaged in hotel and merchandising; then to California and started a store in Placer county, and at the same time, one in Nevada county; was elected County Treasurer in 1856 and served two terms; since then has been engaged in mining and loaning money, etc., also as business manager of Nevada County Narrow Guage R. R. Company. Married Sarah Cross in 1860, a native of St. Louis, who died in 1876. They had four children, two of whom are now living, T. W., Jr., born in 1864; Wilson H., born in 1867. A view of his place is given on another page.

SIMMONS, GEORGE W., lives at Town Talk House. He was born in Pennsylvania, 1833, and remained until 1835, when his parents removed to Ohio; and again in 1844 to Iowa, when he was engaged in farming until 1859; when he emigrated to El Dorado county, California, and mined about six months. He then farmed in Napa county until 1861, since which time he has resided in Nevada county, mining, farming, lumbering, etc. Has kept the Town Talk House since June, 1878. In 1878 he married Miss Susan Martel, a native of California. They have two children—girls. Post office Grass Valley.

SINGLETON, MICHAEL ANGELO, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, and came across the plains in 1849 from the State of Iowa. In December of that year he farmed at Brophy's ranch on the Yuba river, six miles east of Marysville, with Col John Brophy. In the spring of 1850 he sold his interest and went to the mines, locating on the ridge between the Middle and South Yuba rivers, at a place he named Snow Tent. He sold goods here through the summer and then devoted his time to mining. In the summer of 1851 he returned overland to Iowa, and in the next year retraced his steps to California, and engaged in mining at Jefferson, on the South Yuba. In the fall of 1853 he formed a partnership with S. S. Fenn, to conduct ranching, mining and merchandising. In 1855 this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Singleton moved to Sierra county, where he continued farming and mining. In 1867 he moved to Eureka South, in this county, where he has had mining interests since 1853.

SKIDMORE, R. D., lives at North Bloomfield. He was born in New York in 1832, and in 1854 came to California, and the same year to Nevada City. He remained there till 1857 and then came to North Bloomfield, where he has since been mining, and since 1859 in the bakery business. He was Mining Recorder a number of years. In 1862 he married Miss Elizabeth Plitch, a native of Germany, and has two sons and three daughters.

SLOAN, ALEX., lives in Nevada City, where he has two houses and lots. Was born in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, May 20, 1836, and remained there until 1858, being engaged while there in the saw mill business. In the latter year he emigrated to California by way of the Isthmus, and established a lumber business in Mendocino county. In 1859 he removed to Nevada City, and was interested in mining at and about that place until 1867. Soon afterward he opened a saloon on Broad street, and has continued in that business ever since. Upon April 22, 1868, he married Mary Osborne, a native of Milltown, New Brunswick. They have had six children; four only are now living. Mary Gertrude, born June 26, 1869; Jennie, born April 8, 1871 (died November 10, 1875); Thomas Edward, born March 16, 1873; Alex. Hurbert, born June 10, 1875; Mabel Alice, born January 20, 1877 (died March 12, 1878); Elizabeth, born January 10, 1879.

SMITH, J. L., resides on the Crandall road to Colfax, three-fourths of a mile from the center of Grass Valley, his post office. He was born in Scotland in 1827, and in 1848 came to the United States, and to California in 1853, and settled on the place he is now occupying.

SMITH, JOHN M., lives four miles from Nevada City, his post office, and owns forty acres of land. He was born in Germany in 1824, and went to Philadelphia in 1845, where he followed shoemaking till 1857. He then came to the place he now occupies, where he has been chiefly engaged in mining. In 1847 he married Miss Barbara Long, a native of Germany, and has one son and has lost a daughter.

SMITH, JOHN MILTON, lives ten miles from Grass Valley, his post office, and owns 400 acres of land. He was born in Ohio in 1830, and in the spring of 1852 came to California. He teamed in Placerville until November, 1855, and then came to this county and has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. He owns lime kilns and the fine stallion Buckeye. He owns, also, fifty acres of alfalfa, from which he cuts an average of five tons of hay. In 1852 he married Miss Sarah A. Thompson, a native of Ohio, and has five sons and two daughters.

SMITH, WM. H., is a wholesale and retail dealer in groceries, liquors, etc., upon Commercial street, Nevada City. He was born in Jefferson county, New York, March 7, 1829. Emigrated to California in 1854, and settled in Nevada county. Married Miss C. J. Hallagan August 10, 1862, she being a native of Iowa, and born January 20, 1842, coming to California in 1860. They have two girls and one boy. Alice, born December 8, 1863; Emma, born November 13, 1865; Willie, born November 19, 1867. Mr. Smith has held office as Supervisor of District No. 1, Nevada county, for three years. His present business was established in 1879, and is paying well.

SNELL, B. F., lives at You Bet, and owns town property. He was born in Maine in 1833, and came to this State in 1854. He mined at Iowa Hill, Placer county, till 1855, and then came to this county, engaging in the dairy business at Hunt's Hill. In 1857 he came to You Bet, and was butchering until 1873, when he opened a store. He has been Post Master since 1869 and Constable since 1872. He owns the Buckeye Hill hydraulic claims near You Bet. In 1864 he married Miss Lucinda Wilkinson, a native of Canada, and has one son.

SOUTHERN, JOSEPH, owns the Larimer Quartz Mill, one and one-half miles south of Grass Valley, on Wolf creek; residence one-fourth mile from the mill. He was born in England in 1826, and moved to Wisconsin in 1851, and mined until 1854, when he came to Grass Valley, and has since lived here. He was married in 1876, and has one son and one daughter. The mill has nineteen stamps, with a capacity of forty tons per day, and does custom work. It is run by steam and water power, and crushes rock for mines as far distant as twenty miles.

SPENCER, WILLIAM K., resides corner of School and Neal streets, Grass Valley. He was born in England in 1823, and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841. In 1844 he went to Mississippi, and engaged in the cotton gin business until 1851, and then came to California. He mined at Mormon Island until 1855, and then came to Grass Valley. He opened a stationery store where the Holbrooke House now stands, and was burned out in 1855. He then removed to the opposite side of the street, where he still continues the stationery business, notwithstanding the fact that he was again burned out in 1873. In 1858 he married Miss D. J. Barber, a native of Rhode Island, and has five sons and one daughter. He has been Notary Public for the last twelve years.

SPRAGUE, J. W., resides at Nevada City. He was born in Massachusetts in 1830, and engaged in mercantile business until 1853, and arrived in California in 1854. He mined in Sierra county till 1856, in the north part of this county till 1863, in the State of Nevada till 1867, in Mono county till 1870, in Utah and Nevada again till 1878, and in January, 1879, came back to this county, and is Superintendent of the Nevada City Gold Quartz Mine. In 1867 he married Miss M. W. Mayhew, a native of Massachusetts.

STAPLES, THOS., lives two miles from Eureka South. He was born in England in 1835, and in 1845 shipped to the East Indies. Followed the sea until 1857, when he settled at Bloomfield, Nevada county, California, and engaged in mining. He was once shipwrecked opposite Jado, Asia, and has crossed the Arabian desert on camels. In 1866 he married Miss Mary F. Anderson, a native of Illinois. They have had four boys (three living) and two girls (both living). Post office Graniteville.

STEESE, B. F., lives at Spenceville; post office there, or Wheatland, Yuba county. He was born in Ohio in 1840 and in 1854 came to Newtown, in this county. He has followed mining in this county ever since, and is at present foreman of the San Francisco Copper Mining Co. at Spenceville.

STENGER, AUGUSTUS, lives at Gold Flat; post office, Nevada City. He was born in Bavaria in 1832, and in 1839 went to St. Louis, Missouri, with his parents. In 1850 he came to this county and mined and merchandised until 1854, and then went back to Missouri and engaged in saw milling till 1858, when he returned to this county and bought the Cold Spring place. He was there a year and then went to Washington and kept hotel till 1861, then mined at Gaston Ridge till 1863, then prospected on Fall creek until that winter, when he came to Nevada City, and has since been engaged as an engineer and in mining. In 1857 he married Miss Mary Smith, a native of Luxemburg, Germany, and has two sons and five daughters.

STEVENS, F. P., lives in Truckee. He was born in Oswego county, New York, in 1834, and went to Iowa in 1854 and engaged in the stove and tin ware business until 1857, when he crossed the plains. He mined in Plumas county till 1858, in North San Juan a few months, then was in Nevada City until 1862, at the Carriboo mines three years, in Sonoma nine months, in Grass Valley two years, and then came to Truckee. He has been in the stove and tin ware business for himself since 1868, and owns two stores and three dwelling houses. In 1879 he married Mrs. Mary E. Henry, a native of Galena, Illinois.

STIDGER, JAMES A., resides and owns property in North San Juan. He was born in Canton, Stark county, Ohio, in 1837, and remained there until 1857. He was United States Enrolling Officer for the townships Bridgeport, Eureka and Rough and Ready, in this county in 1863, and was Sergeant at Arms of the State Senate during the fifteenth session. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar of the Fourteenth Judicial District of California, and has since been practicing law. He has been Notary Public for eight years. In 1872 he married Miss Maria Connor, a native of Ireland, and has one son.

STIDGER, O. P., lives and owns property in North San Juan. He was born in Canton, Stark county, Ohio, in 1814, and engaged in farming until 1849, when he came to California and kept hotel in Sacramento till 1850. He then moved to Foster Bar, Yuba county, and engaged in merchandising and mining until 1851 and then went to Marysville, and lived until 1856. While there he published the Marysville *Herald*. He then moved to North San Juan and published the *Press* in 1863. In 1864 he moved the material to Nevada City and issued the *Gazette*, which he sold a year later and returned to North San Juan and practiced law until 1873. He then went to Nevada City and owned an interest in the *Transcript* four months and again returned and edited the *Times* until 1878, when he resumed his law practice. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace and Associate Justice of the Court of Sessions of Yuba county. In 1836 he married Miss Eliza Hau[illegible], a native of Pennsylvania. He was again married to Miss Almira H. Lyon, a native of New York. He has three sons living.

STOAKES, J. L., lives at Quaker Hill, post office Nevada City. He was born in Indiana in 1847, and came to California with his parents in 1853

His father kept a store at Irish creek, El Dorado county and then hotel at Todd's Valley, then mined at Michigan Bluffs and at Gold Run, Placer county, where he died in 1865. Mr. Stoakes mined there and kept hotel till 1878 and then had a saloon in Nevada City, and is now mining at Quaker Hill. In 1876 he married Mrs. A. L. Lyons, a native of New York, and has one son and one daughter.

STOCKDALE, M., lives three miles from Nevada City, and two and one-half miles from Grass Valley, his post office, and owns eighty acres, worth $1,000. He was born in Ohio in 1833, and in 1853 came to this county and mined until 1856. He then went back to Ohio and returned in 1859, and has since lived here, except during 1863, when he was in Alpine county. In 1864 he married Miss Louellen Son, a native of Missouri, and has two sons and four daughters.

STOLL, JOSEPH, lives in Truckee. He was born in Germany in 1834, and in 1852 went to Ohio and engaged in baking until 1854, when he went to Grass Valley, California. He was a baker there one year, mined thirteen years, kept store six years, and in 1874 went to Dutch Flat, and a year later came to Truckee, where he is proprietor of the St. Louis Brewery. In 1873 he married Miss Mary Klensorge, a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and has one son and two daughters, having lost one son.

STONE, J. P., resides at No. 52 Church street, Grass Valley. He was born in Massachusetts in 1827, and went to Ohio in 1847 and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1849. He then came to this State in 1849 and lived in Placerville till 1850; then to Sacramento City, to Yuba river and in same summer to Grass Valley, and has since remained here. He owns the Empire Ditch with Mr. Griffiths. August 1, 1852 he married Miss Rose Farringtou, a native of Maine, and has four children, Marion P., Harold, Emma S. and Anna. The eldest is teaching the Grammar School in Grass Valley.

STONEBRIDGE, CHARLES, lives near Nevada City and owns eighty acres of land, valued at $2,500. He was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1831, and went to New York in 1845. He engaged in the grocery business ten years, was on the Sixth Avenue railroad eight years, and has since been engaged in manufacturing tin foil. His family came to California in 1875 and he came here in 1878, but returned to New York in 1879. In 1856 he married Miss M. Sayres, a native of New York City, and has four sons and three daughters.

STRANAHAN, S. N., lives one and one-fourth miles north of Nevada City, and owns 14,400 acres of land. He was born in New York in 1825, and was engaged in farming and the fruit business until 1850, when he came to California. He mined and cut two ditches in Calaveras county until 1854, mined and kept hotel in Tuolumne county till 1862, and struck the first lead on Table Mountain and framed the laws for the district. He then went to Contra Costa and San Francisco, being interested in oil and coal. In 1866 he came to Nevada county and is largely interested in mines, especially the Mammoth Blue Gravel Mining Company. In 1849 he married Miss Adaline Stranahan, a native of New York. They had a daughter who died at the Stockton Female Seminary in 1859; they have now an adopted daughter.

STUART, MRS. E. J., lives twelve miles from Nevada City and three miles from Rough and Ready, her post office, and owns 400 acres of land. She was born in Kentucky in 1832, and in 1847 went to Missouri. In 1848 she crossed the plains to Sutter's Fort, California. Her husband carried the chain when Sacramento was laid out. In 1849 they went to Rose Bar, Yuba county, and a few months later to Fremont, Yolo county. In 1851 they moved to the place she now occupies. Her husband, W. K. Stuart, was a native of Maryland, and married her in 1848. He died in 1873. Her land lies on the edge of Pen Valley and she has been offered $6,000 for it. Mrs. Stuart was the first white woman that cooked a meal in Sacramento City. She has three sons and one daughter, having lost two daughters.

SUTTON, P., lives two miles from Nevada City, his post office, and the same distance from Grass Valley, and owns 280 acres of land, valued at $13,000. He was born in Canada in 1823, and in 1850 came Nevada county. He mined until 1852 and then went back to Canada, where he engaged in farming and boot and shoe manufacturing until 1857, when he returned to this county. He has been engaged in farming, except for two years past, when he had a grocery store in Nevada City. He is now farming and dairying. He has been in the milk business for many years, and for the last fifteen years has raised quantities of mangel wurzel beets. Has a side track from the railroad at his place. In 1865 he married Miss Agnes Fraser, a native of Canada, and has two daughters.

SWEETLAND, JAMES O., lives at Sweetland. He was born in Virginia in 1833, and went to Tennessee in 1846, where he clerked until 1853. He then came to California, and settled in Sweetland, named after his brother, H. P. Sweetland, who first settled there. He has since been mining, and owns considerable mining property. In 1856 he married Miss Martha V. Scott, who died in 1873. He has four sons and one daughter, and has lost a son and a daughter. For the last two years he was Deputy County Assessor.

TAM, ANTONIO, lives in Nevada City, where he owns two houses and lots. He was born in Italy, 1841, and remained there until 1859; then emigrating to Missouri, United States, where he engaged in confectionery and saloon business. In 1861 he removed to Sacramento county, California, where he kept a restaurant till 1864. From there he went to Grass Valley, and engaged in mining and hotel business. In 1869 he removed to Nevada City, and was steward in the National Exchange Hotel for two years; then started his present business upon Pine street. He married Maria Finley, a native of Ireland, in 1869.

TAYLOR, BENJAMIN, lives in Grass Valley. He was born in Kentucky in 1826, and went to Missouri with his parents in 1834. In 1849 he came to California, and engaged in mining and stock raising at Buena Vista Ranch, in this county. He is now farming and owns 300 acres of land. He is one of the principal owners in the road to Colfax. He has made three trips across the plains, twice with stock. In 1856 he married Miss E. Huling, a native of Indiana, and has two sons and two daughters. A view of his place is given elsewhere.

TAYLOR, CORNELIUS, resides and owns property in Grass Valley. He was born in Mississippi in 1839, and came to Nevada county in 1853. From 1855 to 1860 he attended the Tennessee State University, and then returned to this county. He read law in the office of McConnell & Garber, Virginia City, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of California in 1861. He then mined in the State of Nevada till 1864, and then came back to this county, and has since been practicing his profession. In 1865 he married Miss R. Carson, a native of Missouri, and has two sons and one daughter.

TAYLOR, C. O., lives two miles from Grass Valley, and two miles from Rough and Ready, his post office, and owns eighty acres of land, valued at $1,000. He was born in New York City in 1827, and went to New Jersey with his parents in 1829. In 1850 he went to New York, and in 1852 came to this county, where he has since resided. He has been chiefly mining, but from 1856 to 1858 was in the saw mill business. In 1849 he married Miss Matilda Ball, a native of New Jersey, and has two sons.

TAYLOR, JOHN W., lives six miles west of Rough and Ready, his post office, and owns 160 acres, worth $1,000. He was born in England in 1834, and went to San Francisco in 1849. In 1850 he went to Yuba county and mined till 1857. Was then in San Francisco five months, since which time he has lived in this county. In 1872 he married Miss Sarah E. Milliner, a native of Missouri, and has one son and one daughter, having lost two sons.

TAYLOR, M. C., proprietor of the Mill Street Foundry, Grass Valley. He was born in Ireland in 1828, and went to Ohio in 1844, and was apprenticed in a machine shop till 1847, when he went to Cuyahoga Falls and then to Mississippi, in the machinery business. He started for California in 1852, and ran a steamer at Panama until he became ill, when he went to New Orleans. In 1854 he came to this State and lived in Sacramento till 1855, when he came to Grass Valley. In 1856 he started the Mill Street Foundry, with others, and has been sole owner of it for twenty years. In 1865 he married Miss Maria Quinn, a native of Ireland, and has two sons. A view of his foundry is given in this work.

THOMAS, REUBEN, resides at Grass Valley. He was born in England about 1826, and in 1852 came to California by the Isthmus of Panama. He has been engaged in mining in this county ever since. He owns seventy-eight acres of mining ground and a nice home in the edge of Grass Valley. In 1862 he married Miss Maria O'Connor, a native of Ireland, and has two sons and one daughter.

THOMPSON, B., resides at Rough and Ready at the toll house, and owns 160 acres of land. He was born in Vermont in 1826, and came to California in 1852. He mined until 1854, and then returned to Vermont, and in same year went to Wisconsin. After farming there until 1859 he again crossed the plains, and has since been mining, farming and managing a toll road. In 1848 he married Miss Emily Douglass, a native of New York. They have an adopted daughter.

THOMPSON, HENRY, lives in Nevada City. He was born in Santa Barbara, Austria, in 1844, and remained there until 1862, when he became a sailor and went to New York; afterward spent about two years upon a packet ship running between that port and England. Removed to Nevada county, California, and engaged in mining, being also employed by the Yuba Canal Co. He married Mary Oliver, a native of Canada, in 1877. They have one son, Henry, born July 4, 1878.

TIERNEY, JOHN, resides and owns property in Boston Ravine; post office Grass Valley. He was born in Ireland in 1831, and in 1846 went to New Orleans, and thence to Wisconsin, where he mined until 1853. He then came to Grass Valley, where he has ever since been mining. He is Superintendent of the Alaska, Shamrock and Omaha mills and mines. From 1856 to 1859 he was merchandising. In 1858 he married Miss Mary Ann McGoldrick, a native of New Orleans, and has five sons and four daughters.

TOMPKINS, E. A., M. D., office and residence corner of Church and Neal streets, Grass Valley. He was born in Tompkins county, New York, in 1813. In 1850 he came to this State, and lived in Placerville six months, Marysville three months, Rose Bar five months, engaged in practicing his profession and in mining. He then came to Grass Valley, which has since been his home. During the war he was Assistant Surgeon of the Fourth California Volunteers, stationed in Oregon and Washington Territory. In 1863 he returned to Grass Valley, and later was Surgeon one year of the steamer "Sierra Nevada," plying between San Francisco and Panama. He was interested in the well known Lucky quartz mine, and is now President of the Planet Gravel Mining Co. In 1842 he married Miss Henriette S. Leonard, a native of Havana, New York. They have had one son and four daughters, of whom but one daughter is now living.

TOMPKINS, E. O., lives one mile from the Anthony House, his post office being there or at Nevada City. He was born in New York in 1821, and in 1851 came to this State. He lived in Bear Valley a number of years, and at his present place the past four years, engaged in farming and stock raising—with his son. He kept hotel some years in Bear Valley. He has been Deputy Sheriff and Marshal of Nevada City, and is now Sheriff of Nevada county. In 1854 he married Miss R. Butterfield, a native of Maine, and has one son.

TOWER, A. D., lives in Nevada City, where he is agent for Wells, Fargo & Co. He was born in Rochester, New York, 1831, and removed in 1840 to Florida, W. T., where he remained till 1853, engaged in clerking. From there he went to San Francisco, and remained until 1857 as Express Messenger; since that time he has occupied his present position.

TOWL, EZRA W., lives at Nevada City. He was born in Vermont in 1827, and arrived in this State in 1854, living that year in Yuba county, and has since made Nevada county his home, engaged in mining and farming. In 1870 he married Miss S. E. Jones, a native of Vermont. A view of his place is given elsewhere.

TOWLE, H. D., lives in Nevada City. He was born in Vermont in 1837, and in 1856 came to this county, and has been engaged in lumbering. Since 1862 he has lived on the place he now owns, and for the past seventeen years has been ditch agent for the South Yuba Canal Co. In 1866 he married Miss Jennette Ellison, a native of Edinburg, Scotland, and has two sons.

TRATHEN, WILLIAM, resides at Dutch Flat, Placer county. He was born in England in 1826, and went to Michigan in 1855, where he engaged in mining. In 1856 he came to Dutch Flat, where he has since lived, engaged in mining. In March, 1877, he became Superintendent of the East New York drift mine. In 1864 he married Miss Mary C. Harris, a native of Massachusetts, and has two sons and one daughter.

TREANOR, J. M., lives four miles from North San Juan, his post office, and three from Cherokee, and

owns eighty acres of land. He was born in Hamilton, Canada West, in 1829, and from 1849 to 1851 lived in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. He then crossed the plains and reached Nevada City July 15, 1851, and has since made this county his home. He has been engaged in mining, farming, water agent and ditch tending, and is at present farming and teaming, and owns mining interests. In 1857 he married Miss R. Rojas, a native of Chili, South America, and has two sons and three daughters.

TREDINICK, JOHN, lives at Gold Flat. He was born in Cornwall, England, 1850, and remained until 1869, engaged in mining, when he removed to Nevada county, California, and worked on snow sheds of Central Pacific Railroad Co. for about four months; thence to Humboldt county, where he was engaged in fishing for about three months; thence to Grass Valley, and has lived in the county ever since, mining and engineering. Was engaged in the English service about one year, and had to pay one hundred dollars for his discharge. In 1871 he married Miss Helen Jeffery, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three boys and one girl. Post office Nevada City.

TURNER, A. G., lives at Hunt's Hill; post office Nevada City. He was born in Maine in 1823, and was a farmer and ship carpenter till 1849, when he came around the Horn to California. He mined at Long Bar, Yuba county, till 1850, at Downieville six months, in Yuba county till 1851, in Sierra county until 1859, and then came to Hunt's Hill. He is owner of the Easton and Maine hydraulic claims, containing 100 acres. He was married in Maine in 1859 to Miss Carrie W. Prehle, a native of Whitefield, Maine, born in 1833. They have two sons and two daughters.

TURNER, WILLIAM, lives six miles from Grass Valley, his post office, and eighteen from Auburn, and owns eighty acres of land. He was born in Ireland in 1840, and in 1849 went to New York, and remained until 1855 in the dairy business. He then went to Iowa and farmed until 1861, when he came to Grass Valley. He mined, then worked for a rancher, and by industry and economy saved enough to buy his present place, where he is farming and stock raising. In 1865 he married Miss Annie Driscoll, a native of Ireland, and has one son and four daughters.

TUTTLE, C. F., lives at Lowell Hill. He was born in Indiana in 1849, and farmed there until 1874, when he came to this State. He was in the laundry business in Visalia till 1878, and in Dutch Flat six months, and has since been in the same business in Lowell Hill. He was married in Indiana in 1874 to Miss Nancy White, born in Muncie, Indiana, in 1850, and has one son and one daughter.

TWAMLEY, RICHARD, resides and owns property in North San Juan. He was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1831, and came to California *via* the Isthmus in 1849, and mined in Yuba county until 1854, when he settled in Marysville, and engaged in the livery business until 1857. He then followed farming and stock raising in Sutter and Colusa counties till 1865, when he came to North San Juan. He mined for a while and then embarked in the lumber business. He has been East three times since first coming to the State. In 1868 he married Miss Jane Millin, a native of Canada, and has one son and one daughter.

TYLER, GEO. A., lives at Eureka South. He was born in Maine, 1847, and lived there until 1863, when he enlisted and served as a soldier in Arizona until 1867, when he went to San Francisco; thence to Gilroy, Santa Clara county; and thence to Sutter county with stock. In 1869 he went to Nevada county, where he is now engaged in mining. In 1875 he married Miss Inez E. Luzelle, a native of New York. They have two children, both girls. Mrs. Tyler is post mistress at Graniteville.

VANAUKEN, T., lives three miles from Rough and Ready, his post office, and eight miles from Nevada City, and owns 160 acres of land. He was born in New York in 1837, and came to California in 1850. He lived in El Dorado county till 1851; then in Sierra county six months; then in Yuba county till 1852, and since in this county. Has been continuously engaged in mining. In 1873 he married Miss Lola C. Wheeler, a native of Maine.

VAN ORDEN, W. B., grocer at No. 42 Main street, Grass Valley, was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1832, and in 1854 went to San Francisco. In 1856 he went to Marysville and six months later to Long Bar, Yuba county, and merchandised until 1859; then to Butte county in same business till 1867. He then came to Grass Valley and clerked for R. Finnie ten years, and in 1878 opened his present store. In 1867 he married Miss Eliza Garvey, a native of Ireland, and has two sons and one daughter.

VILLAIN, JEAN B., lives at Empire Flat, French Corral. He was born in France in 1831, and was a waiter in a Paris restaurant when he left in 1854, coming by New York and Nicaragua to California. He mined in Nevada and Yuba counties till 1858, and then settled in French Corral, where he has principally engaged in mining and owns town lots and mining property. In 1862 he married Miss Fannie Maluevre, a native of France, and has two boys and three girls. He owns property in San Francisco and San Jose.

VON SCHMITTBURG, G., was born in Germany in 1823 and emigrated to America in 1850, settling in St. Louis. In 1852 he came to California, and has engaged in mining and several other occupations. He has been Post Master at Nevada City and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of that place four years. He is at present Treasurer of Nevada county. He was married in 1869 to a native of Germany, and has one daughter. His post office is Nevada City, California.

VOSS, LOUIS, owns a saw mill and 2,560 acres of land thirteen miles from Nevada City and seventeen from Grass Valley; post office You Bet. He was born in Germany in 1828, and in 1849 came to California and mined in various localities until 1855, and has since been in the lumber business in this county and owns a large saw mill, a view of which appears in this work. In 1860 he married Miss Amelia Yager, a native of Germany, and has two daughters.

VOYCE, LUKE, lives just west of Nevada City, his post office, and owns eighty acres of land. He was born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1841, and came here in 1867.

WALDERS, G. G., post office North Bloomfield. He was born in Holland in 1821, and from 1835 to 1848 was a sailor in the East India trade. He came to California in 1850 and was for four years a pilot in San Francisco bay. He then came to this county and has since been mining on American Bar on South Yuba. Mr. Walders made a voyage from San Francisco to Hong Kong in the ship "Osceola," and was wrecked in the China sea, being picked up by a British war vessel after being nine days in an open boat. In 1871 he married Mrs. Adilade Keegan, of Washington, Nevada county, California, who was born in Dublin, Ireland. She came to California from Australia in 1867 in the ship "Golden Sunset," and was wrecked on Edinburg Island in the South Pacific Ocean, she being picked up with others by an American vessel after spending thirteen days on the island. She has two sons and one daughter by her former husband.

WALKER, A. M., resides and practices law in Truckee. He was born in Breckenridge county, Kentucky, in 1826, and in 1828 went to Schuyler county, Illinois, and in 1849 to Grant county, Wisconsin. In 1850 he crossed the plains to Placerville, and that fall went to Barnes Bar, North Fork American river, returning to El Dorado county the following spring. In the fall of 1852 he went to Sacramento and kept a horse market till June, 1853, when he went to St. Louis, Sierra county, and mined until 1859. He then practiced law at Downieville three years, at Gibsonville till 1864, at Virginia City eight months and at Washoe City with E. S. Chipman seven months. He then went to Meadow Lake, Nevada county, California, and in 1868 came to Truckee. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace six years past. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of Kentucky in 1847 and of Wisconsin in 1849. In 1878 he married Mrs. Mary E. Thomas, a native of Guernsey, England.

WALLING, J. M., lives in Nevada City. He was born in Scott county, Iowa, in 1841, and remained there until 1861, engaged in farming; then enlisted in Union army and remained in the service until December, 1865. In March, 1866, he emigrated to California, and settled in Rough and Ready, Nevada county, where he kept hotel. In March, 1872, he removed to Nevada City. In 1876 he began practicing law and is still engaged therein. He married Miss C. E. Snell, a native of Nevada county, in 1872, and has three children living, two boys and one girl. Mr. Walling was First Lieutenant in the Union army, and since his arrival in California has been County Recorder and Justice of the Peace in Nevada county.

WALRATH, R. C., was born in Chittenango, Madison county, New York, November 30, 1828. At the age of fourteen years he commenced clerking in a country store and at the age of twenty-one became a member of the firm, continuing in the firm until 1860. He then engaged in the business of boat building and dry dock on the Erie canal, at Chittenango. In 1868 he came to California and associated himself with J. V. Hunter and Z. Amos, importing hard wood, lumber, timber and wagon and carriage materials. In 1871 he engaged in mining at Nevada City, which is his present address. He married in 1854, and has a son and a daughter. His wife died in San Francisco, December 26, 1870.

WALWORTH, S. L., resides at No. 8 Richardson street, Grass Valley. He was born in Oswego county, New York, June 19, 1822, and engaged in farming till he came to California in 1852, and has since lived in Grass Valley. In 1854 Cornell & Walworth made the first brick in the county, and he continued in the business till 1876, since when he has been farming. He owns 360 acres in Rough and Ready township, ten miles from Grass Valley, on the McCourtney road. In 1862 he married Miss R. E. Collins, a native of Indiana, and has three sons and one daughter.

WARNER, GEORGE W., lives two and [illegible] miles from Nevada City and one and one-[illegible] from Grass Valley, his post office. He was [illegible] New York in 1822, and went to [illegible] farming there till 1849. He then cross[illegible] and mined that winter at Rose Bar, Y[illegible] and at Downieville until 1854. He then [illegible] this county, where he has been mining, t[illegible] and farming, and owns fifty acres of [illegible] at $3,000. In January, 1848, he married M[illegible] Sophia Gill, a native of New York. The[illegible] three sons and nine daughters, eleven [illegible] children having been born in California.

WATSON, B. J., proprietor of the Truckee *Republican*, resides at Truckee. He was born in [illegible] Genesee county, New York, March 2[illegible] moved to Troy, Wisconsin, when nine years [illegible] He attended public school till he arrived at the age of fifteen and then passed three years [illegible] Milton College. He read law and was admitted to the Circuit Court of Wisconsin in 1861. He taught school till 1864, and then came to this State, arriving May 24, 1864. He came to teach school at Forest Springs, in this county, in July, 1864. He remained three years and then returned East, but returned in 1870 and taught at Forest Springs till 1872. He was then elected County Superintendent of Schools and taught in Nevada City one year, when he purchased a half interest in the Nevada *Transcript*, and edited that paper three years. He established the *Nevada Weekly Gazette*, and six months later sold his interest in both papers and traveled two years for his wife's health. He was elected Joint Senator for Nevada and Sierra counties in 1878, and in 1880 purchased the Truckee *Republican*. In 1[illegible] married Miss Marie Louise Winne, in W[illegible] and has a son in the San Francisco post-[illegible] Both Mr. Watson and his wife have Life Educational Diplomas.

WATSON, W. R., resides at Truckee. He was born in York county, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1842, and came to California in February, 1870, and is Train Master of the C. P. R. R. at Truckee.

WATT, DAVID, lives in Boston Ravine, Grass Valley. He was born in Scotland in 1824 and in 1854 went to England. In 1861 he came to California and has since resided in Grass Valley. He is Superintendent of the Empire mine. In 1[illegible] he married Miss I. G. Dow, a native of Scotland, and has one son. A view of his residence is given on another page.

WEBER, NICOLAS, lives at Indian Flat, [illegible] and one-fourth miles from Nevada City, his post office. He was born in France in 1832, and went to New York in 1850. He was in a glass factory there until 1853, and then in a grocery in New Orleans till 1854, when he came to this State. He mined in Sierra county till 1861, and has since followed the same occupation in this county. He owns [illegible] acres of land, valued at $1,[illegible]. In 1861 he married Annie Antvant, a native of France, and has three sons and two daughters.

WEBSTER, L. R. DR., was born on the [illegible] of August, 1836, near Greenville, Pennsylvania. In 1844 his father Samuel Webster purchased two farms in Hickory T. P. Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where he removed with his family the same year. Here the subject of this sketch labored hard until the age of [illegible] began to feel the need of an education, and whilst working in the field, he told his father he was going to school the coming fall [illegible]

father said he could not spare him, finally, however, he yielded and allowed him to attend a select school in Ohio, where he boarded himself. His father being well pleased with his proficieucy, permitted him to continue at school two terms of the year, part of the time at Kingsville Academy, until he was prepared for teaching, which he followed during the winter; working on the farm in the spring aud summer, and attending school again in the fall. He soon became one of the first teachers in Mercer couuty, and obtained a perpetual certificate. About this time he commemced the study of law; but on account of weak eyes was obliged to abandou it. He continued teaching for about five years. In 1860 he left his home for Keutucky, his father offered him money on leaving, but he refused it, saying, I will sink or swim alone. He perused the study of medicine with Dr. A. Jackson of Richmond, Kentucky, and graduated at the Uuiversity of New York City iu March, 1864. He was engaged as Contract Surgeon during the war of the rebellion under Post Surgeon Field of Indiana. He was called to act as surgeou and physician in St. John's Hospital, Cincinnati. He was physiciau to the New York Lying-in Asylum of New York City. After graduating, he practiced his professiou, principally in Ohio until 1874. He held the position of surgeon ou the Lake Shore and Michigau Southern R. R.; until after his arival iu California in March, 1874, when he resigned, since whieb time he has been engaged in his profession. He is now the only U. S. examiuing surgeon in Nevada county. He was married in 1865 to the eldest daughter of Dr. C. C. Riggs, D. D., now a resident of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. She is a graduate of Blansville Ladies' Seminary of Pennsylvania. As a result of this marriage, two children were born, a son and daughter, the latter died in infancy. Dr. Webster believed in "paddling his own canoe," and although the most of his time was occupied in assisting to clear and cultivate a rugged farm, yet he engaged himself in odd spells in cutting cord wood from his father's farm and delivering it in town, two miles distaut, at the low price of one dollar per cord. His habits are strictly temperate, using neither tea, coffee, tobacco or whiskey. He passed through college unaided, and notwithstanding his severe trials in youth, he has by diligence and perseverace made life a success. A view of Dr. Webster's residence appears in this work.

WEED, ISAAC L., lives four miles from Nevada City and one and one-fourth miles from Grass Valley, his post office. He was born in New York in 1822, and went to Connecticut in 1824 where he learned and worked at the hatter's trade. January 10, 1849, he left New York on the bark "Harriet Newell" and arrived at San Francisco from around Cape Horn July 24, 1849. He mined first at Mormon Island, and arrived at Grass Valley, August 6, 1850, and has since made this county his home. He has followed mining most of the time, and is now farming and fruit raising on his place of 160 acres, on which is an orchard of nearly 700 trees. In 1857 he married Miss S. A. Foster, a native of Iowa, who crossed the plains in 1849 and came to this county in 1851. They have two sons and one daughter.

WEISENBURGER J. J., lives in Nevada City. He was born in Hollowayville, Bureau county, Illinois, on the 4th day of February, 1855, and lived in that State until the winter of 1862. In the spring of 1863 he came to California with his parents. Lived at Downieville, Sierra county, for three years, and then went to Sheridan, Placer county, where he lived one year. From there he went to Nevada City, and in the fall of 1876 began the study of law, and is still eugaged therein.

WEISS, E., resides in Nevada City; has nearly four acres of land with dwelling house, brewery, barns, etc.; was born in Alsace, France, July 10, 1823, and remained there until 1838; thence to Basel, Switzerland, where he remained until 1841, learning coopering trade; thence to Strasburg where he remained until 1843, learning brewing. He next traveled through the French provinces, spending three years in Southern France. Returned home from Paris in 1847. In 1848, sailed from Havre for New York in steamer "Santinee." Eight days before arrival, four lives were lost by lightning. February 6, 1850, he left New York for California in the ship "Saratoga," and arrived at San Francisco in July. From there he went to Sacramento, and walked thence to Nevada City, then a small mining camp. In August, 1850, he built a brewery and house in Nevada City, which were destroyed by fire in 1856. In the same year he built his present establishment. Mr. Weiss believes himself to be the longest in business of any brewer in California, and would be glad to hear if the claim is disputed. He married Caroline Lampa, a native of Bremen, Germany, January 6, 1853. They have had ten children, of whom there are now living three sons and five daughters. The eldest son, E. F. Weiss, was born January 17, 1854, and is engaged with his father in business. The eldest daughter was born, January 23, 1856, and is the wife of Leopold Legand of San Francisco. The other children are all at home, the youngest, 11 years. Two years ago Mr. aud Mrs. Weiss celebrated their silver we ding, having the same minister, the same bridesmaid and groom, and largely the same company who attended their marriage in 1853.

WELCH, GEORGE W., lives in Nevada City; was born in Monroe county, New York, in 1827, and remained there until 1838, when he removed to Michigan. In 1852 he emigrated to California, overland, and arrived in Nevada City during September of that year; was engaged in mining until 1856, when he started a book and stationery business immediately after the great fire of that year, and has continued therein ever since. In 1857 he married Mary R. Van Bergen, a native of Wisconsin. They have one son, W. E. Welch, born August 18, 1871,

WELLINGTON, D., lives in Nevada City; was born in Wooster, Massachusetts, in 1816, and remained there until 1846, engaged in hotel keeping; thence to St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained till 1852, engaged in the river trade to New Orleans. In that year he emigrated to California and engaged in mining in El Dorado county. In 1855 he removed to Folsom, where he built the Central Hotel, which he kept until 1861; thence to Nevada where he kept hotel at Wellington station, and ran stages to Aurora and Carson City until 1869. Then returned to Massachusetts, bought a farm, and stayed one year. Theu returned to California and settled at San Mateo, running stages to Pescadero until 1872. Then moved to Grass Valley and ran stages from Nevada to Colfax until the railroad was built in 1876. Then moved to Nevada City, where he now keeps the Empire livery stable, and runs stages to North Bloomfield, Moore's Flat and Eureka. Married Lucy F. Flagg, a native of Holden, Massachusetts, in 1838, by whom he had two children, George E., born 1840, and Nettie, born 1860. In 1867 he married Maria Rice. Born to them a daughter in 1874, who died the same year.

WENTWORTH, J. H., resides at Gold Flat, where he owns 160 acres of land, valued at $5,000: post office Nevada City. He was born in York county, Maine, in 1818, and went to New Hampshire in 1827, where he taught school until 1844. He then was merchandising and had a machine shop and foundry in Massachusetts till 1852, when he came to this State and to this county in March 1853, and has since been miuing and lumbering. In 1858 he married Miss Myra S. Bradford, a native of Maine, and has two sons and one daughter. He was U. S. Revenue Assessor in 1871–2.

WEST, E. R., owns a livery stable and feed store at Nos. 38 and 40 Main street, Grass Valley. He was born in Connecticut in 1827, and engaged in blacksmithing and carriage business till 1852, when he came to Grass Valley. He mined a number of years and started his feed store in 1861, and the livery stable in 1877. In 1876 he married Miss Flora Edwards, a native of Virginia.

WETZEL, JR., THEODORE, resides at the Derbec Shaft, North Bloomfield, He was born in San Francisco in 1855, and was engineer at the giant powder works till 1879, passing uninjured through several explosions, the one of January 14, 1879 occurring just after he had left the building. He is now engineer at the Derbec mine.

WHEELER, F. N., resides at Grass Valley. He was born in Georgia in 1849, and went to Illinois in 1856 with his parents and in 1859 to Calaveras county, California. In 1861 the family went to Sacramento and in 1862 came to this county. In 1864 his father purchased the farm on the Colfax road, now owued by J. Faulknor. Mr. Wheeler attended school till 1866 and theu traveled in different parts of the State. In 1872 he went to Eureka, Nevada, and in 1875 settled in Grass Valley. Since 1876 he has been Depnty Assessor, and in 1877 was employed eight months as an expert in examining the books at the time of the deficiency. In 1872 he married Miss J. D Dorsey, the second white child boru in Grass Valley. He has a daughter, Ludora E., and a son, Frederick Dorsey.

WHEELER, LEWIS, lives seven miles from Colfax and five from Grass Valley, his post office. He was born iu Maine in 1839 and came to this county in 1861. He was mining in the State of Nevada from 1863 to 1864. He has a hydraulic gravel claim on his place, which he is working, and owns a timber ranch of 320 acres. In 1871 he married Miss Isabella Woodfield, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and has two sons and one daughter.

WHEELER, S., hanker at La Porte, Plumas county, California. He was born in New York in 1826, and came to California in 1849. He mined in Butte and Yuba counties and has since been residing in Sierra and Plumas counties. He has always been interested in mining and is now interested in the Liberty Hill Con. M. Co. of Little York township, in this county. In 1856 he married Miss M. J. Brown, a native of Canada.

WHILLDIN, EDWARD, lives at Gold Flat; post office Nevada City. He was born in Wales in 1812 and mined till 1845, when he weut to Pennsylvania and mined till 1854. He then came to this county, where he has since been mining. He has spent forty years of his life uuderground. In 1841 he married Miss Mary Williams, a native of Wales, who died in 1876. He has two sons and five daughters, and has lost two sons.

WHITE, JAMES D., late County Clerk of Nevada county, resides at Nevada City. He was born in Macedon, Wayne county, New York, December 30, 1831, and came to California in the spring of 1851 from Ohio. Was elected to the Legislature of 1855–6 from El Dorado county. Was again elected to the Legislature of 1867–8 from Nevada county. Served as Deputy County Clerk under John Pattison, Clerk, during the year 1875. Was elected County Clerk of Nevada county for the term commencing March, 1876. Was re-elected to the same office for the term commencing March, 1878. Ran for the same office in 1879, and was defeated by a small plurality. He was married to Lucy A. Hinekley, a native of Illinois, at Nevada City, November 27, 1867. Has four children: Mary Josephine, born October 24, 1868; Howard James, born October 8, 1870; Jane Rosamond, born August 8, 1872; Shirley, born May 24, 1878.

WHITE, CAPT. JOHN G., lives on Auburn street, Grass Valley. He was born in England in 1819 and came to Grass Valley in 1852, where he mined until 1860. He then went to Virginia City and was Superintendent of several mines till 1871, when he returned to Grass Valley, where he has lived, with the exception of six months in 1873. He is Superintendent of the Pittshurg mine, near Nevada City. In 1842 he married Miss Mary D. Harvey, a native of England, and has had eight children, of whom two sons and one daughter are now liviug.

WILDER, S. R., resides and owns property in Grass Valley. He was born in New York in 1837, and in 1858 went to Nevada City and teamed till 1860, and then came to Grass Valley and teamed until 1870. He theu started an establishment for bottling ale, porter and beer, and also makes cronk beer. The place is next to the City Brewery on Mill street. He bottles the City Brewery XXX Ale and Porter. In 1870 he married Miss S. M. Bice, who was horn August 15, 1853, in Grass Valley, the first white child horn iu the city.

WILHELM, THEODORE H., manager of Frank Aumer's butcher shop, Grass Valley. He was born in Iowa in 1850 and was in the butchering business till 1870, when he came to this State and was in the same business in Placer county till 1872, since when he has been butchering in Grass Valley. In 1875 he married Miss Rose Binkelman, a native of New York, and has two girls.

WILKINS, FREDERICK G., keeps a variety store on Commercial street, Nevada City. He was born in Bostou, Massachusetts, in 1837, and went to Grass Valley in 1866, where he kept saloon a year and theu spent a year in the mines. He then went to Elko aud eugaged in the lumber business one year, and was theu a year ou Snake river. In 1871 he went to Boston, hut returned to this county in 1872 and engaged in various pursuits till 1876, when he again went East. He came back and in 1879 started his present business.

WILKINSON, WILLIAM, lives seven miles from Little York and one and one-fourth miles from Lowell Hill, his post office. He was born in Canada in 1831, and was in the cigar and tobacco manufacturing business till 1863, when he came to this State, arriving in You Bet in 1864. After mining a few months he went to Virginia City and mined till 1868, and then went to Liberty Hill, in

this county, and mined till 1870, and then removed to his present place of 140 acres, where he is mining, farming and stock raising. In 1868 he married Miss Emma Burch, a native of Devonshire, England, and has five sons and four daughters.

WILLARD, E. H., lives at You Bet. He was born in New York in 1841, and went to Placer county, California, with his parents in 1860. He mined there till 1877, and then came to You Bet and is Superintendent of the Nevada Mining Co.'s hydraulic claims. In 1877 he married Miss Mary Stevens, a native of Amador county, California, and has one little daughter.

WILLIAMS, D. O., lives at Relief Hill; post office North Bloomfield. He was born in Wales in 1846, and engaged in slate quarrying till 1869, when he came to California and has since been mining at Relief Hill, and is one of the owners of the Waukesha mine.

WILLIAMS, J. G., lives in Truckee. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1837, and went to Ohio in 1851 and to California in 1857, locating on Bear river in 1858. He mined for four or five years and has since been railroading. He is passenger conductor between Truckee and Winnemucca. In 1873 he married Miss Lucy J. Milligan, a native of Ohio, and had two daughters, one of whom is living.

WILLIAMS, R. G., lives at North Bloomfield. He was born in Wales in 1839. In 1862 he went to Grass Valley, California, by way of Liverpool, New York and San Francisco, and mined there fourteen years, since when he has been keeping hotel at the Derbec shaft. In 1865 he married Miss Pauline Roazer, a native of France, and has one son.

WILLIAMS, W. E., lives at Relief Hill; post office North Bloomfield. He was born in Wales in 1836 and lived there till 1854. He was then quarrying slate in New York till 1856, when he came to this State. He mined in Sierra county till 1858, in Nevada county till 1861, in Yuba county till 1865, and since in this county, where he is now mining at Relief Hill.

WILLIAMS, W. O., lives at Relief Hill; post office North Bloomfield. He was born in Wales in 1834 and went to Pennsylvania in 1854 and quarried slate till 1857, then returned to Wales and worked at same business till 1860. He then returned to the slate quarries of Pennsylvania, and a year later came to California and mined in Sierra county till 1865, and then came to this county. He is mining at Relief Hill and is part owner in the Waukesha mine. In 1860 he married Miss Margaret Williams, a native of Wales, and has two sons.

WILLIAMS, W. R., lives at Relief Hill. He was born in Wales in 1826, and emigrated to Maryland in 1838, where he engaged in mining. In 1850 he went to Wisconsin and farmed until 1853, when he crossed the plains to California, and mined in El Dorado county until 1854. He spent one year mining in Placer county and two years at Forest City, and from thence to Relief Hill. In 1863 he went to Arizona and spent two years; then returned to Relief Hill, where he has lived ever since, engaged in mining. In 1874 he married Mrs. Margaret Davis, a native of Pennsylvania. She had one son and two daughters when married to Mr. Williams. Mr. W. has by her a son and daughter. Post office North Bloomfield.

WILLS, WILLIAM, proprietor of the Pacific Hotel, corner of Auburn and Main streets, Grass Valley. He was born in England in 1845, and came to Grass Valley in 1861. He has been engaged here in mining, butchering and hotel keeping, and for more than a year has been proprietor of the Pacific Hotel. This was one of the earliest hotels in the city, and has been burned to the ground twice. In 1875 he married Alice Edwards, a native of England, and has one son.

WILSON, J. B., lives at Relief Hill; post office North Bloomfield. He was born in Maine in 1841, and in 1853 went to New Hampshire, where he engaged in lumbering till 1865. He then came to California, and was lumbering in Yuba county till 1867, since when he has been mining in this county. In 1876 he married Miss Augusta D. Moore, of Relief Hill, and has one son.

WILSON, JAMES R., lives three-fourths of a mile from Nevada City, his post office, and owns 160 acres of land, valued at $5,000. He was born in Ireland in 1850, and emigrated to Maryland with his parents in 1851. In 1862 he entered the army as a drummer boy in the 49th Pennsylvania Regiment, the "Bucktails," and then returned to Maryland. In 1867 he went to San Francisco and then to Sitka, Alaska, with the American Fur Co. Three months later he went to Oregon and then to Humboldt county, California, and kept a hotel till 1872, since when he has been mining and farming in this county. In 1877 he married Miss Dora V. Moser, a native of Ohio, and has one son. He held the position of Deputy Sheriff in Humboldt county.

WILSON, L. M., lives one and a half miles east of Nevada, and owns 120 acres of land. He was born in Illinois, 1828, and remained there until 1850, when he removed to Nevada county, California, and engaged in mining until 1853, when he went to Sierra county, and mined there until 1859. He then returned to Nevada county, and mined until 1868, when he went back to Illinois and stayed one year. He returned to Nevada county in 1869, and has lived there ever since, engaged in farming and dairying. In 1862 he married Miss S. A. Andrus, a native of New York. Post office Nevada City.

WISEMAN, W. H., lives at Hunt's Hill: post office Nevada City. He was born in Maine in 1843, and in 1862 went to Yuba county, California, and mined till 1876. He then came to Hunt's Hill and is Superintendent of the Camden hydraulic claims. He is also part owner of the Sailor Flat mine. In 1872 he married Miss Margaret Landrigan, a native of California, and has two sons and one daughter.

WITHINGTON, G. E., lives in Nevada City, where he owns a lot and business building; is a sign and carriage painter. He was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, 1826, and remained there until 1835, when he removed to Northumberland county, where he remained until 1847, engaged in learning and working at carriage painting. From there he went to Pittsburg, and thence to Wellsville, Ohio. In 1849 he emigrated to California, overland, and arrived in Nevada City December 15, 1849. There were then but two houses and the place was called "Caldwell's Upper Store." Mr. W. mined for first year or two, and since that has constantly followed his business of painting, though more or less interested in mines at all times. Has lived continuously in Nevada City, and is very familiar with its history. In 1867 he married Mrs. Anna E. Sands, a native of Illinois, who died in 1871.

WITTER, JONAH, lives eight miles from Nevada City, and six from Grass Valley, his post office. He was born in Connecticut in 1833, and in 1856 went to Ohio and Chicago and returned to Connecticut. In 1876 he went to Kansas and traveled till 1877, when he returned to Connecticut. He was a locomotive engineer for sixteen years. In 1868 he married Miss H. J. Green, a native of Rhode Island, and has two sons and one daughter.

WOOD, JAMES W., resides in Sweetland, and owns property worth $3,000. He was born in Woburn, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, in 1824, and engaged in farming and shoemaking till 1852. He then came to California by the Isthmus route, and commenced mining on Wood's creek, Tuolumne county. In the spring of 1853 he moved to San Francisco and engaged in various pursuits till May, 1855. He then came to Sweetland, and has since been mining, merchandising, hotel keeping. He has a general merchandise store and is post master and agent for Wells, Fargo & Co. In 1843 he married Miss Almira H. Witherell, a native of Taunton, Massachusetts. They have had five sons, three of whom are now living, Granville N., born in Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1845, now physician and surgeon in Wyoming Territory; Fremont S., born in Sweetland in 1858, and Frank M., born in Sweetland in 1860, the last two being in their father's store. A view of his place is given in this work.

WRIGHT, GILMAN, resides and owns property in Grass Valley. He was born in New Hampshire in 1829, and engaged in carpentering and carriage making till 1860, when he came to Nevada county. He mined at Scott's Flat from 1862 till 1873, when he came to Grass Valley and purchased an interest in his present blacksmithing and wagon making business, at No. 75 Mill street. Until 1878 the firm was Moore & Wright, and has since been Moore, Wright & Moore. In 1854 he married Miss H. A. Chandeler, a native of New Hampshire.

WYBAILLIE, ALEXIS H., bootmaker in Truckee. He was born in Belgium in 1839, and in 1856 went to Paris and engaged in shoemaking till 1861. He then worked at the same business in London till 1866 and in Belgium till 1867. In that year he went to New York and in 1868 to San Francisco, and six months later to Napa. He was in the shoemaking business there, and was burned out in 1875, and came to Truckee in 1876 and established his present business. His house and business place are worth $2,100. In 1866 he married Miss Theresa Wonters, a native of Belgium, in Paris.

YATES, GEORGE E., lives at Sweetland and owns forty acres of land. He was born in Kentucky in 1834, and went to Illinois in 1852, where he farmed till 1854. He then came to this State and mined at Downieville till 1859, and has since been mining and farming in this county. A view of his place is shown on another page.

YATES, J. L., lives at [illegible] of land. He was born in [illegible] 1841, and remained there [illegible] ing, when he emigrated to [illegible] where he was blacksmithing [illegible] when he went to Peru, South America [illegible] there some eight months at the [illegible] then returned and settled in [illegible] where he has ever since resided. He [illegible] smith of the Providence mine [illegible] Y. has traveled extensively in [illegible] other foreign countries. In [illegible] Elizabeth C. Ray, a native of England. They have one boy. Post office Nevada City.

YOUNG, CHARLES W., jeweler in Truckee. He was born in Ohio, and in 184[illegible] crossed the plains [illegible] California. He mined a few months in Nevada county, and then went to San Francisco [illegible] Hangtown (Placerville) for [illegible] and then mined at Nevada City [illegible] was in the jewelry business [illegible] In the spring of 1864 he went to Virginia City and [illegible] years later to Meadow Lake in this [illegible] spent two years between that [illegible] in 1868 came to Truckee, where he has [illegible] in the jewelry business. He was [illegible] Nevada City, and a member of the [illegible] Convention held in that city.

YOUNG, JAMES H., lives at Penn Hill [illegible] township; post office Nevada City. He was born in England in 1815, and in 18[illegible] Pennsylvania. He worked there [illegible] three years and then came [illegible] place he now lives. He [illegible] most of the time and has [illegible] 1843 he married Miss [illegible] England, and has four daughters. He [illegible] sons, but all have died. [illegible] of two acres.

ZEKIND, A. L., is a wholesale and retail [illegible] in tobacco and cigars, [illegible] Pine, in Nevada City. He was [illegible] in 1843, and remained there [illegible] went to Chicago, Illinois, and [illegible] sene business. In 1860 he re[illegible] California, and engaged in t[illegible] business. From there he went to Nevada [illegible] followed clerking until 187[illegible] present business. In June, 187[illegible] married [illegible] Faust, a native of New York. They have [illegible] son, Tobias, born June 14, 187[illegible]

CORRECTION.

This biography was [illegible]

[illegible]

BOWDEN, JOSEPH, resides in Nevada City. He was born in Cornwall, England, [illegible] engaged in mining till 18[illegible] [illegible] Superior, Michigan, [illegible] mines one year. He then came to Nevada [illegible] where he has since lived, except [illegible] months in 1865 spent in [illegible] coming here he has been [illegible] of the Wyoming mine. In 18[illegible] [illegible] beth Osborn, a native of [illegible] son.